Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia

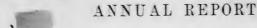
1883-1884

(Washington, DC)

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OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

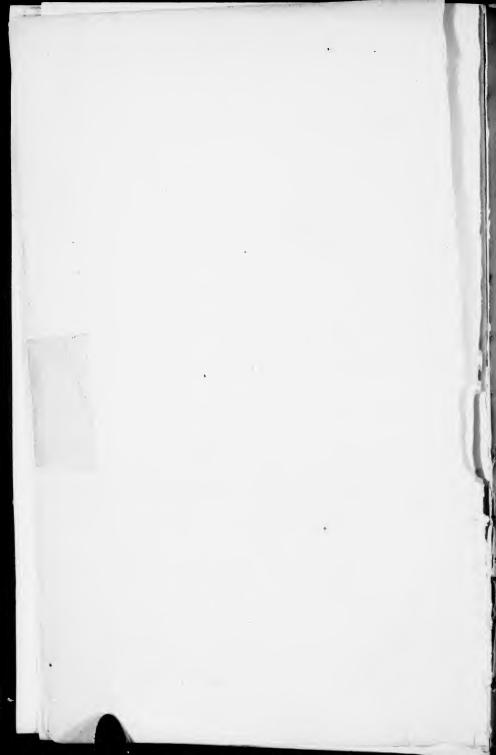
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1884.

District of Columbia. Commissioners

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE. 1884.



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 28, 1884.

The PRESIDENT:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to submit their seventh annual report to Congress, pursuant to the requirements of the act of June 11, 1878, setting forth their official doings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

The receipts into the Treasury of the District of Columbia during

the fiscal year as above were-

The state of the s			
Balance on hand July 1, 1883	1,826,602 79	\$461,580	
On account of water department On account of trust funds On account of sale of property in Georgetown, act March	139, 173 65 10, 567 24	3,508,000	02
3, 1881	442 50		
Repayments to various appropriations		150, 183 10, 640	
Total available revenues	-	4, 130, 403 3, 614, 639	
Balance in United States Treasury July 1, 1884		515, 764	16

Only a portion of the above balance remains available for future appropriations, being largely covered by appropriations already made and by trust fund liabilities, the details of which, as well as of the remainder of the foregoing statement, will be found in the accompanying report of the auditor of the District.

TAX COLLE TIONS.

Collections of taxes upon the year's assessment were as follows:

The levy upon real property in the District subject to taxation aggregated the sum of. Amount collected during the year (90 per cent.)	\$1, 343, 891 1, 212, 053	92 83
Arrears of realty taxes for this year		
The levy upon personal property aggregated. Amount collected during tax year (95.3 per cent.)	169, 674 161, 735	

4 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The assessment of personal property in the District for 1883 amounted to \$9,028,812. The past year this assessment was augmented by proper diligence to \$11,311,638, an increase of \$2,282,826, equivalent to a greater revenue from this source of \$34,242.39.

The report of the collector of taxes is referred to for details of collec-

tions of arrears of realty taxes, wherein it is stated that-

Deduct taxes in arrears collected July 1 to October 31, 1884.		
Arrears of taxes November 1, 1884. Arrears of taxes November 1, 1883.	\$24,532 \$77,670	97 39
Decrease of the general delinquent list		
Of the arrears due November 1, 1883. There have been paid. \$137, 908, 45 There have been remitted. 47, 967, 96	\$77,670	
47, 007 (0)	184, 975	51
To which add the arrears of the year ending October 31, 1554	692, 6.4 131, 535	09
Arrears due November 1, 1584	\$24,532	97
The result shown by the foregoing statement is that old to been collected and remitted to the extent of \$184,975.51, new to become delinquent in \$131,838.09, and the general arrears of have been reduced in amount by collections and remissions, \$	axes hav	re
This reduction embraces the settlement with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, authorized by the joint resolution of Congress of		

February 1, 1-81, remitting. And cancellation of taxes against the Washington Market Company, pursuant to the decision of the United States Supreme Court, amounting to	\$15, 527 38
to to cattle states sapreme court, amounting	31, 239 68
Total reduction collected in cash	47.067 06 6,070 36
Decrease of delinquent list as above	53 137 49

Among the recent cancellation of taxes are the following items: **\$**3,715 assessed upon the estate of the late Chief Justice Chase, canceled under the act approved March 3, 1879 (U. S. Stats., vol. 20, pp. 405, 406, and \$53,177.92 assessed upon the estate of the late Captain Patterson,

53, 137 42

canceled under the act of Congress of June 6, 1884.

The suggestion and recommendation of the President in relation to the latter case, contained in his message to the House of Representatives 21st of June, 1884, are equally applicable to both, namely, that such a just gift for faithful services should come from the National Treasury rather than from that of the District, and that an appropriation ought to be made to reimburse the District for the amount of taxes that would have been due it if those acts had not become law. This recommendation, so emiently just, will doubtless have the approbation of Congress.

The large amount of delinquent taxes is again brought to the attention of Congress, and the Commissioners take occasion to renew their recommendation that the necessary legislation be supplied to render the collection of them practicable at a definite period.

FUNDED AND OTHER DEBT.

The reports of the commissioner of the sinking fund make the following exhibits of the funded debt of the District:

July 1, 1878.	\$00 106 650
July 1, 1879.	21 711 150
July 1, 1850	21, 668, 333
July 1, 1881	22, 121, 800
July 1, 18-2	21, 707, 400
July 1, 1883.	21, 553, 900
July 1, 1554	21, 422, 000

An annual diminution is shown throughout this period with the exception of the year 1881, the increase then being caused by the funding into 3.65 bonds of \$688,050 board of audit certificates.

Judgments rendered by the Court of Claims against the District have during this term of years been paid, as required by law, by the issue of 3.65 bonds, which become, to the amount of such judgments, a set-off against sinking-fund reductions.

To the funded debt, as shown above, outstanding July 1, 1884	786, 389
m . 1 c . 1 . 1 . 1	

This year's quota of liquidation of the principal and interest of the foregoing amount embraces the following:

	Sinking fund.	Interest.
Funded debt. Old water debt. New water debt. Sewer debt.	18. 360 00	\$930, 030 90 26, 250 00 23, 591 68
Or a total of	383, 732 66	979, 872 58 1, 363, 605 24

The amount that will be retired of the funded debt will again depend upon the award of any further judgments by the Court of Claims. The following comparison of the population and debts of New York Cty and the District of Columbia is submitted:

Population of New York, census 1880	1, 206, 299 177, 624
Debt of New York, 1884	\$90,714,003
Debt of District of Columbia, 1884 Debt of New York, per capita	22,458,389
Debt of District of Columbia, per capita Interest and sinking fund, New York, annually	126 44
Interest and sinking fund, District of Columbia, annually	1,363,605
New York proportion, annual debt requirement to revenue per cent District of Columbia proportion, annual debt requirement to revenuedo	25} 36 \$

This demonstrates that the people of the District of Columbia, with comparatively limited resources, a community with little or no creative wealth, are burdened with debt in greater proportion than those forming the great metropolis of the Union. It points out to those citizens of the District who are pressing for and demanding expenditures now for improvements for their benefit that the resources of the District in that regard have been discounted for many years in advance, and that

a conservatism, measured by the actual necessities of an existing population, must be pursued until growing resources and a reduced debt shall warrant further liberal expenditures. To make this locality conform to the convenience, healthfulness, and beauty that the capital of this great nation demands, its citizens have contributed with redundant liberality, but not without expectation that the nation's Legislature will appreciate all that has been done, and that its sense of justice, once invoked, will induce it to continue hand in hand in governing, beautifying, and expanding its seat of government.

STREET RAILROADS.

There are various questions pending between the street railway companies and the Commissioners. By the report of the attorney of the District it will be noted that judgment in the circuit court of the District was obtained against the Metropolitan for \$147,507, and against the Washington and Georgetown for \$41,080. Appeals were taken, but the attorney expresses confidence of the eventual result. The Commissioners have found it necessary to resort to the courts to collect taxes upon the corporate stock of one road, while all of them resist in the courts the payment of a license upon their cars.

The Commissioners also have their attention invited by the public to the laws governing the manner of running cars by these companies. The Washington and Georgetown Company was chartered May 17,

1862 (12 Stats. U. S., p. 388). Section 9 provides-

That the said company shall place first-class cars on said railways, with all the modern improvements, for the convenience and comfort of passengers, and shall run cars thereon during the day as often as every five minutes, except as to Seventh and Fourteenth streets, and on these once in fifteen minutes each way, and until twelve o'clock at night, as often as every half hour, and throughout day and night as much oftener as public convenience may require.

Substantially the same provision is contained in the charters of the four other roads to which franchises have been granted. It will be observed that no obligation is required of the companies with respect to their cars except that they shall be first-class, with all modern improvements for the convenience and comfort of passengers; the obligation as to running is stipulated as to frequency and the requirements

of the public convenience.

Everything in these charters looking to the obligations of the companies in these respects to the people is left to the determination of the companies. No authority is clothed with power to say whether the cars are or are not first class, &c., and none with power to say whether the cars are run as often as public convenience requires. Obviously the interest of the companies regulates the convenience of the public, and although these corporations allege that the public convenience is their greatest interest, yet it is an arbitration between public convenience on one side and the interests of corporations on the other, where the decision lies solely within the power of the interested party.

This view of the question is respectfully submitted to Congress. Commissioners urge that great changes have occurred in the District since legislation was had on the subject, and that the best interest of the public requires that the power reserved by Congress to alter and amend the various charters of the street railroad companies should in

It is deemed desirable also to invite notice to the fact that a large portion of the tracks of the Metropolitan Railway Company occupy streets and avenues without, in the opinion of the Commissioners, due warrant of law, and although such occupation is mainly beneficial to and convenient to the public, yet there are privileges taken by that company more for

their interest than for that of the community.

The attention of all these companies was called June 4, 1884, to the requirement of the act of June 11, 1878, that the pavement between their tracks when crossing any street or avenue shall conform to the pavement upon such street or avenue. As no attention has been paid to the Commissioners' notice, they are proceeding to make the required changes where most needed in the manner provided in the act aforesaid.

These are matters that have been so prominently and frequently brought to the notice of the Commissioners by numerous citizens, that they feel compelled to make these statements in order that Congress can take such action as may be deemed proper.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

The report of the superintendent of this institution, embracing the Workhouse, Almshouse, and City Hospital, gives information in detail as to the management of its separate branches:

The average daily number of Workhou	se prisoners was	174
Employés		24
	-	
Total of inmates		393
(TI)		
Amount expended	t of the institution was	65
Or an annual expenditure, per capita	, 01 \$110.12.	

Where these three classes of inmates are supported in one institution—prisoners, paupers, and the sick—it is difficult to make a comparison with expenditures for maintenance in other institutions where the expense of each class is kept separate.

But charging the Workhouse prisoner with the full expense attending the support of a pauper or sick person—\$116.12 per capita (while it is really less)—the annual expenditure for 174 prisoners is \$20,204.88. The superintendent reports labor done by them at \$20,845.50.

It is not without warrant that the Commissioners can say that the Workhouse is fully supported by the labor of its inmates, and they believe that the total expenditures of all branches of the Washington Asylum are made with strict economy and due regard for the rights, comfort, and relief of the various classes of its inmates.

Pursuing the policy referred to in their last annual report, the Commissioners have required that a person committed to the Werkhouse

should labor during the term of his confinement.

The work upon the Asylum premises being found in sufficient to keep the increasing number of prisoners properly employed, they have been put to work in grading and cleaning such premises in remote sections of the city as were not provided for in the appropriation bills, generally in the vicinity of their place of confinement. Were the Workhouse located in the neighborhood of a stone quarry such labor would be more of a punishment than the present manner of employing prisoners, and be more salutary in the prevention of offenses.

As all degrees of crime in the District militate against the peace, welfare, and protection of its inhabitants, the Commissioners desire to

call attention to the fact that in their opinion results are but imperfectly accomplished in the repression and prevention of offenses by simply

confining offenders.

The perpetrator of petit larceny goes to the District Jail for six months; for assault and battery, affray, trespass, and all offenses against the common law and statutes of Congress not indictable by the grand jury, the maximum punishment that can be awarded by the police court is confinement in the jail for eleven months and twenty-nine days. During these periods the culprit does nothing to defray the expense of his livelihood (in fact, it is understood that some are gratified when the sentence of the court goes beyond the limit of punishment in the Workhouse-ninety days), and at the termination of his sentence is launched upon the community, perhaps rendered a more accomplished malefactor by prison associations, and certainly in every way less competent to earn his living by reason of permitted and authorized indolence, and tempted the more by such incapacity to continue in criminal practices. The Commissioners earnestly recommend that sentences to confinement in the District beyond the maximum Workhouse limit shall, in the discretion of the court, comprise labor as well as imprisonment, and that the persons so sentenced shall be placed under their control and be compelled to labor in the same manner as is required of those sentenced to the Workhouse.

The superintendent calls attention to the increasing number of inmates in the Workhouse, and his recommendation that a building upon the Asylum grounds be converted for occupancy by women prisoners

is approved and commended to consideration.

During the past year the Hospital accommodations have been greatly improved, and effort will be made by the Commissioners to meet other recommendations made by the superintendent.

CHARITIES.

Transmitted herewith are the reports of the respective institutions of charity aided from District appropriations, save that of the Insane

Asylum, which is made to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior.

The demand for charitable aid from the public treasury constantly The total appropriations for that purpose, and chargeable to District expenses for the year 1884-'85, are \$235,212, of which the sum of \$50,436 is for the Government Hospital for Insane, \$49,810 for the Washington Asylum (including the Hospital and Workhouse), and \$18,000 for distribution by the Commissioners directly. About \$114,000 are appropriated to institutions managed by private boards of trustees, and this is doubtless upon the theory that public money is only given to supplement and encourage private donations. This is true to some extent, as in the cases of the Children's Hospital, the St. Ann's, St. John's, and German Orphan Asylums, while the Reform and Industrial Schools the Columbia Hospital, and the Asylum for Colored Women and children, are almost wholly maintained from the public treasury.

The Commissioners find all these institutions are doing useful work, and appear to be conscientiously managed. Other institutions are demanding aid, and the Commissioners are not sufficiently advised to judge of their comparative merits or necessities, and regret that all are not managed by a common board of control, that one kind of charity need not be duplicated or overdone to the neglect of others. Demands in the name of charity are so great that close scrutiny is needed to limit relief from the public treasury to the requirements of actual necessity

or public advantage.

As the common control of the various private institutions seems to be at present impracticable, the Commissioners respectfully suggest that they be authorized to appoint an inspector of charity, upon whose examination and reports District appropriations (other than for the insane) may be expended or withheld by the Commissioners from time to time according to the varying exigencies, and also suggest that expenditures by the District for the erection of buildings owned by private associations should be made upon the uniform condition that if the building is abandoned for charitable uses, it shall revert to and become the property of the District.

POLICE.

The report of the major of police herewith transmitted exhibits what was done by that department during the year.

The Commissioners have observed a growing improvement in the discipline and efficiency of the police force, and that both officers and men

are zealous in the performance of duty.

Additional legislation in several particulars is greatly needed. It is not necessary to formally repeat in relation thereto what was urged in the last annual report of the Commissioners, and brought to the attention of Congress, nor to point out what is so well known, that Washington is rapidly becoming a large city, and requires regulations more strict than were necessary in former times.

The liquor license law is defective. Hackmen, newsboys, bootblacks, and vendors engage in struggles of competition on the principal thoroughfares to the frequent and unnecessary annoyance of pedestrians.

The national capital is visited by great numbers of strangers and people from the States, and for the comfort and convenience of all there should be exceptionally good police regulations, as well as to reduce imposition, fraud, and crime to a minimum.

Streets and alleys should be well lighted, the sale of intoxicating liquors put under strict regulation, and required to pay a larger pro-

portion of the revenue.

Upon these subjects the Commissioners call especial attention to comments and requests of the major of police in his report, and of Mr. Padgett, special assistant attorney (accompanying the report of Attorney Riddle), and earnestly commend them to the favorable considera-

tion of Congress.

The major of police has presented a request, assented to by most of the officers and men, that one dollar per month be deducted from the pay of each member of the force and added to the police fund, from which, and the income from the present fund, payments may be made to officers discharged by reason of inability incurred in their line of duty, and, in case of death, to the widow, or children under sixteen years of age. The Commissioners heartily approve of this suggestion, and ask for it favorable consideration.

Complaints are made that the present law does not sufficiently protect graves from desecration; also that a fair opportunity to pursue the study of anatomical science is denied to medical students and the profession in the District. There should be no just grounds for either

complaint.

Should the regulations found in the statutes of most States, and substantially embodied in House bill No. 5650, "for the promotion of ana-

tomical science and to prevent the desceration of graves," be enacted as law for the District, the troubles complained of would doubtless cease, and the Commissioners respectfully recommend them to the fa-

vorable consideration of Congress.

In the improbable, but not impossible, event of riotous disturbances in the District, the Commissioners' recourse for their suppression rests solely upon the police force, there being no authority vested in them to call upon any military organizations as an auxiliary. Various organizations of that character exist within the District not subject to the militia law, and, as far as the Commissioners are advised, there is no authority whatever to exact service from them, and no legal obligation on their part to render it, while United States troops could do no more than protect Government property if endangered. This anomalous, if not serious, condition of affairs is brought to the attention of Congress.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The officers and men of this department are animated by a desire to make it as nearly perfect as possible, and perform their respective duties in that spirit.

Provision should be made to furnish the new engine-house now being erected on R street, and for ten additional men to constitute a new company. The engine and hose-carriage therefor are already provided.

The growing importance of the villages of Mount Pleasant and Anacostia demands attention in respect to fires, and the Commissioners recommend that two or three hydrants be located in the former village properly connected with the stand-pipe, and that in the latter village a large cistern be constructed, to be filled from the river.

A new engine house in the eastern portion of the city will also soon

be needed.

The provision made in the last appropriation act for the District, for disabled firemen, is believed to be wise, and one that should be continued.

HEALTH OFFICE.

The accompanying report of the health officer exhibits the work of

his office and the vital statistics of the District for the year.

Although a widely-spread epidemic (measles) seriously increased the death rate for the year, the sanitary condition of the District is gradually improving, as shown by the average annual death rate. Prior to 1880 the rate was about 25.6 per thousand, and since then about 23.3. This improvement is found more largely among the colored than the white population, the rate among the former having been reduced from an average of about 38.5 to 33 per thousand, and among the white from about 19.5 to 18.5. This reduction in the mortality rate of the combined population (from about 25.6 to 23.3) makes it about the same as Boston, and considerably below that of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and population alone be considered, the rate is below that of either of said cities.

The report calls attention to the joint resolution of Congress, approved April 24, 1880, which omitted, in legalizing the health ordinances, to approve of sections 7 and 9, that provided punishment for those who, after due notice, failed to drain stagnant water upon their premises in the populous quarters or failed to provide proper drainage for their tenement houses.

Now that such drainage is made easy by the extension of the sewer system it is recommended that those provisions of law be revived, at least in all cases where such premises are situated upon squares along which

a sewer has been constructed.

The necessity for this is shown by the numerous stagnant and unwholesome pools of water, and the fact that a large proportion of the honses are rented for limited terms by those unable or unwilling, on account of their brief occupancy, to incur the expense of connecting house drainage with a sewer, while the owner thinks this sanitary measure would add to his expense without a corresponding increase of rent, the resulting neglect is the cause of many nuisances highly injurious to health, and, aside from a threatened epidemic, demands serious and prompt attention.

The report deals at length with the question of milk, both for its sanitary importance and as a subject of popular interest. The law provides punishment for unwholesome adulteration. The reported analyses suggest the propriety of preventing all adulteration, which is now quite

too common.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of the District have, under the "care and management" of the board of school trustees, continued to progress mainly to the satisfaction of the public. Criticisms, as customary, are applied to the course of studies pursued and to some of the methods of selecting teachers. The Commissioners are gratified to observe that a diligent and appreciative care of the highly important interests confided to the board of trustees characterizes the administration of their trust.

The commission appointed by the House of Representatives February 20, 1882, to examine into (see Mis. Doc. No. 35, H. R., 47th Congress, 1st sess.) "the character, condition, and fitness of all buildings owned and rented now in use or in process of erection for the use of the public schools of the District," reported "that for the next three or four years at least the sum of \$100,000 per annum should be expended in the construction of new buildings, * * * and that, setting all other considerations aside, it will be much more economical to make this expenditure than to pay the rents of structures which these new buildings would replace."

This recommendation has been acted upon by Congress, and since that report some \$400,000 have been appropriated and applied to the purchase of sites and the construction of properly adapted school build-

ings.

The economy and wisdom of this course is demonstrated as follows:

Appropriations for new buildings and sites, 1882, 1883, 1884	\$390,950
Rent charge, 18s1-4s2	23,748 6,860
Reduction in rent charge	16,888

Equivalent to more than 4 per cent. per annum interest upon the amount expended. At the same time accommodations of a greatly improved character have been provided, and an increase of 3,750 in the number of pupils during the same period has enjoyed the advantage of free tuition.

Since the date of the Commissioners' last reference three new school buildings, the Twining of ten rooms, the Brent and Morse of eight rooms

each, have been occupied. The increased number of scholars this year

is above the average—about 1,200.

The present appropriation, \$60,000, and the proceeds of the sale of Holmead cemetery, \$52,000, less the cost of removal of bodies, are being applied to providing for them. Three new buildings with twenty-eight school rooms will be ready for occupancy at the commencement of the next educational year.

The board of school trustees asked for a more liberal appropriation this year than the Commissioners felt warranted in approving, but they renew their recent recommendation that the amount estimated for be supplemented by the sale of various outlying pieces of real property, no

longer useful for District purposes.

The board of school trustees urgently and justifiably presents the need of a new building for a girls' high school, to be attached to the present structure, which is used in common by pupils of either sex. The Commissioners venture to say that no better opportunity could possibly offer for Congress to be as just in a degree to the District of Columbia as it has been to the States of the Union in aid of their systems of publie education than would be the assumption of the entire cost of a girls' high school, and such provision would be a partial acquittal of the right of the people of the District to be equally considered with the citizens of the States in endowments from the national Treasury for educational purposes.

OTHER MATTERS.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company still neglects to comply with its obligation to maintain bridges over the canal in Georgetown, and complaints on that account are urgent.

The Commissioners renew the recommendations made in their last annual report, and also recall those relating to actions for negligence

and to civil suits in case of death.

ATTORNEY.

The report of Attorney Riddle gives a synopsis of the District litiga-

tion for the year.

The cases of the United States ex rel. Courtney et al. mentioned in the report relate to the 10 per cent. retain fund from contractors for public works. The contracts provided for the payment of a definite sum of money. The law requires 10 per cent. of that amount to be retained for five years, to be invested in bonds, the interest to be paid to the contractor during that period if he complies with the conditions of the con-These bonds are subject to fluctuations, and there is, according to their appreciation or depreciation, a profit or loss. Both the court and the Comptroller hold that the District must sustain the loss and is entitled to the profit, if any. Upon the last sale of such bonds there was a profit of \$9,846.76, which the Commissioners asked the Treasurer of the United States to deposit to the credit of the District, which he declined to do, but deposited the whole sum to the credit of the United

Upon the understanding that the United States will be responsible for one-half of any losses upon similar investments, it is proper it should enjoy one half of this gain also that the other half should be deposited to the credit of the District as miscellaneous receipts. They therefore ask that this equity be recognized by Congress by suitable legislation.

The Strong case referred to in this report is based largely upon the

supposed validation of illegal oral contracts with the Board of Public Works by the act of Congress creating a board of audit, approved June 20, 1874, sec. 6. While it is expected that the last award will be set aside, the case has already cost the District much in trouble and expense, and illustrates under what disadvantage the District defends claims in courts where the claimant is necessarily the principal witness, and naturally inclined to magnify the wrongs he has suffered and to claim sympathy, and shows the great necessity for extreme caution in validating claims and sending parties into court in exceptional cases. If the claim be lawful, further legislation is not needed. When not sanctioned by existing law, to give a claim a legal standing in court often proves a greater injustice than to have ignored the supposed equity altogether.

A REVISION OF THE STATUTES,

That the law should be simple and easily to be ascertained is extremely desirable. This has been attained in most of the States, as well as for the United States at large, by means of a "code," or an occasional

"revision" of the laws.

The Commissioners think it advisable to make no radical changes, but earnestly recommend that Congress authorize a revision or compilation of the present laws to be prepared with such alterations and amendments to be submitted as will simplify forms, supply well-recognized omissions, and make nearly as practicable a complete body of municipal laws for the District. To accomplish this work speedily and well would require until completed the undivided attention of some person acquainted with the present laws (perhaps two persons, one especially familiar with criminal jurisprudence), authorized to confer freely with all the District judges, attorneys, and officials, and to prepare a bill indicating what portions of it are now the law and what are proposed as amendments.

The Commissioners think that with an expenditure of \$5,000 such work could be fairly done and made ready to submit to Congress at the beginning of its next session, and that such money and labor could not

be more advantageously expended.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

The operations of this department are detailed in the reports enumerated below, and for full information in this respect a complete reading of the same is necessary; for this reason no attempt is made in this place to condense and summarize them. The reports are as follows:

1. Report of Capt. F. V. Greene, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, which treats of street pavements, street repairs, street and alley cleaning, street lighting, operations of the parking commission, work on county roads, survey of District, steam railroads, electric wires, and sewers.

2. Report by Lieut. Charles McD. Townsend, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, which relates to the operation of the water department.

3. Report of J. C. Rock, chief clerk, indicating the clerical work of the department,

and containing a consolidated statement of expenditures.

4. Report of William Forsyth, surveyor D. C.

B. Report of William P. Smith William Saunders, and John Sau.

 Report of William Forsyth, surveyor D. C.
 Report of William R. Smith, William Saunders, and John Saul, comprising the parking councilssion.

Report of Thomas B. Entwisle, inspector of buildings.
 Report of W. H. Bailey, superintendent of street lamps.
 Report of S. Calvert Ford, inspector of gas and meters.

9. Report of Prof. E. DeSmedt, chemist and inspector of asphalts.

10. Report of William Oscar Roome on special assessments.11. Report of John B. Wilkerson, inspector of boilers.

12. Report of F. O. Beckett, property clerk.

13. Report of J. R. Sutton, harbor-master. 14. Report of Mr. John J. Burrows, superintendent of streets, relating to work under his immediate direction for current repairs of streets, avenues, and alleys, repairs of bridges, cleaning and sprinkling streets (not under contract), cleaning and repairing lateral and tidal sewers, and permit work.

Of the above reports, that of Capt. F. V. Greene, relating to streets, roads, and sewers, is of the greatest interest and value, and particular attention is invited to it. It will be seen that the replacement of the old wooden pavements (which during the past eight years has absorbed over nine-tenths of all the money expended on street improvements) is nearly completed, and that the small amount remaining, covering $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, will be replaced early in the coming year. It is then proposed to make the work of replacing the rough rubble pavements the leading feature of street improvements, but at the same time it will be possible to largely increase the annual expenditure for extending the area of improved streets by laying new pavements. It is also deemed essential that the annual appropriations for county roads and suburban streets should be increased, and an appropriation of \$40,000 is recommended for the next year, which it is hoped will not be cut down.

The following statement shows the assessed valuation of property in the several sections of the city and Georgetown, the amount applied to street improvements in the same during the present year, and that pro-

posed for the next fiscal year:

9.41	Assessment.		Street improvements, 1884-'85.		Estimates, 1885–'86.	
Section.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
Southeast	\$4,763,986 00 4,047,392 00 5,271,334 00 68,828,283 00 4,072,810 00	5\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	\$36, 337 84 35, 886 71 52, 074 77 115, 810 52 15, 262 06	$\begin{array}{c} 14\frac{1}{2} \\ 13\frac{2}{3} \\ 20\frac{1}{2} \\ 45\frac{1}{3} \\ 6 \end{array}$	\$70, 524 00 39, 050 00 42, 663 00 145, 383 00 31, 445 00	218 123 13 431 91
Total	86, 983, 805 00	100	255, 371 90	100	329, 065 00	100

Attention is invited to Captain Greene's suggestion as to the necessity for legislation under which whenever the health officer declares any alley to be a nuisance the Commissioners may order it to be properly improved, and whenever the Commissioners find a sidewalk worn out they may order it to be relaid with new brick, the material in each case being furnished by the District, and the cost of labor, not exceeding onehalf the cost of the material, to be charged against the adjoining property and collected as other taxes. This suggestion was submitted in last report, and it is now urged that action be taken in the matter and thereby put it in the power of the Commissioners to place the alleys of the city in a proper sanitary condition, and keep the sidewalks in suit-Without such legislation they can do neither.

It is also recommended that Congress will legislate in the following

respects, as indicated, viz:

Street lighting.—That the present law which limits the number of hours during which each street lamp shall be lighted to 2,200 hours per annum be amended so as to increase these hours to 3,000.

Steam railroads.—That action be given to settle the question of steam

railroad routes in the city.

Electric wires.—That action be taken looking to the removal of over-

head wires within a reasonable period.

River front.—That action be taken looking to the proper construction, occupation, and control of wharves on the river front, and that their occupation and use shall become a source of revenue to the District. To this end the appointment of a commission is suggested, whose duty it shall be to report on the whole subject to Congress at an early date.

District building.—That provision be made for the erection of a suitable fire-proof building for the District offices. This is imperatively demanded for the safe preservation of the important records of the District and for the convenience of the public, no less than for the health and safety of its occupants. The building in which most of the offices are situated is unsafe, unhealthy, too small, and in every way insecure and unsuited to its purpose; its continued occupation is discreditable to the District.

Special assessments.—That such stringent legislation be made as will enforce the collection of outstanding special assessments by sale. Under existing law it is impossible to convey any satisfactory title to a purchaser, and at the last attempted sale there were no bidders.

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. EDMONDS,

J. R. WEST,

G. J. LYDECKER, Major of Engineers, Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

A.—REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Office of the Commissioners,
District of Columbia,
Washington, November 10, 1884.

To the Commissioners of the District of Columbia:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit copies of orders made by

the Board during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884.

In my reports for the several preceding years I have referred to the condition of certain records of the former governments in the District in custody of the Commissioners, and have recommended that provision be made for their orderly arrangement. While it is proper that such a work should be secondary to the demand for more pressing public objects, it should be resumed as soon as found expedient. The importance of these old records has been demonstrated several times recently, and notably in the case of the suit of the District of Columbia vs. The Washington and Alexandria Railroad Company, which was decided in favor of the District of Columbia for more than \$150,000. In this case the production of sundry warrants of the late corporation of Washington were material to success, and they were found only after an extended search in the confused mass, which might have been prolouged beyond the time when the evidence would have been of use, or might have been abandoned as hopeless. These old records have frequently furnished information essential to the establishment of valuable private and public rights.

It is impracticable to arrange and index them with the force of this office, as the clerks are not only required to keep up their current duties, but to largely assist in the clerical work of other departments of the

District government. One of them has been employed much of his time each year upon the records of the general and special assessment divisions, and another is engaged a part of nearly every day in a responsible service for the office of the collector of taxes. Even if a certain amount of attention could be given to the work by the employes of this office, it would not be an advisable course, for the reason I have heretofore given, that the work should have the undivided attention of those engaged upon it. In this connection I would suggest the establishment of a record department, where the records of every department of the District government, not needed for current use, may be filed in an orderly and systematic manner, convenient for reference and access.

The clerical force of this office is attentive to duty and capable, but is embarrassed by the frequent demands made upon it for assistance to other departments of the District government to which I have here-

inbefore referred.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM TINDALL.

Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Washington, July 10, 1883.

Ordered. That the requisite proceedings having been taken by all the owners of the north half of square numbered 133, in conformity with the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the changing of alleyways in the city of Washington," approved July 6, 1882, so much of the old alley-ways in said north half of square 133 is hereby declared closed, as prayed for and indicated for the purpose on the plan hereto attached; and the new alley ways proposed to be substituted therefor, indicated on said plan, are hereby declared open as public alleys.

JULY 14, 1883.

Ordered. That so much of any previous action of the Board of Commissioners as assigns the school trustees to school divisions is hereby revoked, and the matter of such assignments is left to the discretion of

2. That a trial board, for the trial of members of the fire department under charges, is hereby established, to consist of the assistant chief engineer of the fire department and two foremen whose engine or truck houses are most remote from that of the party accused; and in case of the inability of the most remote foreman to act, the duty shall be performed by the next to the most remote foreman.

Ordered, That the terms of service of school trustees shall be for three years whenever an expiration of a term of service shall take place under appointments originally made July 15, 1882.

Ordered, That it appearing that payment of all special assessment taxes upon square No. 113 were tendered by Mrs. Annie E. F. Stewart on April 18, 1879, payment of the assessment of April 28, 1876, now

outstanding against the same, shall be received by the collector of taxes with the customary interest up to that date, and the tax be canceled

upon payment thereof.

2. That the services of the surgeons for the police and fire departments shall be rendered to the members of either of those departments when applied for.

AUGUST 9, 1883.

Ordered, That the order of January 3, 1881, in relation to the remission of interest on special assessments in cases where tender was made and refused, is hereby rescinded; and hereafter payment with interest in full will be required in all cases where the tender has not until this

time been made good.

2. That the provisions of the order of December 2, 1880, respecting the occupation of public ground by private stands, are hereby extended to sign boxes placed around trees and elsewhere on the public thoroughfares and grounds under control of the Commissioners, without authority from said Commissioners; and the major of police is hereby instructed to cause such obstructions to be removed by or before the first day of September next, such occupation of the public streets and grounds being in violation of section 222, Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the District of Columbia, and an ordinance of the city of Georgetown, approved April 30, 1808.

AUGUST 18, 1883.

Ordered, That the requisite proceedings having been taken by all of the owners of the north half of square No. 195, in conformity with the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the changing of alleyways in the city of Washington," approved July 6, 1882, so much of the old alley-ways in said north half of square No. 195 as the petitioners ask to have closed, is hereby closed, as prayed for and indicated for that purpose on the plan hereto attached; and the new alley-ways proposed by the petitioners to be substituted therefor, as indicated on said plan, are hereby declared open as public alleys.

AUGUST 23, 1883.

Ordered. * *

2. That the question of regulating the erection of private tree boxes is committed to the charge of the Engineer Commissioner; it being understood that no permits will authorize the use of such boxes for signs

unless constructed of wire and of approved design.

3. That permits to prevent the passage of vehicles in neighborhoods where persons are so seriously ill as to make such a step necessary are confided to the health department, under a limitation of three days' time, unless a longer period be granted by the Commissioners. But no principal public thoroughfares shall be so obstructed nor any street-car lines be interfered with. All such permits shall be notified to the major of police and the Engineer Commissioner.

4. That the public school building on R street between New Jersey avenue and Fifth street northwest is hereby named "Morse School,"

in memory of Prof. S. F. B. Morse.

H. Ex. 1, pt. 6——2

5. That the public school building on Third Street between N and O streets, northwest, is hereby named "Twining School," in honor of the

late Commissioner William J. Twining.

6. That the public school building on the northeast corner of Third and D streets, southeast, is hereby named "Brent School," in honor of Hon. Robert Brent, the first mayor of the city of Washington.

AUGUST 28, 1883.

Ordered, That the Engineer Commissioner, to accord with his report of April 15, 1883, in regard to telegraphy, be requested to report what alley routes may be substituted for present street telephone lines, and whether the number of wires strung through the city could, without detriment to the service, be materially diminished; also a plan for causing the telegraph lines to be put underground within the limits of the City.

AUGUST 30, 1883.

Ordered, That hereafter permits to cut off water from premises will be issued to registered plumbers on application of property owners for their convenience, provided that all water rents have been paid as provided by law; but in case any water rent shall have become delinquent while the water is turned off as aforesaid, the water will not be turned on again until the delinquent rent together with legal costs are paid in full.

AUGUST 28, 1883.

Ordered, That in exercise of power conferred on the Commissioners by section four of the organic act of June 11, 1878, a hack-stand is hereby located on the north side of New York avenue, 15 feet wide and extending 100 feet eastwardly from the east side of Seventh street west. Said space to be paved by the Engineer Commissioner with granite blocks from old material on hand.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1883.

Ordered, That the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company is hereby granted permission to erect, under such regulations respecting height of pole and other details as the Engineer Commissioner may prescribe, a telegraph pole on the southeast corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street northwest, provided the pole on the south side of Pennslyvania avenue between 131 and Fourteenth streets, and the pole in front of the Imperial Hotel on said avenue, be promptly removed. This permission is subject to revocation at the pleasure of the Commis-

2. That permission is hereby granted to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company to lay side tracks not exceeding eight in number on Canal street southeast, between South Capitol street and Second street, upon the terms and conditions specified at length in the agreement between the District of Columbia and the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company executed September 3, 1883, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.



SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

Ordered, That the proposition of D. S. Robeson, general superintendent of the Standard Underground Cable Company, to lay underground, at the expense of said company, a portion of the fire-alarm wires between police headquarters and the corner of Four-and-a-half street and Maryland avenue southwest, is hereby accepted, subject to such terms and conditions as reported by the Engineer Commissioner (L. R. 101, 264 C. O.).

2. That the chief engineer of the fire department and the inspector of buildings are directed to examine the public school-houses, the principal hotels and the public places of amusement, with reference to their security and the safety of the public in case of fire, and report at their

earliest convenience.

OCTOBER 22, 1883.

Ordered, That the permit given by the inspector of buildings to Columbus Thaw for M. A. Thaw, to erect a projection upon a stable at the corner of Eleventh and M streets northwest, is revoked, and that no projections in future shall be allowed upon stables unless by permission of the Commissioners.

OCTOBER 25, 1883.

Ordered, That pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, approved June 11, 1878, and "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1883, a tax be, and the same is hereby, levied, of \$1.50 on every \$100 on real estate not exempted by law, except upon real property held exclusively for agricultural purposes without the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and so designated by the assessor in his annual return, the rate on which shall be \$1 on every \$100, and upon all personal property in the District of Columbia not taxable elsewhere \$1.50 on every \$100, according to the cash valuation thereof.

The first half of said tax shall be due and payable on the 1st day of November, 1883, and the second half on the 1st day of May, 1884.

OCTOBER 29, 1883.

Ordered, That the Postal Telegraph Company is authorized to make temporary overground connections between the terminus of the underground route defined in the agreement executed the 25th day of October, 1883, and the Capitol and Executive Departments; by such routes and in such manner as shall be approved by the Commissioners; provided that the temporary privilege shall terminate on the 1st day of December, 1884.

OCTOBER 29, 1883.

Ordered, That the order of October 9, 1883, in regard to the Standard Underground Cable Company, is hereby revoked, and in lieu thereof the following is substituted:

First. At the request of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, the Standard Underground Cable Company, acting by D. S.

Robeson, its agent, is authorized to lay underground cables under the public streets from the Executive grounds, called Reservation No. 1, to the Capitol grounds, and also on Seventeenth street northwest, from G street to New York avenue; the said cables to be for the use of the United States and District governments, and not to be taken up with-

out the consent of the District Commissioners.

Second. The said cables shall be laid on one of the two following routes at the option of said officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, or of the agent above-named, viz: from the Treasury gate, at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street, to the nearest point of the tracks of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company and thence under the pavement between the inner rails of said tracks along Pennsylvania avenue and Frst street to the intersection of First and B streets northwest; thence along B street to the conduit entering the Capitol grounds at North Capitol street. If this route is adopted the said company shall first enter into such an agreement with the District Commissioners as they shall prescribe for the protection of the tracks and repair of the payments lying between the tracks of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad. Or from the southeast corner of Reservation No. 1, along B street north to Sixth street, thence on Sixth street to Missouri avenue, thence on Missouri avenue to Third street, thence on Third street to Pennsylvania avenue, thence on Pennsylvania avenue to near the intersection of First street, thence across Pennsylvania avenue and on First street to B street north, thence along B street to the conduit above mentioned at North Capitol street. If this route is adopted the cables will be laid under the sidewalk on Pennsylvania avenue, and on Third street. On other streets under the roadway.

Third. The work of laying these cables and replacing the pavements shall be performed under the direction of the Engineer Commissioner, and to his satisfaction, all expenses being paid in advance by the agent

of the Standard Underground Cable Company.

OCTOBER 30, 1883.

Whereas the auditor of the District has prepared and submitted a plan to facilitate the settlement and auditing of the accounts of the collector, which, upon examination, has been approved by this board, it is

Ordered, That on and after November 1, proximo, all bills to be receipted by the collector shall be made out upon the new forms having the auditor's coupons attached. In all cases the coupons will be correctly and completely filled out by the clerk making up the bill or bills. Upon payment being made to the collector, he will, after receipting the bill, and before delivering to the person entitled to receive it, pass the same to the auditor's coupon clerk, who will detach the coupon and stamp upon the face of the receipted bill the countersign of the auditor. collector will provide a suitable place in his office for the coupon clerk, who shall be attached to the office of the auditor, and under his immediate direction and control, and to whom he shall deliver at the close of each day the coupon thus detached, together with a certified statement showing the entire receipts for the day. The office hours of the collector for the receipt of money due the District shall be between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. of each business day unless otherwise directed by the board. The daily reports of the collector to the auditor showing in detail the receipts on account of moneys due

NOVEMBER 9, 1883.

Ordered, That each official or clerk who makes the examination for data upon which certificates of unpaid taxes are issued by the collector of taxes under act of February 6, 1879, will be held responsible that he exercises the utmost care in making the same, and shall inscribe the initials of his name upon the margin of such certificates in order to identify the statement of the particular tax reported by him as due.

NOVEMBER 15, 1883.

Ordered, That so much of the order of June 9, 1878, as designates a portion of Vermont avenue between H and I street as a hackstand is hereby repealed, and said hackstand is hereby discontinued. The chief of police will take the necessary steps to see that the provisions of this order are duly enforced.

NOVEMBER 22, 1883.

Ordered, That in pursuance of the proclamation of the President of the United States made October 26, 1883, the various District offices will be closed on Thanksgiving Day, Thursday the 29th instant.

2. That hereafter bonds of real estate agents and auctioneers will not be approved by the Commissioners unless they are accompanied by an affidavit or other satisfactory evidence of each of the sureties thereon that he or she is the owner of real estate in the District of Columbia of the value of over \$5,000 in excess of all debts and liabilities, and is fully responsible for the amount of the obligation in the bond.

NOVEMBER 23, 1883.

Ordered, That hereafter no charge will be made against any fund for the repair of buildings, unless the requisition and vouchers shall have passed through the office of the inspector of buildings, who will in every case attach his signature or initial thereto as evidence of that fact.

NOVEMBER 27, 1883.

Ordered, That in consequence of the inability of the District to furnish material to P. Maloney, in accordance with the terms of contract No. 478, the time for the completion of work under that contract is extended to November 30, 1883.

DECEMBER 3, 1883.

Ordered, That the following additional hack stands are hereby established for occupation in such manner that not more than one-half of the vehicles authorized at each stand shall be of a kind drawn by two horses:

On the west side of Ffteenth street northwest, immediately south of

the entrance to the Executive grounds, six vehicles.

On the west side of Fifteen and a half street northwest, immediately north of Pennsylvania avenue, four vehicles.

The following are established as stands for occupation by one-horse Herdic cabs or hansoms only:

South of Pennsylvania avenue, between Thirteenth and Thirteen-and-a-half streets northwest, two vehicles.

On the north side of Louisiana avenue, east of Ninth street northwest, three vehicles.

On the north side of Louisiana avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets northwest, two vehicles.

On the south side of B street northwest, west of Baltimore and Potomac railroad depot, a number at the discretion of the Chief of Police.

On I street northwest, at the southwest corner of McPherson square, two vehicles.

On east side of Sixteenth street northwest, immediately north of Pennsylvania avenue, three vehicles.

On south side of Thomas Circle, two vehicles. On south side of Iowa Circle, two vehicles.

On north side of M street northwest, between Connecticut avenue and Eighteenth street, two vehicles.

On northeast side of Dupont Circle and street, two vehicles.

On southeast part of Washington Circle, two vehicles.

On east side of First street west, near the Peace Monument, two vehi-

The exact limit of each locality will be established under the direction of the Engineer Commissioner.

2. All hack stands shall be kept clean and in proper order by the

parties occupying the same.

3. The soliciting of fares upon the public streets and grounds by any licensed driver of a vehicle for the transportation of passengers for hire

is positively prohibited.

4. At places of public amusement, and on all occasions where licensed and private carriages are assembled, the drivers thereof shall be subject to the orders of the Major of Police, under such regulations as he may deem necessary for public convenience and order.

5. All infractions of these regulations will subject the person or persons so offending to the penalties prescribed by the act of Congress of

June 11, 1878.

DECEMBER 6, 1883.

Ordered, That the further stringing of electric wires and cables on poles over and through the public streets in the District of Columbia is hereby prohibited without special written permit of date subsequent to this order from the Commissioners of the District in each case. The major of police is instructed to see that the provisions of this order are complied with.

DECEMBER 13, 1883.

Ordered, That the permission granted April 25, 1882, to Mr. George C. Maynard to erect a line of telegraph poles on the north side of C street between Ninth and Fourteenth streets northwest, is hereby revoked, the poles being no longer in use; and said Mayuard is hereby notified to remove them within fifteen days.

DECEMBER 15, 1883.

Ordered, That so much of the permit given to the American Rapid Telegraph Company by indorsement of Letter Received No. 62875 C. O., dated May 11, 1880, to erect a line of telegraph poles and wires, as authorizes said company to put a pole in front of its office and one on south side of Pennsylvania avenue, near No. 1416 said avenue, is hereby revoked, and said company directed to remove said poles within fifteen days from date. The District will cause the poles to be removed if the company fails to do so within the period named.

DECEMBER 22, 1883.

Ordered, That in pursuance of the act of Congress entitled "An act to protect Holmead Cemetery in the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1879, square No. 109, on which said cemetery is located, be placed upon the exempt list as property of the District of Columbia, without cancellation of the taxes now charged against the same.

DECEMBER 28, 1883.

Ordered, That the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company is authorized to stretch the following wires on existing poles, viz:

Two wires on Twenty-fourth street from M to K streets; thence along K street to Thirtieth street; thence by house-tops (subject to consent of owners and occupants) to 3003 M street northwest.

Also one wire along the poles of the Washington Aqueduct from Thirtieth and M streets to Foundry Branch on the New Cut Road.

No more than fifty wires in all may be placed on the poles in alleys between L and M streets. Vermont avenue and Twenty-fourth street; subject to the terms and conditions of the agreement with the said company, dated August 30, 1883.

2. Said company is also authorized to erect as many poles in the 30-foot alleys of square 377 as may be found to be absolutely necessary; the work to be done on such terms and conditions respecting height of poles and other details as the Engineer Commissioner may prescribe. (See L. R. 104, 997, C. O.)

Ordered, That the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company be permitted temporarily to stretch two electric cables on their present poles along New York avenue and Fourteenth street, from its office to the corner of Fourteenth and L streets northwest, and one cable from the latter point to the alley in square 214, on the following terms and conditions, which shall be accepted in writing by the president of the company before the permit issued, to wit:

1. The two cables shall be placed on the poles and be in working order on or before February 10, 1884; and before March 10, 1884, all cross-arms, fixtures, single wires, and cables, except the two cables begin (reveiled for shall be removed from the poles.

cables, except the two cables herein provided for, shall be removed from the poles.

2. Prior to April 25, 1884, the company shall lay under the sidewalks and in the conduit now in the course of construction on Fourteenth street, electric cables or other devices, carrying not less than one hundred wires; the said cables or devices to be at least equal, for underground communication, to the Standard Underground Cables now in use by the District government; and before May 25, 1884, the overhead cables and the poles on Fourteenth street, between New York avenue and L street, shall be removed.

3. The company shall deposit with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia a certified check for \$2,500 as a guarantee that these conditions will be carried out in good faith; and in case these conditions are not carried out within the dates mentioned, the money thus deposited, or so much thereof as shall be found necessary for the purpose, may be used by the Commissioners for removing the wires and poles on the line above described, on the dates named, and the unexpended balance, if any, returned to the commany.

4. Upon completion by the company of its undertakings as stipulated in the first, second, and third sections of this paper, the certified check for \$2,500, deposited with the Company.

the Commissioners, shall be promptly returned to the company.

5. It is further understood and agreed by the parties hereto, that should anything unforeseen occur to prevent the completion of the work herein undertaken by the company, within the dates mentioned, and if such fact can be proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, it (the company) shall have such reasonable extension of

time within which to complete the work, as, in the judgment of the Commissioners, the circumstances of the said case require; such extension to be considered as simply modifying the provisions of the second section hereof, and as in no wise prejudicing the interests of the company.

Accepted in duplicate this 29th day of December, A. D. 18-3. MORRIS F. TYLER.

President of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. See supplemental agreement to above, L. R. 109223 C. O.

JANUARY 4, 1884.

Ordered, That the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company is authorized to stretch twelve extra wires on its poles already erected, from Benning's to Fourteenth street and Ohio avenue, under such regulations as the Engineer Commissioner may prescribe, and on condition that all the wires of said company on Fourteenth street be placed underground.

JANUARY 26, 1884.

Ordered, That in the opinion of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the declaration relating to the dedication of Meridian avenue, contained in the order made by ex-Commissioners Phelps and Dent on the 22d of March, 1879, was without authority of law, is and always has been of "none effect and void," and could not operate to close said avenue, nor in any manner effect the rights of property owners.

FEBRUARY 14, 1884.

Ordered, That the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company is hereby granted permission to erect three poles in the alley in square 490, and three poles in alley in square 491, subject to such regulations as the Engineer Commissioner may prescribe. This permit is subject to revocation at the pleasure of the Commissioners.

FEBRUARY 23, 1884.

Ordered, That on and after March 1, 1884, the time indicated by bells rung at the several school, fire, or other buildings belonging to the District shall be that of the seventy fifth standard meridian, which time shall also be the standard governing hours in the various departments

Whereas by order of the Commissioners dated July 8, 1882, W. C. Murdock was suspended from further work on his contract numbered 111, in consequence of his failure to execute the repairs required by said contract, on Fourteenth street northwest; and whereas the said Murdock and his bondsmen were notified on December 7, 1883, to make further repairs; and whereas they have failed to make the repairs, a reasonable

Ordered. That the contractor for minor repairs to concrete pavements, for the current year, is hereby notified to execute the necessary repairs, as indicated by the Engineer Commissioner, within the next fifteen days, for which he will be paid at his contract rates for similar work, from the appropriation for repairs to concrete pavements, the amount of said payment to be charged against the sureties of contract 111.

MARCH 22, 1884.

Ordered, That paragraph nine of the police regulations, as published in the "Manual," be amended so as to authorize the major and superintendent to make a detail upon the trial board of a lieutenant as substitute for any member of said board appointed by the major and superintendent under authority of the Commissioners, July 1, 1878, who may by reason of sickness, absence, or other cause be unable to act as member of said board; provided that such substitution shall not be valid for any longer period than ten days at one time.

MARCH 27, 1884.

Ordered, That the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company is hereby granted permission to erect one pole in alley in square 290, subject to such regulations as the Engineer Commissioner may prescribe. This permit being subject to revocation at any time at the pleasure of the Commissioners.

APRIL 1, 1884.

Whereas by order of the Commissioners dated July 8, 1882, W. C. Murdock was suspended from further work on his contract No. 111, in consequence of his failure to execute the repairs required by said contract on East Capitol street; and

Whereas the said Murdock and his bondsmen were notified on Decem-

ber 7, 1883, to make further repairs; and

Whereas they have failed to make the repairs, a reasonable time hav-

ing elapsed: It is

Ordered, That the contractor for minor repairs to concrete pavements for the current year is hereby notified to execute the necessary repairs, as indicated by the Engineer Commissioner, within the next fifteen days, for which he will be paid at his contract rates for similar work, from the appropriation for repairs to concrete pavements, the amount of said payment to be charged against the sureties of contract No. 111.

APRIL 10, 1884.

Ordered, That permission be granted to E. M. Willis to construct a side track from the railroad tracks on Thirteenth street, between Maryland avenue and E street southeast, through square No. 270, to the north line of Water street south. The work to be done to the satisfaction of the Engineer Commissioner, and on condition that the tracks are removed when the street on which they are laid is improved, or at any prior date when, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the public interest, requires it.

APRIL 19, 1884.

Ordered, That the water tax charged against lot 3, square 382, levied prior to transfer by the District of Columbia of said lot to "The Produce Exchange Company" of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, by a deed dated May 15, 1882, which contained a warranty against all taxes levied prior to the date of such transfer, is hereby remitted and released in pursuance of said warranty.

APRIL 22, 1884.

Ordered, That the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company is hereby granted permission to erect, under such regulations respecting height of poles and other details as the Engineer Commissioner may prescribe, 1 pole and guy on L street, between Fourteenth street and Vermont avenue, in place of small pole now there; 2 poles and 1 yum in alley in square 214; 1 pole in alley in square 216; 2 poles in alley in square 217; 2 poles in alley in square 218; 1 pole in alley in square 219; 4 poles in alley in square 220; 1 pole in alley in square 222; 3 poles in alley in square 247; 3 poles in alley in square 248, and 3 poles in alley in square 250.

This permit is subject to revocation at the pleasure of the Commis-

sioners.

2. That section 10 of the building regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by adding after the last paragraph thereof as follows: All permits for buildings 60 feet high and upwards shall provide for the erection of one or more standpipes, at the discretion of the inspector of buildings, with attached iron ladders, extending from the roof to within one story from the ground, except when otherwise authorized by the Commissioners.

APRIL 26, 1884.

Frequent complaint having been made that the footway in many places is obstructed by gates swinging outwardly in such manner as to cause inconvenience and sometimes injury to persons passing by; also that in some localities the parkings have been extended beyond the authorized limits, thereby reducing the footways to less than the estab-

Ordered, That the Engineer Commissioner be requested to cause the gates so complained of to be removed or to swing inwardly, and to provide for a reduction in the width of parkings to the established limits, with a view to restoring and maintaining the necessary width of

2. Whereas the Columbia, Metropolitan, and Capitol, North O street and South Washington Railway Companies have neglected to keep in repair the pavements lying between the exterior rails of their tracks, and for a distance of 2 feet from and exterior to such tracks on each side thereof, as required by the fifth section of the "act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," approved

Ordered, That each of the companies aforesaid be requested to proceed forthwith to put the pavement between and adjacent to their tracks in good order to the satisfaction of the Engineer Commissioner, who will indicate to each company the repairs now needed. work of repairs above indicated shall not be commenced within fifteen days of the receipt of notice by the respective companies, the Engineer Commissioner is hereby authorized and requested to cause the work to be done under the conditions provided in the fifth section of the aforesaid act approved June 11, 1878.

MAY 3, 1884.

Whereas, under the provisions of sections 252, 253, 254, 255, and 256 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia, the Commissioners are authorized to lay out new and alter

existing roads, and

Whereas application has been made by the trustees of a tract of land situated just south of the village of Mount Pleasant, in the said District, known as the estate of the late James Eslin, to have the line of the roads running through said tract altered and new roads laid out, the said changes to be made without cost to the District of Columbia, and

Whereas it is deemed conducive to the public interest to alter the line of said roads and to lay out the new roads as so applied for, it is

therefore

Ordered, That the portion of the road marked on this plot as "Piney Branch road," between the points A and B, and the portion of the road marked as "Kenesaw avenue," between the points C and D, be closed and abandoned, and the title to the same revert to the owners of the surrounding property, to wit, William O. Denison and Benjamin F. Leighton; and in lieu of the roads so closed and abandoned, the following are hereby laid out and declared to be public highways, to wit, "Sixteenth street extended" from the said point A to its junction with Grant street, having a width of 74 feet; "Fifteenth street extended" from said point B to its junction with Columbia road, having a width of 50 feet, and Kenesaw avenue from said point D to the western border of said Eslin tract, having a midth of 50 feet, all as laid down on this plot.

JUNE 4, 1884.

Whereas by the fifth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act providing a permament form of government for the District of Columbia 2 and 1 bia," approved June 11, 1878, it is provided that "when street railways cross any street or avenue, the pavement between the tracks of such railway shall conform to the pavement used upon such street or avenue, and the companies owning these intersecting railroads shall pay for such pavements in the same manner and proportion as required of other railroad companies under the provisions of this section," therefore it is

Ordered, That the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Railroad Company the Capitol North Ostreet and South Washington Railway Company, the Columbia Railway Company, and the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, be and they are hereby required, under the direction of the Engineer Commissioner, to pave the space between their tracks at the crossings of streets or avenues by their respective roads, in compliance with the provisions of the act

of Congress above recited.

2. That the work hereby required shall be completed within ninety days from this date, and in case the work is not completed within that time the Engineer Commissioner is directed to have the same done by contract with the lowest responsible bidder, and to present the vouchers for payment for the work so done by contract to the respective rail, road companies. And if the said companies shall fail or refuse to pay for the same, the Commissioners shall issue lieu certificates for the amount of such indebtedness in the manner prescribed by law in payment to the contractor for the work so done.

3. That a certified copy of this order be furnished by the secretary of

this Board to each of the foregoing railroad companies.

JUNE 7, 1884.

Ordered, That cases No. 15282, Supreme Court, and No. 36743, police court, against Henry Boegholz, be discontinued upon defendant's paying costs.

JUNE 21, 1884.

Ordered, That from and after July 1, 1884, and until further orders, the market days and hours for the Eastern Market will be as provided by the act of the corporation of Washington entitled "An act to change and fix the days and hours for opening the markets of the city of Washington," approved November 21, 1868, viz, "on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday mornings, from the 1st day of May to the 1st day of October, to commence at daylight and continue until 12 o'clock m.; and from the 1st day of October to the 1st day of Saturday evenings, from the 1st day of May to the 1st day of October, until 11 o'clock p. m.; and on Saturday evenings, from the 1st day of May to the 1st day of October, until 11 o'clock p. m.; and from the 1st day of October to the 1st day of May, until 10 o'clock p. m."

B.—REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES AND EX-OFFICIO COMMISSIONER OF SINKING FUND.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, September 10, 1884.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate of the appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, by the commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of interest and sinking fund on the funded debt, exclusive of the water bonds, and for the sinking fund office.

I also submit, as required by the act of Congress approved June 5, 1884, an estimate of the amounts required to refund, in twenty-five annual installments, one-half of the amount appropriated for increasing the water supply of Washington, D. C., and to pay interest on the that purpose.

Very respectfully,

A. U. WYMAN, Treasurer, United States.

Hon. Commissioners District of Columbia.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886 by the commissioner of the sinking fund.

General object (title of appropriation).	Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Total amount to be appro- priated un- der each head of ap- propriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.
District of Columbia	For interest and sinking fund on the funded debt, exclusive of the water bonds (acts of July 11, 1878, and July 5, 1884; 20 Stat. at L., pp. 104, 5, sees. 3, 4). For sinking fund office:	\$1, 213, 947 97	\$1, 213, 947 97
	Two clerks, class one (same acts) Contingent expenses, including books, stationery, printing, and miscellaneous items (same acts).	2, 409 00 300 00	2, 400 00 300 00
	Under the head of water department: To refund, in twenty-five annual install- ments, one-half of \$1,572,779.30, appro- priated by the acts of Congress of June 15, 1882, and July 7, 1884, for increasing the water supply of Washington, D. C. (July 5, 1884).	31, 455 59	
	To pay interest at 3 per cent on one- half of the amount advanced by the United States for increasing the wa- ter supply of Washington, D. C., \$23,- 591.68, or so much thereof as may be required (July 5, 1884).	23, 591 68	

Statement of the funded indebtedness of the District of Columbia and late corporation of Washington, September 30, 1884.

	Act authorizing issue.			Date of	In	Interest.	
Description of bonds.				naturity.	Rate.	Coin or currency.	
Of the District of Columbia: Permanent improvement Water stock Market stock Permanent improvement Water stock Tifty-year funding Twenty-year funding Of the late corporation of Washington: Three-year (Emery) Twenty-year funding Tlirty-year funding	16, 1871. Assembly, Ju Assembly, An June 19, 186. Assembly, Ju Assembly, Ju Congress, Ju 20 and Mar. Congress, Ju June 8, 1880 Congress, Jul Congress, Mar	ne 23 and 25, 1873. ne 26, 1873. te 20, 1874, Feb. 3, 1875. ne 10, 1879, and y 7, 1870 istrict of Co-	Jul Jul Jul Jul Jul Jul Jul Nov	y 1, 189 y 1, 189 y 1, 189 y 1, 190 g 1, 192 y 1, 189 y 1, 189	1 7 7 7 1 7 7 3 6 5 5 5 5 6 7 3 6 6	Coin. Currency. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. D	
Description of bonds.	Interest.			Amount regis-	Amount coupon.	Total.	
Description of bonds.	Payable.	When due.	_	tered.	Coupon		
Of the District of Columbia: Permanent improvement. Water stock. Market stock. Permanent improvement. Water stock Fifty-year funding. Twenty-year funding. Of the late corporation of Washington: Three-year (Emery) Twenty-year funding. Thirty-year funding.	do	do	i. 10	\$100, 000 0, 976, 000 317, 000	\$3, 496, 900 360, 000 46, 450 649, 400 15, 000 3, 056, 600 633, 400 1, 024, 100 628, 800	\$3, 496, 900 360, 000 146, 450 649, 400 *14, 032, 600 950, 400 1, 024, 100 628, 800	
			11	, 393, 000	9, 910, 750	21, 303, 750	

Stocks and bonds outstanding on which interest has ceased, there being funds for the payment of the principal and interest deposited in the United States Treasury.

Corporation of Washington ten-year bonds. Corporation of Washington five per cent. general stock Corporation of Washington six per cent. general stock. Corporation of Washington six per cent. canal stock.	1,610 $3,480$	01 17
	5, 340	
Amount of funded debt retired since July 1, 1878	94,776	00 22
sued to date	14, 556, 250	00

C.—REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, November 25, 1884.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit the following report showing the receipts and expenditures of the District government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884

The entire revenues of the District during the fiscal year, including appropriations by Congress, were \$4,130,403.92, as follows, viz:

Balances on hand July 1, 1883 .		29
Received during the year as per exhibit "A," herewith .		41
Repayments to appropriations .		22
Total receipts	4 120 402	

The total expenditures during the year, as per Exhibit B, herewith, were \$3,614,639.76, leaving a balance on hand July 1, 1884, of \$515,764.16, which is divided under the following heads, viz: Cultinat t.

onnject to general expenses		
sangeet to general expenses Water fund Washington special tax fund	\$449 877	80
		00
Washington will tax find	57, 139	
Padamagton redemption fund	3, 499	24
Washington redemption fund Redemption of tax lien certificates Redemption of assessment certificates	860	40
Redemption of assessment certificates Redemption of Pennsylvania avenue certificates, not July 10, 1077	1,486	58
Redemption of Pennsylvania avenue certificates, act July 19, 1876. Filling grant and a strong certificates act July 19, 1876.	1,059	
	176	
Filling grounds good agent extincates, act July 8 1970	170	
Filling grounds south of Capitol: Act April 4, 1878 Act July 10, 1879 Act February 4, 1880 Act April 1, 1882	743	26
Act Inly 10 1 mg		
Act Distriction 1979	5	08
Act February 4, 1880 Act April 1, 1882 Sale of property in Washington	70	08
Act April 1, 1882	CO	
Sale of property in Washington	60	
Act April 1, 1882 Sale of property in Washington and Georgetown, act March 2, 1881 General expenses, District of Co.	38	
Fire department, Pastret of Columbia, act March 9, 1001	449	12
General expenses, District of Columbia, act March 3, 1881 Fire department, act June 22, 1874	292	31
Fire department, act June 22, 1874 Total balance on bond L.	~0~	49
	_	
Total balance on hand July 1, 1884	5	50
An i An inand July 1, 1884		

Au increase over the balance on hand the previous year of \$54,183.87. 515,764 16

The foregoing statement of expenditures, classified under the fiscal years, respectively, to which they pertain, will be found more fully set forth in Exhibit C, herewith, which is made part of this report. The number of checks drawn upon the Treasurer of the United States

during the year was 22,203, aggregating the sum of \$2,257,631.79.



The number of audits for the same period was 4,700.

The whole levy of real and personal tax to be collected for the fical year, as shown by the corrected tax ledgers on file in this office, was To which add duplicate payments (subject to refund), penalties, &c	\$1,513,566	25 63
Total		
Leaving a balance delinquent July 1, 1884, of	213, 740	16

The percentage of collections to that date was as follows, viz:

	Per cent.
Realty, Washington City	86. 33
Realty, Georgetown	86. 42
Realty, county, non-agricultural	67.
Realty, county, agricultural	73. 67
Personal, Washington City	90.12
Personal Georgetown	89. 75
Personal, county	88. 33
Average on the entire levy:	
Realty (exclusive of overpayments)	85. 25
Personal	89.90

Of the delinquent taxes, the sum of \$74,499.89 has been paid since

July 1, 1884, to the date of this report.

The system established in this office more than a year ago, under which the receipts of the collector are audited, has proved entirely satisfactory, and is now in successful operation. Under it the receipts of the collector from every source have been verified daily, and the same compared with the certificates of depositissued by the Treasurer of the United States, and found to agree in every particular.

The monthly reports of the collector, showing in detail the receipts classified under the various funds to which they belong, have been regnlarly compared with the records in this office, and certified in proper

form before being transmitted to the Treasury.

The tax ledgers for the fiscal year, a complete set of which is on file in this office, were carefully examined, errors corrected, and all payments of taxes up to and including June 30, 1884, as shown by the coupons on file, have been posted to the credit of the tax-payers, the old ledgers closed, and delinquent or arrears tax ledgers for the fiscal year

All payments of taxes on account of the last fiscal year, which have been made since July 1, 1884, are now being posted to the credit of the tax-payers in the arrears books to which their accounts were trans-

ferred.

A statement of the account of the collector for real and personal taxes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, has been made, and is the only statement of the kind of which there is any record in this office.

This is one of the results of the system now in operation, the practical and successful working of which has been demonstrated beyond suc-

cessful contradiction.

Under it the loss of a receipted tax-bill can work no injury to the taxpayer, as the fact of payment can now be verified, and the evidence furnished from the records of this office, thus affording double security and protection in this respect.

In order to complete the system in all its parts, it is necessary that all arrears of taxes due the District of Columbia, both real and personal, should be brought forward and consolidated into arrears tax books, one

set of which should be furnished this office.

The arrears should be brought down to and including June 30, 1883, and, if possible, should be so made as to show the transfers of property to that date, including the names of the various persons to whom the property has passed. This will enable present owners the more readily to discover the existence of back taxes running against their property. or property which they are about to purchase.

It is true that under existing laws applications may be made 10. certificate of the amount due for taxes upon any given piece of property, which certificate will bind the District, but the large number of volumes to be examined increases the liability for errors, hence the value of care-

fully prepared arrears books, as herein recommended.

Time and labor will be required in the preparation of these books, and a special appropriation will be necessary; but the greater facility for examination, the ultimate saving of clerical labor, and a consequent decrease of appropriations, the removal of much liability to error now unavoidable, and the great assistance it will afford this office in arriving at correct balances in the old accounts of the collectors, will more than compensate for the cost.

Other reasons equally as strong will no doubt suggest themselves to the Commissioners. This matter is deemed of so much importance, and is so necessary to complete the system already inaugurated, and secure its successful continuance, that the subject is most earnestly urged upon the favorable consideration of the Commissioners, and, being so closely connected with the accounts which are required to be kept in this office,

it is deemed proper to invite attention to it in this report.

Unexpected and unavoidable demands have been made upon the clerical force of the office outside of its official routine, much of it growing out of suits against the District. This has retarded somewhat the examination of the old accounts and records. Some progress has, however, been made, and, it is believed, greater advance will be made before the close of the present fiscal year.

In some respects the year has been an experimental one. Methods heretofore untried have worked admirably, and the machinery of the office is generally working smoothly and more satisfactorily, but I have again to invite attention to the totally inadequate facilities for a proper

transaction of the public business in this office.

So far as the rooms are concerned, they are absolutely unfit for the purposes for which they are used. No worse, perhaps, than other offices of the District government, but bad enough to cause general complaint from citizens who are required to visit them on public business, and to greatly retard its operations,

No additional appropriation is asked for the next fiscal year, for the reason that with a slight change in the methods of examination of the old accounts, which experience has proved desirable, it is believed the work can be accomplished with a continuance of the present force.

I also commend with special pleasure the faithful performance of duty on the part of the employés of this office, but for which the largely increased labor devolved upon the office would have seriously interfered with a satisfactory conduct of its affairs.

Very respectfully,

I. S. TICHENOR, Auditor, D. C.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.



A.—Statement of cash receipts of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1883, to June 30. 1884.

On what account received.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.
GENERAL TAXES AND LICENSES.			
General taxes, including penalties	\$1, 611, 146 49 134, 181 61	41 745 000 10	-
MARKETS.		\$1, 745, 328 10	
Castern market, rents Western market, rents Jeorgetown market, rents Vashington Market Company, franchise rental. Western market, note account	3, 172 50 5, 350 65 1, 270 80 7, 500 00 387 79	17, 681 74	
RENT OF DISTRICT PROPERTY.		,	
Rent of hay-scales	875 91 2, 995 00 436 85	4, 307 76	
FINES.		1,007 10	,
Fines, police court, District of Columbia cases	21, 153 30 11, 203 03 1, 206 00 1, 142 68		
Fines, criminal court	1, 142 68	34, 705 01	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Fees for tax certificates. Permit fees, engineer's office. Building permits Dog tax I. S. Wilson, late treasurer District of Columbia. Pound fees Sale of old material and produce of Washington Asylum. Reimbursement case of District of Columbia vs. Wilson. Material furnished. Sale of old horse, &c. Special taxes belonging to general fund. Advertising. Auctioneers' returns.	2, 134 95 5, 712 50 8, 094 37 1, 336 26 689 30 930 14 18 75 247 11 68 15 319 81	24, 580 18	
Total taxes and revenue			\$1, 826, 602 7
SPECIAL AND TRUST FUNDS. Water taxes and rents Washington redemption fund special tax fund sale of lots in Georgetown surplus fund Redemption of assessment certificates Redemption of tax-lien certificates	139, 173 65 726 19 7, 807 85 442 50	150, 183 39	
Total special and trust funds			150 183 3
ADVANCES BY UNITED STATES.			
On account of appropriation, act March 3, 1883, regular On account of appropriation, act May 1, 1884, deficiency	1, 678, 197 23 3, 200 00	1, 681, 397 23	
Total amount advanced by United States			1, 681, 397 2
Grand total of receipts			3, 658, 183 4

H. Ex. 1, pt. 6——3

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B.—Statement of the expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Title of appropriation.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.	Grand ag gregate.
IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.			-	
tepairs to concrete pavements, 1883	\$4, 412, 02 49, 903, 27			
Total for repairs to concrete pavements	10 20 29, 372 84	\$54. 315 29		
Total for materials for permit work		29. 383 04		
Work on sundry avenues and atreats and marle on	700 83			
ment of pavements, 1883 Work on sundry avenues and streets and replace-	432 06			
ment of pavements. 1834	344, 915-39			
Total for work on sundry avenues &c		242 040 00		
Continuation of surveys of the District with refer-		84		
Soundary street sewer 1880.	1, 970 18	4, 999 22		
Boundary street sewer, 1881 Boundary street sewer, 1882	17. 112 77			
ence to the huture-extension of streets, &c., 1884. Soundary street sewer, 1880. Soundary street sewer, 1881 Soundary street sewer, 1881 Boundary street sewer, 1883	65, 913 64			
		97, 550 84		
Lateral sewers, 1883. Lateral sewers, 1883.	49 06 19 597 66	.,,		
Total for lateral sewers	13, 337 00			
Total for lateral sewers		19, 646 72	\$551, 944 23	
BEIDGES.			4001, 011 20	
Ordinary care of Benning's, Anacostia, and Chain bridges, 1884				
Repairing and maintaining bridges under the con- tiol of the Commissioners of the District of Co-	**********	2,000 00		
Repairing and maintaining bridges under the con- trol of the Commissioners of the District of Co- lumbia, 1884.	325 00			
	767 14			
Total for repairing, &c., bridges		1, 092 14		
11/2/11/11/208			3, 092 14	
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.				
Engineering, maintaining. &c			20, 000 00	
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS,			20, 000 00	
Washington Asylum:				
Contingent expenses, 1884	10, 745 19			
Contingent expenses, 1883.	1 811 14			
Washington Asylum: Pay of employés, 1884 Contingent expenses, 1882 Contingent expenses, 1883 Contingent expenses, 1883 Contingent expenses, 1883 Rewwork house at Wushington Asylum, 1883 Repairs to water closet, and wards, 1883.	33, 747 82			
Repairs to water-closet, and wards, 1884.	6 00 500 00			
Total for Washington Asylum. Gerogetown Alushonse: Sunn et of immediately action of the control		46 010 40		
Corogerown Almshonse: Support of innates, 1884. Government Hospital for Insane: Support of innates, 1884.		46, 910 48		
Support of inpates, 1883.		1,793 40		
Aupport of inmates, 1884 Government Hospital for Insane: Support of inmates, 1883 Support of inmates, 1884 Total for Government Hospital for Governmen	10, 800 00 35, 025 00			
Total for Government Hospital	-,-20 00			
Transportation of purpers and prisoners, 1883	121 56	45, 825 00		
Total for transportation, &c	2, 712 51			
Relief of the poor, 1883. Relief of the poor, 1883. Total for relief of the	107 00	2, 834 07		
Total for relief of the	14, 061 65			
Reform School, 1884		14, 258 85		
Retorm School, 1884 Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, 4884		32, 950 00		
		15,000 00		

B.-Statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia, &c.-Cont'd.

Title of appropriation.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.	Grand ag- gregate.
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—Continued.				
National Association for Colored Women and Chil-				
dren, 1884 Erection of a building for National Association for	\$7,000 00			
Colored Women and Children, 1884	16, 034 17			
Total for National Association		\$23, 034 17 5, 000 00 5, 000 00 5, 000 00		
Women's Christain Association, 1884		5, 000 00		
Saint Ann's Infant Asylum, 1884		5, 000 00 1, 500 00		
Women's Christain Association. Kindren's Hospital, 1884 Saint Ann's Infant Asylum, 1884 Church Orphanage, 1884 Church Orphanage, 1884 Industrial Home School, 1884 Building house at Industrial Home School, 1884	5,000 00	-,		
Building house at Industrial Home School, 1004	2,012 12			
Total for Industrial Home School		7, 612 72	\$206, 718 69	
SALARIES AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OFFICES.				
Executive office:	13 89			
Pay of employés, 1883. Pay of employés, 1884. Contingent expenses, 1883. Contingent expenses, 1884.	18, 501 50 39 97			
Contingent expenses, 1884	2, 585 45			
Total for executive office		21, 140 81		
Anditor's office: Pay of employés, 1884 Contingent expenses, 1883 Contingent expenses, 1884	31 00			
Contingent expenses, 1884	231 88			
Total for auditor's office		12, 688 88		
Pay of employés, 1884	11,600 00 1,000 00			
		12,600 00		
Total for assessor's office		12, 600 00		-
Pay of amplay 6s 1994	16, 500 00 242 56			
Contingent expenses, 1883 Contingent expenses, 1884	787 33			
Total for collector's office		17, 529 89		
Attorney's office: Pay of employés, 1884	8, 012 00			
Contingent expenses, 1883	52 41 309 79 75 00			
Attorney's office: Pay of employés, 1884 Contingent expenses, 1883 Contingent expenses, 1884 Rent, 1883 Rent, 1884	75 00 300 00			
		8, 749 20		
Total for attorney's office		0, 110 20		
D	2,400 00 6 10			
Contingent expenses, 1883 Contingent expenses, 1884	74 30			
Total for sinking-fund office		2, 480 40		
Pay of coroner, 1884 Contingent expenses, 1886 Contingent expenses, 1883.	2 00 59 28		1	
Contingent expenses, 1883. Contingent expenses, 1884	558 21			
Total for coroner's office		2, 419 49		
Engineer's office :	52 00			
Pay of employés, 1884	56, 190 19 338 33			
Pay of employés, 1883 Pay of employés, 1884 Contingent expenses, 1883 Contingent expenses, 1884 Rent of property yard, 1883	4, 890 90 25 00			
Kent of property yard, 1883		61 406 49		
Total for engineer's office		61, 496 42		
Pay of employés, 1883	123 60 7 45			
		131 05		
Total for inspector of buildings office Fuel, ice, gas, &c., offices, 1882	23 28	101 00	1	

B.—Statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia, &c,—Cont'd.

Title of appropriation.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.	Grand a gregate
SALARIES AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, &C Cont'd.			41.5	
Fuel, ice, gas, &c., offices, 1883 Fuel, ice, gas, &c., offices, 1884	\$655 58 4, 945 30			
Total for fuel, ice, gas, &c Binding and care of records of the surveyor's office, 1883		\$5, 624 16 245 00		
Salaries temporary cierks, onices, 1004	-	1, 954 12	\$147,059 42	
Aggregate for salaries, &c				
Sweeping, cleaning, and sprinkling streets and avenues, 1883 Sweeping, cleaning, and sprinkling streets and av-	2, 325 59			
enues, 1884	40,000 00	42, 325 59		
Total for cleaning streets, &c	557 15 7, 219 03			
Total for cleaning alleys		7,776 18		
Total for current repairs to streets, &c. Current repairs to county roads, &c., 1882. Current repairs to county roads, &c., 1883. Current repairs to county roads, &c., 1884.	20 00 42 04 19,999 84	26, 848 40		
Total for repairs to county roads, &c Cleaning and repairing lateral sewers and basins, 1883	36 50	20, 061 18		
Cleaning and repairing lateral sewers and basins, 1884.	19, 995 12			
Total for cleaning, &c., lateral sewers and basins Cleaning tidal sewers, 1883 Cleaning tidal sewers, 1884.	17 96 2,817 77	20,031 62		
Total for tidal sewers		2, 835 73		
Total for repairs to pumps. Parking commission, 1883. Parking commission, 1884.		2, 995 00		
Total for parking commission		18, 618 08		
Street lamps: Lighting, extinguishing, and for gas, 1882. Lighting, extinguishing, and for gas, 1883. Lighting, extinguishing, and for gas, 1884. Erection of street lamps, 1883.	2,089 26 61,169 33 87,802 41 187 22			
Total for street lamps		151, 248 22		
Aggregate for streets.			292, 740 70	
METROPOLITAN POLICE. Pay of officers and members 1884				
Pay of officers and members, 1884 Rent of station houses, 1883 Fuel for station houses, 1883 Fuel for station houses, 1884	92 40 1,476 07	285, 260 18 2, 920 00		
Repairs to station houses, 1883 Repairs to station houses, 1884	349 00	1, 568 47		
Contingent expenses, 1882 Contingent expenses, 1883 Contingent expenses, 1884	35 1c 2, 117 73	1, 538 38		
Erection of new station house, 1882		11, 151 75		
Aggregate for Metropolitan police		451 87	302, 870 65	1
			1 000 OIU OF	1

B.—Statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia, &c.—Cont'd.

Title of appropriation.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.	Grand ag- gregate.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.				
Pay of officers and members. 1884 Repairs to engine-houses, 1883 Repairs to engine-houses, 1884	\$173 00 486 73	\$71, 948 41		
Total for repairs to engine-houses Fuel for 1884. Purchase of horses, 1883. Purchase of horses, 1884.	325 00 1,910 00	659 73 1, 920 45		
Total for horses Forage, 1884 Purchase of hose, 1883 Purchase of hose, 1884.		2, 235 00 5, 151 37		
Total for hose Repairs to apparatus Exchanging one Amoskeag engine, 1884 Remodeling and furnishing old Town Hall, George- town, 1884		1, 960 35 3, 858 80 2, 983 00		
Remodeling and furnishing old Town Hall, George- town, 1884 Jonlingent expenses, 1882 Jonlingent expenses, 1883 Jonlingent expenses, 1884	114 31 53 91 6, 996 08	5, 547 50		
Total for contingent expenses		7, 164 30		
Aggregate for fire department		,	\$103, 428 91	
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.				
Pay of employés, 1884 Feneral supplies, 1883 Feneral supplies, 1884.	803 48 3,753 03	8,440 00		
Total for general supplies		4, 556 51 570 14 700 00		
Aggregate for telegraph and telephone service			14, 266 65	
COURTS. Pay of employés, 1884. Marshal's fees, 1884. Contingent expenses, 1883. Contingent expenses, 1884.	9, 318 00 1, 103 50 120 79 2, 192 70			
Total for police court. (udicial expenses, 1880. udicial expenses, 1883. udicial expenses, 1884.	100 33 268 85 2,497 72	12,734 99		
Total for judicial expenses		2, 866 90		
Aggregate for courts			15, 601 89	
PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Pay of officers, teachers, and janitors, 1882 Pay of officers, teachers, and janitors, 1884 Rent of school-rooms, 1883. Rent of school-rooms, 1884. Fuel, 1883. Fuel, 1883. Fuel, 1884. Repairs to school buildings, 1882. Repairs to school buildings, 1883. Repairs and improvements of school buildings and grounds, 1884. Furniture for High, Webster, and Gales school buildings, 1882. Furniture for new buildings, 1883. Furniture for new buildings, 1884. Furniture for new buildings, 1885. Furniture for new buildings, 1884.	818 10 381, 684 56 120 00 7, 992 50 13 50 17, 694 85 1, 619 19 1, 897 64 17, 219 86 1, 762 86 5, 992 89 3, 759 80		٠	
Increasing facilities of escape from the several				

B.—Statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia, &c.—Cont'd.

Title of appropriation.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.	Grand ag- gregate.
Public schools—Continued.				
Support:				
Heating apparatus for the Randall school build- ing, 1884	\$2,374 00			
Heating apparatus for the Miner school building, 1884	3,858 00			
Heating apparatus for the Abbott school build-	3, 200 00			
ing, 1884. Contingent expenses, 1882.	306 84			
Contingen expenses, 1883 Contingent, expenses, 1884	4 60 14, 999 35			
Total for support		\$471, 420 54		
Buildings and grounds, public schools: Purchase of site and erection of building, 1st				
Purchase of site and erection of building, 1st division, 1883. Purchase of site and erection of buildings, 4th	7, 943 47			
division, 1883 Purchase of site and erection of building, 7th	1,961 56			
division, 1883 Purchase of sites and erection of buildings, 2d	3,918 90			
Purchase of sites and erection of buildings, 2d division, 1884	46, 297 33			
division, 1884				
Purchase of site and erection of building at	22, 010 00			
Brooks Station, 1884 Erection of a building at Bennings, 1884	2, 912 51 3, 232 73			
Total for buildings and grounds		88, 276 50		
Aggregate for public schools			\$559, 697 04	
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.				
Repairs and replacement of public hay scales, 1884. Rent of District offices. Amount due property owners for land condemned		3 600		
for alleys, 1881. General advertising, 1879. General advertising, 1880.	110 40	63 72		
General advertising, 1880	78 40			
General advertising, 1879. General advertising, 1880. General advertising, 1882. General advertising, 1883. General advertising, 1884.	1, 159 53			
Total for man and all the		_,		
Total for general advertising. Books for register of wills, printing, damages, &c.,		3,862 21		
Books for register of wills, printing, damages, &c.,	210 19			
1007	1,710 70		1	
Total for books for register of wills, &c Removing bodies from Holmead's Cemetery, 1882		1,920 89		
Aggregate for miscellaneous commercial		16 10		
Aggregate for miscellaneous expenses MARKETS.		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	9, 662 92	1
				1
Pay of market-masters, 1883		. 449 20		
Aggregate for markets.		400 92	-	
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.		1	850 12	
Pay of employés, 1884				
Pay of employés, 1884 Contingent expenses, 1883 Contingent expenses, 1884	541 22	23, 906 36		
Total for contingent	- 3, 691 45			
Total for contingent expenses. Removal of garbage, 1883	1 400 00	4, 232 67		
Removal of garbage, 1883 Removal of garbage, 1884	15, 000 00		1	
Total for removing garbage		-		
Aggregate for health department		20, 402 08	-	
department				
Aggregate for health department			- 44, 601 71	

B.—Statement of expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia, &c.—Cont'd.

Title of appropriation.	Detail.	Total.	Aggregate.	Grand ag- gregate.
SUNDRIES. General contingent expenses, 1883 General contingent expenses, 1884	\$30 00			
Total for contingent expenses		\$1, 164 00	4.	
Payment of judgments, 1883		1,000 00		1
Aggregate for sundries	·····		\$2, 164 00	
SPECIAL APPROPRIATION. Filling up, draining, and placing in good sanitary condition the grounds south of the Capitol, act				
April 1, 1882			952 14	
SPECIAL AND TRUST FUNDS. Refunding erroneously paid taxes, &c		1. 014 26		
Aggregate for special and trust funds			12, 220 08	
WATER DEPARMENT.				
Pay of employés, 1884 Contingent expenses, 1883 Contingent expenses, 1884	819 23 1, 548 12	9, 339 00		
Total for contingent expensesGeneral supplies, 1883General supplies, 1884		2, 367 35		
Total for suppliesComplete the laying of 12-inch water main to the		52, 404 30		
Government Printing Office, 1884		3, 346 27		
Interest and sinking fund on water-stock bonds, 1884		44, 610 00 753 58		
Aggregate for water department			112, 820 50	
Grand aggregate of expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1884				\$3,614,639 76
The above expenditures may be classified as follows: From United States appropriations From District of Columbia revenues. From the proceeds of sale of the lots in George-				
town, authorized to be sold by the act ap- proved April 1, 1882. From water fand, District of Columbia From special trust funds			2, 536 87 111, 070 50 9, 829 31	
Aggregate				3,614,639 76

C.—Statement of the expenditures on account of the government of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, showing the general appropriations and fiscal years to which the expenditures are applicable.

Title of appropriations.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.	Fiscal year Fiscal year ending ending ending June 30, 1882. June 30, 1883. June 30, 1884	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.	Specials.	Aggregate.
Improvements and repairs. Washington Aquedica Washington Aguidan Georgeova A Aguida Transportation of puppers and prisoners Reform School. Reform School. National Association for Colored Women and Children Exection of a building for National Association for Colored Women's Christian Association Chinter Prinsipal Association Salaries of temporary clerks, offices Salaries of temporary clerks, offices Salaries of temporary clerks, offices Salaries and contingent expenses Payment of independents Parkets Mashington special tax fund Refemption of association Reference Referenc	07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 0	\$1,970 18 2 00 100 33	5. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 11. 1	\$13,255 08 100 33 2,29 28 2,169 26 4169 26 4169 31 114 31 4,516 99 75 69	84, 904 18 1, 817 14 10, 800 00 11, 817 14 11, 967 17 1, 967 17 1, 967 17 2, 559 13 2, 559 13 11, 639 64 11, 639 67 11, 6	\$514,772 03 2,777 14 29,000 00 44,993 01 1,773 05 25,000 00 27,000 00 7,000 00 7,000 00 7,000 00 1,151 05 1,151 12 1,151 12 1,151 12 1,151 13 1,151	50 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$51, 944 23 29, 0.02 14, 20 20 14, 20 20 14, 20 20 14, 20 20 14, 20 20 14, 20 20 14, 20 20 14, 20 20 14, 20 20 20 14, 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
	110 40	9 150 01	17 176 40	90 661 01	96 061 061	0 401 047 47	902 I4	902 14

CB.

D.—REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF TAXES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report showing the amount of tax balances with which this office was debited at the beginning of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1883; also the amount of tax levies, real and personal, for the year ending June 30, 1884, received for collection November 1, 1883, together with the amounts received ior collection on account of the water fund, licenses, dog tax, fees, penalties, &c., and the amount collected on account of Washington, September 1, 1884. the same during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884:

DR.

		11			
To balance of taxes due July 1, 1883, as follows: For the years 1845 to 1870 (corporation of Washington), real estate		Ř.	By amount collected during the year ending June 30, $1884, viz$:		
For the years 1871-72, real estate.		Accou	Account of taxes for years 1845 to 1870, real estate	\$1,753 74	
For the year 1874, real estate.	\$11,863 50	Accou	Account of taxes for years 1872-73, real estate 814 15	814 15	
For the year 1875, real estate.	100, 016 75	Accor	the of taxes for year 1874, real estate	2, 916 48	
For the year 1877, real estate	40, 755 73	Accor	int of taxes for year 1876, real estate.	3, 618 51	
For the year 1878, real estate.	66, 928 90	Accor	int of taxes for year 1877, real estate	6, 305 67	
For the year 1879, real estate.	80, 404 45	Accor	Account of taxes for year 1879, real estate.	9, 801 68 12, 627 91	
For the year 1881, real estate.	115, 396, 98	Accou	int of taxes for year 1880, real estate.	19, 264 26	
For the year 1882, real estate.	127, 225 18	Accor	int of taxes for year 1882, real estate	25, 381 84	
For the year 1884 real estate	211, 584 94	Accou	int of taxes for year 1883, real estate.	01, 397 11	
	327. 267	8	int of taxes for year 1884, real estate	19, 658 44	
For the year 1877, personal For the year 1878, personal	30, 073 56	3	1	241 80 \$1,37	\$1, 371, 597 46
For the year 1879, personal	34, 591, 00	Accor		4,685 82	
For the year 1880, personal	17, 282 05	Accor			
For the year 1881, personal	23, 342 19	Accor	Account of penalty on taxes for years 1845 to 1876 real	15	157, 441 55
For the year 1902, personal	7, 914 39	esta		1 196 58	
For the year 1884 nersonal	2,848 68	Accor		423 04	
The state of the s	104, 511 04	c		825 20	
To amount collected in excess of what was charged to col.	901,	001, 223 30 ACCOL		2,856 59	
lector on account of assessment of general tax arrears		A CC01		4,893 79	
(1845 to 1870)	1,753 74	Accor	Account of penalty on taxes for year 1876, real estate	3, 395 01	
To amount collected in excess of what was charged to col-		Accor		5, 072 13	
To amount collected in assessment of general tax 1871-72.	470 41	Accor		8 955 59	
lector on account of assessment of personal tax 1883	1 837 14	Accou		9,859 87	
		4. 061 29 Accou		0,034 65	
				9, 189 24	

CR.

B	xes for years 1885 to 1870, real Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, real estate \$13, 565 78 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, real estate \$6, 535 83 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, real estate \$6, 535 83	\$835.20 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1882, personal 560.18 4.837 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, personal 667.22 1.333 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, personal 667.22 1.333 11 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, personal 667.22 1.333 4.335.01 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, personal 667.22 1.333 4.335.01 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, personal 667.22 1.333 4.335.01 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, personal 667.22 1.333 6.335.01 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, personal 667.22 1.333 6.335.01 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, personal 667.22 1.333 6.335.01 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, personal 667.22 1.333 6.335.01 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, personal 667.22 1.333 6.335.01 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, personal 667.22 1.333 6.335.01 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, personal 667.22 1.333 6.335.01 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, personal 667.22 1.333 6.335.01 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, personal 667.22 1.333 6.335.01 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, personal 667.22 1.333 6.335.01 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, personal 667.22 1.333 6.335.01 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, personal 667.22 1.333 6.335.01 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, personal 667.22 1.333 6.335.01 Account of penalty on taxes for year 1884, personal 667.22 1.333 6.335.01 Account of penalty of year 1884,	6, 912 29	10,034 65	681, 481 91 68, 62 68, 62 68, 63 68, 63 68, 63 68, 63 68, 68	1,036 24 Account of advertising special assessments \$2.25 Account of market rents: \$83,172 50 Bastern 5,330 65 Western 6,330 65 Western 7,126 58 Washington 7,500 00 Washington 17,293	423 04 Account of police court fines: 11, 293 03 United States 297 03 1,846 70 District of Columbia 21,153 39 21,153 39	Account of criminal court fines 1, 142 644 83 Account of collections, assistant district attorney 14 81 36 Account of building permits 1, 142 81 36 Account of building permits 1, 143 81 36 Account of building permits 1, 144 81 36 Account of b	3, 393 82 4, 525 95 91 40
DR.	To amount of penalty on taxes for years 1845 to 1870, real estate	To amount of penalty on taxes for years 1872-73, real estate to foamount of penalty on taxes for years 1872-73, real estate. To a nount of penalty on taxes for year 1874, real estate. To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1875, real estate.	To amount of penalty out taxes for year 1877, real estate To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1875, real estate To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1878, real estate To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1878, real estate To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1878, real estate	To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1881, real estate To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1882, real estate To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1883, real estate To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1883, real estate To amount of amount of natas for year 1883, real estate	To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1877, personal To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1877, personal To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1878, personal To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1881, personal To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1881, personal To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1881, personal To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1881, personal To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1881, personal To amount of penalty on taxes for year 1881, personal	To amount of penalty on taxes for year lost, postonators amount of penalty on taxes collected in excess of what was charged to collector on account of general taxes 1845 to 1870. To amount of penalty on taxes collected in excess of what was charged to collector on account of general taxes.	1871-72 To amount of penalty on taxes collected in excess of what was charged to collector on account of personal taxes 1883.	Miscellaneous items received for collection: amount of Washington redemption fund: Principal.	To amount of special taxes (corpolation or washington): Principal Interest. To amount of reparing Pennsylvania avenue: Principal Interest.

1, 065 00 1, 355 01 442 50 6 00	1, 978, 068 47	1, 108, 680 85	13, 771 78	3, 147, 588 16
osts \$18.75.	910, 827 51 197, 853 34	31, 239 68		
Account of fines in appeal cases. Account of claim District of Columbia vs. Wilson, \$1,336.26 costs \$18.75. Account of remodeling fown hall Account of surplus fund \$1, a pair of pants from work-house \$2.54. Account of water-rents, taps, permits, &c., water fund. \$133, 224 94. Account of water-main tax advertised: Principal Symmetry advertised: \$2,885.59 Interest \$2,885.59 5,948 71	Total By balance of uncollected taxes, July 1, 1884, real estate. By balance of uncollected taxes, July 1, 1884, personal	By amount of taxes remitted by order Commissioners District of Columbia, as per decision of Supreme Court on lots W and M 2 and 3 Reservation 7 By amount of taxes remitted by order Commissioners District of Columbia, as per agreement in settlement with Baltimore and Onio Railroad Company.	By amount of personal taxes, 1878, erroneously charged to collector	Total
1, 749 50 247 11 2, 658 00 215 91	32, 356 33	1, 142 68 1, 141 00 5, 712 50 1, 054 06 875 91 436 85 668 35 327 94	387 5 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	, 147, 588 16
To amount of fees for certificates To amount of fees for certificates To amount of material furnished To amount of advertising tax arrears (1875 to 1883). To amount of advertising special assessments To amount of market reuts Eastern Eastern 3, 172 50 Western 5, 360 65 Georgetown 1, 270 80 Washington 7, 500 00	To amount of police-court fines: United States. District of Columbia 21, 153 30	To amount or criminal court fines To amount or collections, assistant district attorney To amount of building permits To amount of relemption of assessment certificates To amount of sale of hay scales. To amount of sale of fish whereys and stalls To amount of sale of fish whereys and stalls To amount of sale of produce from Washington Asylum garden.	To amount of anctioneers' returns, from special sales To amount of bills receivable, Western Market. To amount of bound fees To amount of pound fees To amount of face in appeal cases To amount of face in appeal cases To amount of costs in suit of District of Columbia as Wilson extressurer. To amount of costs in suit of District of Columbia as Wilson (retinourse) for amount of semodeling fown hall (Geogractown) To amount of surplus fant staken from workhouse. To amount of water result, taps, permits, &c., water fund. To amount of water result, taps, permits, &c., water fund. To amount of water result, taps, permits, &c., water fund. To amount of water main taxes advertised, water fund. To amount of water main taxes advertised, water fund. To amount of water main taxes advertised, water fund. To amount of water main taxes advertised, water fund.	Total 3, 147, 588 16

CB.

Report of the collector of taxes-Continued.

PER CONTRA.	By cash deposited with Treasurer of the United States\$1,976,786 18 By drawback certificates	By balance of uncollected taxes 1,108,680 85 81,978,068 47 By amount of remitted taxes 13,717 78 By amount erroneously charged taxes 13,717 78 By almount erroneously charged taxes 13,717 78 By almount erroneously charged taxes 2,147,588 16
RECAPITULATION.	Amount collected on account of veal estate for all years \$1,371,597 46 Amount vear 1884 Amount collected on account of personal tax for all years 157,441 55 Amount collected on account of miscellaneous items during year 1884 Amount collected on account of penalties during year 1884 Amount collected on account of yeare fund during year Amount collected on account of yeare fund during year	1884 1971 173 173 173 174 175 17

The following items in the above exhibit were collected through this office for the use of third parties holding the liens representing the taxes:

Special taxes, principal and interest	\$7, 919	77	
washington redemption fund, principal and interest	796	5 19	
General taxes for years ending June 30, 1872 and 1873 represented by tax-	207	89	
lien certificates, principal and interest		5 14	
Total	9 898	90	

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

On account of assessments for which no certificates had been issued at the time of collection (principal only).

[Deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.]

Mandle .	Bonds.		Cou	pons.	Draw-		
Months.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	backs.	Cash.	Total.
July						$\begin{array}{c} 19 & 12 \\ 2 & 41 \end{array}$	\$22 62 19 15 2 41
November December							
1884. January February March						112 01	597 82 112 01
April	300 00	150 36	\$116 00			252 64 15 11	873 64 15 11
Total	650 00	351 33	116 00	54 64		470 76	1, 642 73

CERTIFICATE ACCOUNT.

On account of assessments where certificates had been issued and held by the commissioner of the sinking fund (principal and interest).

[Deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.]

3 543	Вот	Bonds.		oons.	Draw.	Cash.	Total.	
Months.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	backs.	Casii.	Total.	
1883.			244 00	\$18 76	\$671 46	\$1, 458 71	\$6, 999 84	
July	\$3, 250 00	\$1,556 91	\$44 00 38 00	17 10	611 50	1, 119 17	7, 096 18	
August	3, 600 00	1,710 41	10 00	3 70	412 65	818 40	4, 963 18	
September October	2,550 00	1, 168 43	32 00	13 51	467 89	581 39	10, 894 76	
November	6, 550 00	3, 249 97	32 00	10 01	326 56	1, 273 43	5, 412 68	
December	2, 500 00 3, 300 00	1, 312 69 1, 622 57	262 00	118 04	182 39	2, 051 96	7, 536 96	
_ 1884.					400.00	070.01	# 00F 01	
January	4, 100 00	2, 311 80	144 00	67 61	103 99	359 91	7, 087 31	
February	3, 250 00	1,858 83	180 00	82 44	57 17	337 32 481 69	5, 765 76	
maich	3, 450 00	1,900 82	120 00	59 74	92 49	755 33	6, 104 74 5, 884 31	
April	2,800 00	1,372 04	324 00	153 57	479 37	707 17	5, 954 25	
May	2,900 00	1,342 43	424 00	200 39	380 26	995 12		
June	3, 450 00	1,848 90	332 00	164 91	163 61	995 12	6, 954 54	
Total	41, 700 00	21, 255 80	1,910 00	899 77	3, 949 34	10, 939 60	80, 654 51	

FIRST NATIONAL BANK ACCOUNT.

On account of certificates held by third parties (principal and interest).

[Deposited with the chief of special assessment division, when paid in bonds, coupons, and other vouchers; all cash received on account of the same deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.]

Months.	Bonds.		Coup	ons.	Draw- backs.	Cash.	Total.	
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Dacks.			
1883.								
July		\$62 69	**********	********		\$537 17	\$749 46	
August		81 75	\$22 00	\$8 28 3 22	\$26 33	214 07 6 11	502 43 683 72	
September October	1, 250 00	202 16 664 52	8 00 20 00	8 16	64 23 59 06	106 42	2, 108 16	
November				1	59 00	100 42	2, 100 10	
December								
1884.								
January	700.00	402.20				00.70		
February March	. 100 00	403 30	9 00	4 04	4 82	66 72 8 51	1, 170 05 25 3	
April					4 02	105 61	105 6	
May	200 00	106 07					315 5	
June								
Total	2,850 00	1, 520 49	58 00	23 70	154 44	1, 054 06	5, 660 2	

CONDEMNATION OF ALLEYS AND COSTS ATTENDING TAX SALES.

Expenses incurred in the sale of property on which certificates have been issued.

[Deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.]

Months.	Condem- nation of alleys.	Costs.	
1883.			_
uly Abdul August September	\$118 55	\$14 14	
October		33	96
November . December		47	9
	1	16	4
Fabruary	1		
Ianuary 1884. Pebruary March April	126 03	30	6
April May June	12 65	8 3	3 2
		7	3
Total	262 98	232	9

RECAPITULATION

On general account, principal only On certificate account, principal and interest. On First National Bank account, principal and interest On condemnation of alleys On costs	80, 004	29
On costs Total	262 232	
T. 133 3	88, 453	43

It will be seen from the above exhibit that the balance on account of arrears of taxes is steadily decreasing, and when the charges carried on our tax-ledgers against churches, colleges, asylums, schools of all kinds, property of the District of Columbia and of the United States,

shall have been eliminated, this tax mortgage will appear in a greatly reduced amount.

A comparison between the receipts of the last tax levy and that of the preceding one shows also a fuller amount collected to this date and a lesser balance carried forward.

The suggestions as presented at the instance of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in our last report are now, as then, of force, and are, in our judgment, the best that can be offered as to efficiency in the work of this office, and your attention is recalled to them.

There was a respectable endeavor on the part of this office during the past year to bring forward against each lot and part of lot in each square, in numerical arrangement, all unpaid taxes and assessments charged against the real estate of the District of Columbia. This attempt failed, for want of time and the requisite clerical assistance, to fully accomplish what is regarded by all real-estate attorneys, agents, and others as very desirable, and the matter is here presented to your attention for any assistance you may direct towards its perfection. It will require, in addition to the experienced work of the regular office force, the continuous, uninterrupted service of a quick and ready copyist for twelve months at least. And as every tax-sale purchaser, every applicant for a certificate (as provided by act of Congress, approved February 6, 1879), and every person purchasing a piece of realty in fee, are interested parties, as well as the District of Columbia in the matter of its revenues, it is earnestly requested that this may receive your early consideration.

This exhibit perfected will also greatly facilitate the listing of delinquent taxes which is enjoined on this office annually to prepare and publish, therein showing to each tax-sale purchaser what may be due on each piece he contemplates purchasing, and thereby inducing others than the District to become bidders at tax sales, and will thus cause property owners to become more prompt in the payment of their taxes,

and more regardful as to having it subjected to tax sale.

The work of this office for the past fiscal year has been conducted evenly and smoothly, with the exception only occasioned by the failure of one or two New York banks and one in our own city at the moment when it was most busy in its collections. The custom of waiting until the last week of the month in which taxes are made receivable, and then overcrowding the capacities of the several offices rendering and receiving accounts, and of inclosing checks on banks with or without accounts, and compelling the office to indorse, list, and collect these check amounts before closing its day's account with the United States Treasury, where its daily receipts must be deposited, has grown into a grevious abuse. But for the understanding derived from a previous decision of the court, that a receipt by check on a bank in the premises is not a payment unless the amount for which the check was given is realized upon, it would be unendurable, and would call for your direction to receive taxes only in current funds, and which may be yet the necessity growing out of this condition of payment.

Very respectfully,

JOHN F. COOK, Collector of Taxes.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

E.—REPORT OF THE ASSESSOR.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, October 30, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request of October 1, I submit the following report for the past fiscal year:

LICENSES.

Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-six licenses were issued, for which the collector received \$134,181.61, being an increase of \$5,742.83 over last year, and as detailed below:

	Receipts.	Increase.	Decrease.
By apothecaries	4505		
By auctioneers	\$535 03	\$13 33	
By book agents	1,746 72	*********	\$510 08
By brokers	350 96	42 47	
By banks and bankers	233 34		308 33
By har rooms	553 37		
By bar-rooms	58, 883 50	4, 083 35	
By brewers	125 00		35 42
By bill-posters	20 00		
By billiard and other tables	2, 761 05	1, 174 23	
	12, 343 87		2 037 54
	623 35		31 67
	2, 496 73	143 37	
	252 50	140 01	253 75
By dealers in ice By dealers in liquors (wholesele)		10.00	200 10
By dealers in liquors (wholesale).	13, 639 44	2, 444 75	
By dealers in junk	1, 623 35	2, 444 10	432 10
By dealers in old barrels By entertainments, circuses &c.	90 00		
By entertainments, circuses, &c By hacks, omnibuses, cabs, &c.	90 00		
By hacks, omnibuses, cabs, &c	3, 010 00	244 00	
By hotels By intelligence offices	1, 797 41	193 22	
By intelligence offices By insurance offices and agents	2, 535 76	244 76	
By insurance offices and agents By livery stables	46 68	19 17	
By livery stables	6, 534 33	640 65	
By manufacturers of gas	2, 347 00	80 00	
By prddlers By pawnbrokers	1,072 00		
By pawnbrokers By produce dealers at large	1,381 86	310 89	
By produce dealers at large By produce dealers in market	1,750 00		
By produce dealors in months	5, 184 66		438 46
By restaurants	4, 754 30		110 71
By real-estate agents	3, 960 46		
By theaters	2, 123 60		211 00
	1 999 94	41 67	
Total	1, 200 04	41 07	
Total	134, 181 61	10 177 05	4 405 30
		10, 177 95	4, 435 13
Net increase over 1883		4, 435 12	
	**********	5, 742 83	

Showing a gradual annual increase of revenue.

The number of bar-rooms licensed for 1883 was 569; for 1884, 601; the number of wholesale liquor dealers licensed for 1883 was 499; for 1884, 623; or an increase of 32 bar-rooms and 124 wholesale dealers. I can offer no further recommendations as to licenses than are con-

tained in my last year's report.

CERTIFICATES.

Under the act of February 6, 1879, the number of 3,499 certificates were issued by assistant assessor, William Morgan, to the collector, for

1,383,489 55

190,735 29 1,574,224 84

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT.

The number of new buildings taken up for assessment for the next fiscal year are as below:

	Number.	Value.
In Washington In Georgetown In county	1, 145 40 125	\$2,580,000 61,000 132,000
Total		2, 773, 000

The assessed value of real estate taxable in the District of Columbia for 1884-'85, is \$93,491,891.

ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY. THE A PERSON A TEN

REAL ESTATE.	
Washington City. Georgetown County, non-agricultural. County, agricultural	2, 829, 248
	93, 491, 891
PERSONAL.	
Washington City	\$11,504,267 1,057,359 154,060
	12 715, 686
AMOUNT OF TAX LEVY FOR 1884-'85.	
Realty: \$82,818,729 Washington, 4,066,150 Georgetown 4,066,150 Country, non-agricultural 2,829,248	
89, 714, 127 at 1.50 County, agricultural	\$1,345,711 91 37,777 64

The clerical force of the office has been used to its greatest extent, during and after office hours, since July 1, and with all the additional aid to be had, in preparing the tax books in time for the collector and duplicates for the auditor, as well as in supplying the other demands; and this has been occasioned by the lingering illness and death of one of our best clerks, Mr. William T. Griffin, and also by the illness of Assistant Assessor William Morgan.

There is no idle time in the office, and no clerk can get even a week's

holiday without detriment to the service.

Total levy

There should be sufficient and suitable clerical force to permit of an

occasional holiday, as is usual in other departments.

The interests of the District are suffering for this reserve force, and I recommend an addition of two clerks at \$1,200 each.

H. Ex. 1, pt. 6——4

Their salaries would be paid many times over, not only by service in the office at pinching times, but by looking after and taking up tangible personal property for taxation; many thousands of dollars of such property now escaping the tax for the want of such force.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

ROBT. P. DODGE, Assessor District of Columbia.

F.—REPORT OF THE CORONER.

Washington, October 29, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of

the operations of this office for the year ended June 30, 1884.

I would respectfully call your attention to the pressing need of a morgue, which is felt more and more as the population of the District increases. Having in former communications pointed out the lack of facilities of this kind, and the impracticability of attempting even the temporary retention of dead bodies for identification at the police stations, I again submit the subject for your consideration, and suggest that Congress be asked to appropriate \$1,000 for the establishment of a morgue and for its support for one year.

Attention is also called to the exposed and dangerous condition of the James Creek Canal, between G and N streets southwest, which has led to several accidental deaths by drowning. The approach on each side being graded to the wall, people are quite apt to walk on without thought of danger. There are no barriers to protect the unwary at night. Until definite steps are taken to improve this canal, I would respectfully recommend that a temporary railing be placed on each side.

Very respectfully, yours,

D. C. PATTERSON, Coroner.

Hon. Commissioners.

Tabular statement of deaths certified by the coroner during the year ending June 30, 1884. Willful violence: Suicides: By gunshot wounds.... By punctured wounds By irritant poison 1 By narcotic poison. By jump from a height Homicides: 1 By gunshot wounds By punctured wounds 32212 By other weapons and missiles. By push down a cellar... By criminal abortion Infanticides and neglect at birth. Accidents and negligence: 18 Burns and scalds ... Crushed by embankments. 5 3 1 Crushed by machinery. Drowning Fracture of neck from fall

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 51

Veneralis and negligonee Continued.	
Narcotic poison Overlaid by mother	4
Overlaid by inother	4
Run over by railroad cars	7
Run over by wagons	3
Suffocation by gas Umbilical hemorrhage	2
Umbilical hemorrhage	1
Diseases:	
Abscess	2
Albumenuria	î
Alcoholism.	1
	4
Anasarca	5
Anenrism of aorta	5
Apoplexy	7
Asthma	1
Bronchitis, capillary	17
Bronchitis, chronic	1
Calcification of aorta	4
Cancer of breast	1
Cancer of lung	î
Cancer of ining	1
Cancer of stomach	23
Cholera infantum	
Cholera morbus	3
Colic	1
Congression of brain	2
Congestion of lungs	31
Convulsions, infantile	7
Convolsions, infantile Croup Debility, congenital Debility, senile. Dentition Disarbos	2
Dability congenital	29
Debility, congentar	7
Dentity, senie.	3
Dentition	10
Diarrhea	7
Dentition Diarrhea Dropsy of pericardium Dysentery Embeding	í
Dysentery	
Embolism Emphysema	5
Emphysema	1
Emphysena Empyena Enteritis	1
Enteritis	1
Enteritis Epilepsy Fatty degeneration of heart	1
Extra lamounting of boart	1
Fever, congestive	2
rever, congestive	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$
Fever, congestive Fever, intermittent Fever, typho-malarial	2
Fever, typho-malarial Fever, scarlet	2 2 1
Fever, scarlet	ĩ
Gastritis.	4
Gastritis Hemorrhage of lungs Henrt disease Hydrocephalus	20
Heart disease	20
Hydrocenhalus	2 17
Hydrocephalus Inanition Marasmus	17
Management	5 3
Marasmus	3
Out the large second of	1
Ophthaimia, purulent	1
Paralysis	1
Measles Ophthalmia, purulent Paralysis Pericarditis, chronic	1
Pericarditis, chronic. Peritonitis Phthisis, pulmonalis Pneumonia Syphilis	25
Phthisis, pulmonalis	35
Pneumonia	1
Pneumonia Syphilis Trismus nascentium	25
Trismus nascentium	
Trismus nascentiumVermes	1
	1
Whooping-cough	27
Still-hirths unknown	29
Whole number of white deaths (96.68 per cent.)	127
Whole number of colored deaths (73.32 per cent.)	349
Tolor number of colored deaths (15.5% per cons.)	1
Still-births, known Still-births, unknown Whole number of white deaths (26.68 per cent.) Whole number of colored deaths (73.32 per cent.) Color unknown	
Pot-1 * * *	12
	10
Total homicides	18
total intenticides. &c.	

OCCUPATION.

Baker Barber Barkeeper Brakesman Brickmaker Butcher Card-writer Card-writer Coarber Cook Coal-man Coal-heaver Conductor Cook Cutler Driver Druggist Electrician Grocer Hod-carrier Housekeeper Landsman Laundress	Machine agent Machinist Market-master Market-master Nurse Patent attorney Preacher Printer Real-estate agent River captain Sailor Salor Salesman Servant Shoemaker Soldier Tailor Umbrella maker Umdertaker Waiter Waiter Watchmaker Watchman Remaining 36
---	--

Statement showing color and sex in cases of death certified by coroner.

Comment	deaths.	White.		Colored.	
Causes of death.	Total dea	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Zymotic diseases. Jonetitutional diseases. Local diseases Developmental diseases Violence Still-births Total	66 28 207 36 84 56	4 1 34 6 38 6	6 2 16 3 8 3	22 9 78 14 26 22	34 16 79 13 11 25
	477	89	38	171	178

Statement showing different ages in cases of death certified by coroner.

		th		1		1					7	1	1
Causes of death.	Under 1 month.	Between 1 month and 1 year.	5 years.	10 years.	o 20 years.	30 years.	40 years.	50 years.	60 years.	70 years.	80 years.	90 years.	100 years.
Zymotic diseases	O UI	-	1 to	5 to	10 to	20 to	30 to	40 to	50 to	60 to	70 to	80 to	90 to
Local diseases Developmental diseases Violence	32 29	36 2 35	12 4 33	2 3 3	3 4 6	4	1 6 11	2 17	1 23	1 1	1	1	;
Total.	19 89	77	51	13	6	8	14	13	8	12 1 2	20 1 2	2	3
				13	19	22	32	32	32	17	24	8	5

Statement showing nativity in cases of death certified by coroner.

Causes of death.	District of Columbia.	Other parts of United States.	Ireland.	Germany.	England.	Scotland.	Unknown.
Zymotic diseases Constitutional diseases Local diseases Developmental diseases Violence	58 13 114 29 35	7 14 79 7 38	1 1 6	4	2 2	1	i 1
Total	249	145	13	7	4	1	2

Social relation above the age of twenty years.

Sex and color.	Widow or widower.	Married.	Single.	Total.
White male White female Oolored male Colored female	5	36	16	57
	5	11	5	21
	6	29	10	45
	20	20	7	47

Monthly mortality.

July	 	
Anonst		
Sentember		
October		
Vovember		
Dagambar		
Lannary		
Fahrmore		
March		
Arveit		
Mar		
June	 	

G.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Chief Engineer, Fire Department, Washington, D. C., November 1, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the fire department of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, in conformity with your request of the 10th of October last. I have also the honor to respectfully make suggestions and submit recommendations for such action as you may deem advisable.

ORGANIZATION.

The department, as now organized, is composed of officers and members as follows: One chief engineer; 1 assistant chief engineer, acting as fire marshal and inspector of combustibles; 1 secretary; 2 foremen, acting as assistant chief engineers; 6 foremen; 6 engineers; 6 firemen; 2 tillermen; 8 hostlers; 54 privates; 3 watchmen, and one veterinary surgeon.

ENGINE AND TRUCK HOUSES.

The houses in use by the department are eight in number. All of them, excepting Engine-House No. 4, which requires extensive repairs and alterations, are in a fair condition, and will only need the usual in-

cidental repairs.

During the year Engine Company No. 5 has been provided with new and commodious quarters on M, near Thirty-second street, West Washington, the old Town Hall of Georgetown having been purchased, rebuilt, and fitted up under the able supervision of Mr. Thomas B. Entwisle, the inspector of buildings. The old house formerly occupied by this company has been turned over to its purchasers, the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company.

During the last session of Congress provision was made for the purchase of the necessary ground and the erection of an engine-house in the northwest section of the city, which was very much needed in that

locality.

Engine-House No. 3 was designed and bnilt under the direction of Mr. Edward Clark, architect of the United States Capitol, nearly nine years ago, and was the first fire-engine house built in this city with many new improvements and the great advantage of having the horses in proximity to and facing the apparatus, to allow of the rapid movements in responding to an alarm.

This house has required but very little for repairs since it was built, having been constructed of the best material obtainable, by the most

competent mechanics, and is a model in design.

The several other engine and truck houses have since then been re-

built and fitted to conform to the plan adopted at No. 3 house.

I respectfully recommend that the belfry on this house be raised to a height of at least 60 feet from the ground, to be used for a watch tower by our force. At the same time provision should be made to raise the large bell now in it. This bell is one of the best in the city, and if raised 30 feet above its present position could be heard all over the eastern section of the city, known as Capitol Hill and the Navy-Yard.

The growth of trees all over our beautiful city obstructs the range of vision in every direction of our patrol on the streets in front of engine and truck houses, and will prevent in many instances the early discovery of fires. I therefore earnestly recommend that steps be taken to place lookout towers not only on No. 3, but on all the other houses

APPARATUS.

The apparatus of the department consists of 8 engines, 6 of which are in service and 2 in reserve; 8 hose carriages, 6 in service and 2 in reserve; 3 hook and ladder trucks, of which 2 are in service and 1 in reserve; 1 fuel wagon; 1 wagon for chief engineer; 2 wagons for acting assistant chief engineers, and one wagon for acting fire marshal.

Five of the engines are in good condition, one of them having been built and exchanged for an old Amoskeag engine, stationed at No. 5 Engine-house. The other three engines, one of which is stationed at for this department, on account of length of service, and are to be replaced by new ones, Congress having made the necessary appropriation

HOSE.

The hose in use by the department consists of 12,600 feet of paragon fire hose, in good condition; 2,500 feet of fair quality, and 900 feet of

55

bad and unserviceable material. This is distributed among the different companies, as shown by the detailed reports of the foremen. During the year 2,350 feet of old and unserviceable hose were turned over to the property clerk of the District for disposal.

HORSES.

The stock belonging to this department consists of 42 horses, 34 of which are in active service, the remaining being retained as substitutes in case of accident or sickness. During the year 1 horse died and 7 new ones were purchased. The average cost of maintaining each horse amounted to 37 cents per day.

FIRES AND LOSSES.

The accompanying table,* marked A, shows that during the year there were 146 alarms, of which 129 were for actual fires, 13 for chimneys ablaze, and 4 for false alarms. The aggregate of the reported losses was \$55,957, upon which an insurance existed of \$39,332.

The table marked B gives the number of fires and amount of loss from the organization of the department to the close of the present fiscal year. By this it will be seen that, while there were 6 alarms less, and while the number of actual fires during the past year was the same as in the previous year, the losses were \$9,406 more than for that period, and \$21,580 less than the average for the previous ten years.

With the exception of two cases, one-story frame sheds, the fires were confined in the buildings in which they originated.

NUMBER OF BUILDINGS.

The total number of buildings contained in the city of Washington at the end of the fiscal year 1883 was, approximately, 17,173 brick and 14,777 frame buildings.

Since then there were erected in the city 1,042 brick and 334 frame buildings. This gives the following:

Buildings at the end of fiscal year 1882-'83. Buildings erected during fiscal year 1883-'84.	31,950 1,376

From these figures, in comparison with the total cost of maintaining

the department during the fiscal year just closed, it will be seen that the cost of fire protection was \$3.11\frac{3}{3}\$ per building.

ACTING ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEERS.

During the month of November last the foremen of truck companies A and B have, with your sanction, been detailed to act as assistant chief engineers. This was deemed necessary on many accounts.

INSPECTOR OF COMBUSTIBLES.

Upon recommendation the assistant chief engineer was detailed during the same month to act as fire marshal and inspector of combustibles, and as such has made an inspection of all stores, warehouses, and places of business where combustible material is stored. He has further in-

vestigated the causes of all fires, the consequent losses, and has from time to time reported the results of his labors.

In this connection I would respectfully suggest that the fire marshal be appointed a deputy inspector of buildings.

NEW COMPANIES.

I respectfully call your attention to the necessity for provision to be made for the pay of the required number of officers and men to man the new company in the northern section of the city, appropriation having been made at the last session of Congress for the erection of a new engine-house.

I wish to recommend, further, that a new engine company be located in the eastern part of the city at an early day as possible. This locality is being rapidly built up, covers a large area, and some of the builtup portions are remote from any fire engine station; especially so is this the case with Anacostia village.

The services of this new company, when organized, would be absolutely needed in the event of a large fire in any portion of the city, or in case of two or more fires occurring nearly simultaneously, which is now of frequent occurrence in our extending and growing city, which requires additional fire apparatus for its protection.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRES IN THEATERS.

I earnestly recommend that a law be framed to compel owners of theaters to provide adequate and better means for the extinguishment of fires, should any occur in their buildings.

FIRE-ESCAPES.

I deem it my duty to again call attention to the urgent necessity for the erection of fire-escapes and stand pipes on all hotels, manufacturing establishments, mercantile houses, and theaters.

I regret to say that, except in a few cases, no disposition has been shown by proprietors of large and dangerous buildings to provide and erect these appliances so essential to the saving of life and property.

I earnestly renew my recommendations of previous years on this subject.

IRON SHUTTERS.

I most earnestly call your attention to the necessity of iron shutters on buildings in the business portion of the city. These shutters should be of wood, faced with heavy tin on both sides, and should be placed upon the rear of all buildings facing narrow streets and alleys, save in exceptional cases, and should be so constructed as not to interfere with the free access and action of firemen when at work.

BUILDING LAWS.

The building laws should at least be adequate to prevent the erection of highly inflammable roofs upon large and high buildings, in the builtup portions of the city, and unless this safeguard is adopted parts of this city will prove no exception to the terrible disasters which have befallen sister cities with larger departments than our own.

STORAGE OF COMBUSTIBLES AND LOW GRADE OF OILS.

Legal restraint should be thrown around the storage of large quantities of combustible materials in the business portions of the city, and the sale of inferior grades of petroleum or coal oil should be prohibited, as it is not only dangerous to human life, but causes a great number of alarms.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

For the first time in the history of the fire department the basis for a firemen's relief fund has been established through your kind endeavors before Congress in behalf of those who, at any time, may become disabled in the line of duty.

WATER SUPPLY.

Referring to my last report on this point, I must again urge the necessity for larger water-mains in the business portion of the city. During the year several fire plugs have been added to the number in use, and more should be put down to enable the department to work at fires with short leads of hose, as far better results are obtained by forcing water through short than long lines of hose, while at the same time it

is more economical, saving the wear on hose.

To secure greater dispatch in connecting the hose with the fire-plugs I desire to recommend that all the 9-inch plugs be fitted the with 10inch ontlets, and that the reservoir cisterns at the Bank of Washington, at Eighth street and Market Space, and at Ninth and M streets northwest, be fitted with a self-acting valve, by means of which a supply of water would be constantly available in case of a dangerous fire. I would further recommend that two cisterns each be located at Mount Pleasant and Anacostia, as both suburban districts are not sufficiently supplied with water in the event of a fire.

MAP FOR WATER MAINS.

Since my last report a map showing the route and size of water mains, the location of fire-plugs, and the principal divide stops, has been prepared for this department in the office of the Engineer Commissioner, copies of which have been made and placed in each engine-house for the guidance and information of the members of this department, and serious delays will hereafter be avoided in case of threatening fires and valuable time gained in their extinguishment by turning on promptly all the proper divide stops by the officers of this department detailed for that purpose.

ACCIDENTS.

The following members of this department were injured during the fiscal year:

J. B. Clark, private of Truck Company B, received injuries to his head and back, caused by the upsetting of a ladder on which he was ascending to the roof of a house

adjoining Jarboe & Co's cooper-shops, November 12, 1883. Alarm from box 731.

Thomas W. Scott, tillerman of Truck Company A, injured about the head and hands, caused by the explosion of gas in Danforth & McCoy's office, November 19, 18-3.

Alarm from box 131.

Horace D. Heinline, private of Truck Company A, slightly injured about the face and hands, caused by the explosion of gas in Danforth & McCoy's office, November 19, 1883. Alarm from box 131.

William Roche, private of Truck Company A, slightly injured about the hands, caused by the explosion of gas in Danforth & McCoy's office, November 19, 1883. Alarni from box 131.

Joseph Lennian, foreman of Engine Company No. 6, injured in the leg, caused by the breaking of a glass window in frame dwelling on Ninth near Boundary street,

February 3, 1884. Alarm from box 38.

J. W. Kurtz, private of Engine Company No. 5, sprained ankle, caused by falling off a roof of house corner of Grace and Potomac streets, February 29, 1884. Local alarm.

EXPENDITURES.

The books of the auditor of the District of Columbia show the expenditures on account of the Fire Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, to have been as follows:

Salaries	\$20,060	00	
Repairs to engine-houses	486	73	
ruei	1,920	45	
Furchase of horses	1,910		
rorage	5, 151		
11080	1, 927		
Repairs to apparatus	3,858		
Contingent expenses Exchanging one Amoskeag engine Building new engine home XX	8, 200 2, 983		
Building new engine-house No. 5	5, 404		1
Total	103, 902	20	

Before concluding my report I desire to return my acknowledgments to the Hon. S. P. Rounds, Public Printer, for the complete system inaugurated among his force for the extinguishment of fires, which is worthy of emulation by all heads of Government departments and the owners of buildings, where large bodies of persons are congregated, and which was the means of saving the Government Printing Office from destruction by fire on the 20th of December last; also to Dr. W. W. Godding, superintendent of the Insane Asylum, for the admirable system adopted in that institution for the prevention and extinguishment of fires.

I further wish to express my thanks to the president and board of directors of the Bank of Washington for the employment of a watchman, who has rendered this department valuable assistance in the detection of several fires in the neighborhood of his post; also to the private watchmen and citizens generally for the prompt and efficient

services rendered this Department on more than one occasion.

In conclusion, I beg most respectfully to tender my acknowledgments for the cordial encouragement I have received from your board in my efforts to maintain and increase the efficiency of this branch of the public service. During the year the conduct of the officers and men has been gratifying, the breaches of discipline few, and attention to duty generally all that could be expected. I would also take this opportunity of expressing the renewed obligations under which I have been placed for the valuable co-operation of the police force and the Fire Alarm Telegraph Department, and to the officers and members of the Fire Department, one and all, who, in the varied lines of their duties, have rendered valuable services on all occasions, which merit my warm-

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARTIN CRONIN, Chief Engineer.

The Hon. Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

APPENDIX B.—Statistics of number of fires which occurred in the District of Columbia, from the organization of the paid Fire Department to the present time.

Year.	No.of fires.	Losses.	Year.	No.of fires.	Losses.	Year.	No.of fires.	Losses.
1865. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871.	55 95 55 53 87 127 97	\$121, 500 259, 000 101, 000 138, 000 153, 000 118, 000 200, 000	1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878.	139 109	\$141, 000 161, 000 99, 500 86, 300 40, 230 *90, 900 16, 950	1879	114 109 97 125 152 146	\$81, 400 133, 000 38, 920 141, 625 46, 551 55, 957

APPENDIX C .- Showing kind of building in which fires originated.

	Frame.	Brick.	Total.		Frame.	Brick.	Total.
Dwelling Dwelling and store	39	32	71	Public hall		1	
Dwelling and restaurant.		1	1	House-furnishing store	1	1	
Wood-shed Stable and wood-shed	4		4	Church Sewing-machine store		2	
Marble-works		1	1	Pile of coal	1		
Feed-mill Celegraph office	1		1	Carpet store		1 2	
mee building		2	2	Hardware store		1	
Smoke-house	1	1	2	Convent	1	1	
rinting office		1	1	Stove store	1	1	
table	3	3	6	Model mannfactory		1	
Paint store		2 2	2 2	Lithograpic printing		1	
Ticket office	1		1	Tailoring establishment.		1	
aw building	1	1	1	Hotel Brick kiln		1	:
lachine shopooper shop		1	1	Feather store		1 2	
urnithre store		1	1	War Department build-		, 1	
rovision store	1		i	ing, 1.	1	/	

APPENDIX D.—Showing the different causes of fires and alarms from July 1, 1883, 10 June 30, 1884.

Cause.	No.	Cause.	No.
A ceident	14	Lightning	
Unknown.	14	Matches igniting	
Explosion of coal-oil lamp	9	Pan of grease catching fire	
Explosion of chemicals	1	Upsetting lamp	
Explosion of kitchen range	1	Hot metal	
Explosion of gas	1	Bed on fire	
Explosion of gas-stove	1	False alarm	
Explosion of vapor-stove	1	Hot ashes	
TIC-CIACKEIS	5	Rags on fire	
Defective flue	11	Clothing on fire	
Defective gas-jet	1	Wagon on fire	
Carelessness with matches	4	Fire in county	
Playing with matches.	1	Defective hearth	
Chimneys ablaze	13	Smoky pipe	
pontaneous combustion	5	Sparks	
ncendiary	13	Burning straw	
Overheated stove-pipe	3 .	Overboiling of tar-kettle	
Overheated stove.	7	Gas-jet in show-window	
overneated furnace	6		
Overheated kitchen range	3	Total	14

RECAPITULATION.

Month,	No. of fires.	Loss.	Insur- ance.
1883.			
uly uly	22	\$3, 375	\$1,950
August	8	9, 500	
eptember	6	2,940	2, 500
ctoper	0	2, 485	2, 150
November	12	2, 455	2, 455
December	16	5, 916	5, 316
1684.			
anuary	15	3, 468	3, 118
COMPLET V	111	1, 730	1, 525
March	. 13		1, 150
April	. 13	6, 340	
April	11	1, 565	1, 215
	141	14, 613	9, 683
June	. 12	1, 570	1, 276
Total			

H.—REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, October 1, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: Under a standing rule for the guidance of the office of the attorney for the District I submit a summary of its labors for the

year ending with June, 1884.

But one case was tried in the Supreme Court of the United States, the case of the District against Lewis Clephane et al., decisive of a series of cases, known as the contractors' cases, to enforce the claim of the District against various parties under contracts of the late Board of Public Works under the uinth article of said contracts.

The decision was adverse to the District, and was made to rest upon grounds which precluded a possible recovery by the District, unless it

could produce other and independent evidence.

Upon consultation with the bureau of the engineer of the District it was made to appear that the required evidence did not exist, and, acting upon instructions from the Commissioners, all of said cases were dismissed at the costs of the District.

In this connection I invite attention to these cases as first commenced by my immediate predecessor, which was in such form that each and all of them were dismissed at the costs of the then Commissioners individually, amounting to the sum of \$156,50.

It is unjust that they should pay any part of the same. It was necessary to test by suit the rights of the District. The Commissioners were in no way responsible for the error.

I suggest that Congress be asked to appropriate sufficient for the payment of said costs, and if said former Commissioners, or either of them, have paid the whole, or any part thereof (as I am advised Mr. Phelps has to discharge real estate from the liens), that the same be repaid out

In my last annual report I had occasion to refer to the Strong case as pending before a board of referees. The trial began on the 29th of May, 1883, and was submitted on final argument on the — day of June

It is said that we are not to expect an award before December. continued to occupy quite the entire time of Mr. Miller until the last

The numerous engagements of the undersigned perday of the trial. mitted only some aid by advice from time to time, and contributions to the discussion of the legal questions that arose on the trial. I am entirely satisfied with the management of the case by Mr. Miller, and trust that the care with which the record has been made up by him will secure substantial justice to the District. (See Commissioners' Report.

1883, p. 103.)

So, also, I refer to my last report to continue the history of the two cases of the District against the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company and the same against the Metropolitan Railroad Company. Both were tried in the circuit court during the year. The labor in the preparation of these cases was considerable, and their trial occupied quite the entire time of the circuit court for a month. My anticipations of the result of a trial of these cases were realized. We recovered verdicts and judgments in both cases; against the Washington and Georgetown, \$41,080; and against the Metropolitan, \$147,507.05. Mr. Miller's engagements in the Strong case left me alone, and I asked Mr. H. E. Davis to aid me in these cases as in the final preparation. His services to the District have been very valuable, and although rendered without any promise or expectation of reward, he should at some time be decently compensated. The defendants took both cases up on error. Care and time will, I am sure, enable the District to ultimately realize the full amount of these verdicts. I do not anticipate the necessity of further trials in the circuit court.

Clark against the District, mentioned in my last report as then pending in the general term, was, on hearing, there reversed, a very timely and fortunate result for the District. The plaintiff amended her declaration, upon which the case will be retried in the circuit court.

The Sherwood cases, as will be remembered, were for falling into a public well by reason of the decay of the wooden supports of the sidewalk over it. The case tried was, at the date of the last report, pending in the general term, taken there by the plaintiff. The court reversed the ruling of the circuit court. On retrial the plaintiff recovered a verdict for \$2,000. This is the whole for both cases; entirely satisfactory I beg to renew my notes of warning in reference to the to this office. wooden covers of the District wells made in a special report.

The case of McGill against the District was for a serious personal injury caused by falling into an unguarded area of a basement on Seventh street northwest. The first trial resulted in a verdict for the District; the second in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages, \$3,000. case is now pending in the general term, with a fair prospect of a re-

versal.

Austin against the District was for a serious personal injury to an aged woman through an alleged defect of a sewer-trap, corner of Fifteenth and F streets northwest. Like all our cases, this was carefully tried, with a verdict of \$1,500 for the plaintiff. The general term sustained the ruling of the circuit court. The verdict is to be regarded as very moderate. I may add that the trap was promptly reconstructed.

Cox against the District was a suit to recover back taxes alleged to have been illegally exacted by the District. I demurred to the declaration, and the court sustained my view of the law. This appears to have

ended the case.

The Hopkins case was for a serious personal injury caused by falling in the night-time over iron pipes placed by somebody on a sidewalk. The jury returned a verdict for the District, which, on error, was sustained by the general term.

United States, ex rel. Courtney; United States, ex rel. Barber & Co.; United States, ex. rel. Henderson, were each for mandamus, with results favorable to the District. Rosecrans against the District, in

equity, had the same result, very satisfactory to this office.

The case of Brown against the District was a suit in equity brought to recover damages for an alleged infringement of certain patents, owned by the plaintiff, for laying wooden pavements, and it involved a very large sum of money. In the argument before Judge Cox, at the request of this office, the assistance of Marcellus Bailey, esq., was secured by the Commissioners, and Judge Cox, who heard the ease, passed a decree dismissing the bill. In the general term the case was in the care of this office alone, and the decree below was unanimously affirmed. yet no appeal has been taken.

We have secured the disposition of 28 cases in the circuit and higher

courts during the year; 25 law cases and 3 in equity.

For appeal cases in the criminal court, see report of Mr. Padgett, my

special assistant, accompanying this report.

During the year the District commenced 10 cases; 25 suits have been commenced against it within the same period, and 8 cases against various members of the police force, which the District defends. A total

of 43, an unusually large number.

I observe an unhealthy, and seemingly a growing, public feeling adverse to the police, evidenced by the number of these cases in part. In the courts we intend to meet this with vigor, and so far it seems not to have influenced jurors. I feel confident that we shall secure fair and just trials for these officers. Every motive of public interest and policy requires that they be generously sustained in a vigorous and careful execution of their duties.

There has been little change in the number of cases and questions submitted to this office for opinions. I believe they have been as promptly disposed of as their importance and difficulty permitted.

Herewith find the report of my special assistant, Mr. Padgett, show-

ing an inevitable increase in the cases falling within the scope of his duties for prosecution.

I have already forwarded my estimates for the current expenses of the office, which are here repeated.

-1-04400		
Attorney		
Assistant attorney		\$4,000
Special assistant attornov	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,400
Clerk	*** *** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	1.200
Messenger		1.200
Rent of office		200
Other expenses.		300
T and 1 4		900

I wish to press upon you the justice of increasing the compensation of all my assistants. I also ask for the usual appropriation for the rent of this office. On full consideration it is not apparent to me why I should pay any part of this expense out of my own pocket and that of my underpaid assistants.

A. G. RIDDLE, Attorney, District of Columbia. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, October 1, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a full report of the cases tried in the police court from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884, inclusive:

Number of cases tried	7,410
Convictions	6, 437
Dismissals	782
Nol. pros	191
rines imposed	\$40,309

The cases were distributed among the following different violations of law:

Nuisance 58 Violating building regulations Violating gart law	Offense.	No.	Offense.	No.
Bar open on Sunday 270 Selling fire-crackers Barber shop open on Sunday 1 Selling filips to minors Dathing in river 23 Selling on Sunday Selling in Sunday Selling in Sunday Selling on Sunday Selling Selling Selling on Sunday Selling Selling Selling Selling on Sunday Selling	Bar open after hours	7	Selling fire-arms to minors	
Barber shop open on Sunday. 1 Selling inquor to minors. Bathing in river 2 23 Selling on Sunday Concealed weapons 138 Selling on Sunday Contempt of court 1 14 Tapping water main Cow-yard 2 37 Throwing stones Cruelty to animals 116 Throwing stones Destroying street lamp 3 Throwing stones Destroying private property 80 Unlicensed auctioneer Destroying private property 10 Unlicensed ball Destroying property 24 Unlicensed ball Disorderly in church 11 Unlicensed broker Disorderly in county 124 Unlicensed broker Disorderly in county 124 Unlicensed commercial agent Disorderly in theater 1 Unlicensed commercial agent Disorderly in theater 1 Unlicensed dail Diviving over pavement 10 Unlicensed with dealer Driving over pavement 10 Unlicensed livery stable Driving over pavement 10 Unlicensed livery stable Driving prostitution 13 Unlicensed produce dealer Driving prostitution 13 Unlicensed produce dealer Driving brown without permit 6 Unlicensed produce dealer Driving brown without produce 1 Driving brown with	Bar open on Sunday			2
Bathing in river	Barber shop open on Sunday			_
Conceaded weapons 138 Selling unsound food Constempt of court 141 Tapping water main Cow-yard 37 Throwing stones Cruelty to animals	Bathing in river			2
Contempt of court	Concealed weapons		Salling unsound food	
Cow-yard Cruelty to animals Destroying street lamp Destroying private property Destroying private property Destroying private property Destroying public property Destroying tree Disorderly conduct Disorderly in church Disorderly in county Disorderly in county Disorderly in the county Disorderly in Georgetown Disorderly in the county Disorderly in county Disorderl	Containst of court			
Trespass on park Destroying street lamp 3	Cow-yard			11
Destroying street lamp 3 Tying borse to tree Destroying private property 80 Unlicensed actioneer Destroying public property 10 Unlicensed ball Destroying public property 10 Unlicensed ball Destroying tree 5 Unlicensed bar Unlicen	Cruelty to enimals		Trooppes on park	9
Destroying private property 80	Doctraving atmost lamp			
Destroying public property. 10 Unicensed ball. 10 Unicensed ball. 10 Unicensed ball. 11 Unicensed bar 12 Unicensed bar 24 Unicensed broker 12 Unicensed broker 12 Unicensed broker 12 Unicensed broker 13 Unicensed broker 14 Unicensed commercial agent. 15 Unicensed commercial agent. 16 Unicensed commercial agent. 17 Unicensed commercial agent. 17 Unicensed unit dealer 17 Unicensed property in Georgetown 18 Unicensed unit dealer 19 Unicensed peduler 19 Unicensed peduler 19 Unicensed real-estate agent 19 Uniawful saughter-house 19	Destroying street minp		Huliconcod quetioneer	
Destroying tree	Dostroving private property			
Disorderly conduct Disorderly in church Disorderly in county Disorderly in county Disorderly in Georgetown Disorderly in Georgetown Disorderly in theater Disorderly in Georgetown Disorderly in County Endeated Districting prostitution Districting prostitution Disorderly in County Endeated Districting prostitution Districting P	Doctroping phone property			9
11	Discord why conduct			٠
Disorderly in county Disorderly in Georgetown Disorderly in Henter Disorderly in theater Discorder pawment Disorderly in theater Disting over pawement Disorderly in theater Discorderly in theater Discorder Stable Discorder	Disorderly Collette			
Disorderly in Georgetown 264 Unlicensed commercial agent	Disorderly in church			1
Unlicensed exhibition Driving over pavement 10 Unlicensed in the dealer Driving through funeral procession 15 Unlicensed liquor dealer Unlicensed liquor dealer Unlicensed liquor dealer Unlicensed livery stable Unlicensed livery stable Unlicensed livery stable Unlicensed livery stable Unlicensed peddler Unlicensed real-estate agent Unlicensed real-estate agent Unlivensed real-estate agent Unlivensed real-estate agent Unlawful salaghter-house Unlawful salaght	Disorderly in county			3
Driving over pavement. 19	Disorderly III Georgetown			
Driving through fineral procession. 5	Disorderly in theater			
Enticing prostitution. Secavation without permit. Secavation without permit. Secavation without light. Secavition defler. Substructing sales are underested agent. Substructing sales Substru	Driving over pavement			
Dilicensed pawnbroker Case of the property	Driving through timeral procession			
Description without light	anticing prostitution			
ast driving ighting dogs 2 Unlicensed produce dealer. ighting dogs 2 Unlicensed restaurant Unlaw ful scales Unlawful sc	excavation without permit		Unlicensed pawnoroker	
ighting does iring pistol in street 13 lying kite 14 lying kite 25 lying kite 26 lying kite 27 lying kite 28 lying kite 28 lying kite 28 lying kite 29 lying kite	excavation without light		Unlicensed produce dealer	11
Unicensed restaurant	ast driving			**
Ving kite	ignuing dogs			1
Description	Tring pistol in street			*
Unlawful use of street-washer 1 Unlawful use of street-washer 1 Vagrancy 1 Valuating care taw Violating gutter 1 Valuating care taw Violating care taw Violating pavement 2 Violating care taw Violating care taw Violating back law Violating in very-stable law Violating washer tegulations Violating pawnbroker law Violatin	Tying kite		Unlawful sloughter-house	
1 Vagrancy 1,	ndecent exposure		Unlawful use of street,washer	
Uisance	interfering with health officer		Vormanar	1, 08
Distructing alley 3 Violating cart law	agnt bread		Violating building regulations	, , ,
Destructing gutter	ulsance		Violating out law	4
bstructing pavement	ostructing alley		Violating coal regulations	-
betructing street. 12 Violating livery-stable law ickpocket 3 Violating market regulations laying ball in street. 10 Violating pawnbroker law Violating pound law effusing to admit water inspector 1 Violating spown law	ostructing gutter		Violating back law	3
ickpocket 3 Violating market regulations laying ball in street 10 Violating pawnbroker law 10 Violating pound law 1,082 Violating pound law 10 Violating snow law 10 Violating s	ostructing pavement		Violating livery stable law	
laying ball in street. 10 Violating pawnbroker law. rotanity 1,082 Violating pound law. efusing to admit water inspector. 1 Violating snow law.	island at street		Violating market regulations	
rofanity 1,082 Violating pound law Violating snow law Violating snow law	lek pocket		Violating nawnbroker law	
defusing to admit water inspector 1 Violating snow law	laying ball in street		Violating pound law	3
	rotanity		Violating grow law	15
ellising to assist officer y Washing Totoliac water	ernsing to admit water inspector		Westing Potomac water	21
Subbish in street 21	erusing to assist officer		Wasting Totolina water	

A large number of the cases marked dismissed and nol. pros. were license cases in which licenses were obtained and produced after prosecution commenced.

A great many of the persons prosecuted for keeping unlicensed bars, and of those for keeping their bars open on Sunday, took and perfected appeals to the criminal court, there to be tried by a jury. From the necessity of the case, a large majority of those persons who testify in "whisky cases," frequent bar-rooms and grocery stores where liquors are unlawfully sold, and consequently all their sympathies are with the whisky seller. Now, when the cases are tried in the police court, the occurrences which constitute the offenses are fresh in the minds and

memories of the witnesses and convictions are easily obtained. Appeals are taken, and after the lapse of six, twelve, and sometimes eighteen months, the cases are called for trial in the criminal court; when, as frequently happens, the witnesses have left the city, or cannot be found, or, if placed upon the witness stand, forget everything connected with the case, except that at some time they obtained liquor in the place of the defendant, but can't say when or how much, as "it has been so long ago, and they did not charge their memories with the facts," and consequently the defendant is acquitted. Time is a material allegation of the information in this class of cases, and must be proved as laid. If these cases could be tried in the appellate court within two or three weeks after the trial in the police court, in many cases there would be convictions, wherein now dismissals are had because of the reasons above stated.

There is another anomaly connected with the judicial administration of the municipal laws and ordinances in force in this District. If a person be convicted in the police court of a violation of a municipal law, the judge may fine him, and in default of fine commit him to prison for a certain time. Should the defendant, instead of paying the fine, take an appeal and give bond for his appearance at the criminal court, whenever the case should be called, he, of course, would be released; and upon duly appearing at the trial in the appellate court, the obligation of his bondsmen would cease. At said trial he is convicted and the judge imposes a fine, but in default of the payment of the fine he is not imprisoned, because it has been held that the appellate court has no power to enforce its sentences of this kind by imprisonment. The judgment of the court, as in civil cases, merely becomes a lien upon the property of the defendant, to be satisfied by execution, &c. In a majority of these cases the defendants have no property, and the result of the trial, so far as its practical effect in the punishment or prevention of crime is concerned, becomes a mere farce. The "police bill," which was introduced in both houses of Congress at its last session, contains a provision remedying the said defect in the judicial administration of the law.

The number of appealed cases disposed of in the criminal court was 163; of these there were convicted 24; nol. pros., 93; not guilty, 28;

information quashed, 16; pardoned, 2.

The reason that so many cases were nol prossed is, that the court decided that all informations which did not contain the written signature of the attorney for the District were invalid, notwithstanding the fact that ever since the organization of the police court the practice had been to print the name of the attorney to the information. In accordance with the above ruling, I disposed of all the cases then pending, and thereby cleared the docket of many cases that had been pending for a year or more, in which there was no probability of obtaining convictions for the reasons already stated.

The increased number of cases tried in the police court over those of last year was nearly two thousand, and the amount of fines imposed almost as much again as that of the preceding year, entailing a corres-

Very respectfully,

JAMES E. PADGETT, Special Assistant Attorney, District of Columbia. A. G. RIDDLE, Esq., Attorney for the District of Columbia.

APPENDIX H 1.

Office of the Attorney For the District of Columbia, Washington, November 24, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: Since my report, under date of October 1, 1884, the referees in the Strong case, therein referred to, have made an award

against the District of \$234,798.48.

The magnitude of this award and the important principles involved in the case make it proper that I should give a brief résume of this litigation. The claims of plaintiff are based on several contracts made with him by the Board of Public Works for underpinning houses in Georgetown and constructing sewers in the city of Washington.

The following statement shows the amount of work done by the plaintiff, as shown by the measurements of the District engineers, who, by the terms of the contract, were to measure the work, and the amount paid by the District:

Statement showing the aggregate amount of work done by Samuel Strong under the several contracts embraced in suits Nos. 14706 and 14736, and payments made and materials furnished to him by the District of Columbia.

			Payments.	
Number of contract.	Improvement.	Amount of work done.	Other than ma- terials.	In materials.
271 299 and extras 330 and extension and ex-	M street northwest (Slash Run)	32, 429 96	\$591 20 32, 358 46 39, 512 30	\$71 50 890 85
tras. 593 and extras. 551 and extras	Underpinning, &c., in Georgetown E street area walls. Sewer, Potomae street	2, 012 95 503 72	102, 786 02 1, 713 89 298 17	390 19 299 06 205 55
388 and extras 774 and extras 975 and extras	Permanent outlet, B street sewer Boundary street sewer R street sewer	5, 635 70 123, 651 83 10, 619 64	5, 635 70 101, 296 20 10, 473 84	1, 137 73 145 80
Total		297, 806 46	294,665 78	3, 140 60

SUMMARY.

- Aggregate amount of payments made by the defendant to plaintiff for work done under said contracts, including all extra work, viz:

 Payments other than materials

 294, 665 78
 Payments in materials

 3, 140 68

297, 806 46

The plaintiff claims that he was unable to get payment in cash from the Board of Public Works, and that he was authorized to sell or hypothecate the certificates of the auditor of the Board in order to raise money to carry on his work, the Board agreeing to make good to him any loss that he might incur by reason of said certificates being sold below par.

The plaintiff, in 1874, commenced four suits against the District on four of these contracts. In the one, on the Georgetown contract, he claimed \$94,625.46 as the amount due on that work; in the pending suit he claims \$141,904.82, and the referees award him \$111,077.42. By agreement with the attorney for the District, Strong, on the payment

by the District of the costs theretofore incurred by him, dismissed these

and submitted his claims to the Board of Audit.

The Board of Audit was established by Congress by act of June 20, 1874 (18 Stat. at Large, p. -), with authority to pay all claims, including those based upon oral contracts with the Board of Public Works. By the act of February 21, 1871, the Board of Public Works were prohibited from making any other than written contracts. The Board of Audit examined and passed upon the claims of the plaintiff, who had submitted them to their consideration, and awarded him \$10,102.44, which award was duly paid by the District. Not being satisfied with the award of the Board he began the present suits. They were referred to Eugene Carusi, esq., as special auditor, who, after a laborious examination, reported that \$32,938.41 was due to the plaintiff. objected to this award, and it was set aside.

The case was then taken up before the late Justice Humphries for trial by a jury. A verdict for \$133,001.50 was rendered against the Dis-

trict, which the general term, after argument, set aside.

One of these cases, involving all the contracts except one, was then tried before Justice Wylie. The trial lasted seventy-seven days, and the jury, by the instruction of the court, brought in a verdict for the defendant. An appeal was taken by the plaintiff and a new trial was

granted by the general term.

In the mean time, by the act of June 16, 1880, jurisdiction to try such cases was given to the Court of Claims, and Strong commenced ten eases in that court and took all his testimony in the principal case. That court, however, made several decisions, in other cases, adverse to the claims set up by the plaintiff, notably three that the contractor could not recover the difference between the face and market value of anditor's certificates, and thereupon he dismissed his cases in the Court of Claims and returned to the supreme court of the District.

By agreement the two cases were consolidated and submitted to three referees, who awarded the sum of \$234,798.48 to the plaintiff.

Of this amount about \$140,000 is for the difference between the face and market value of the auditor's certificates and interest thereon.

This award necessarily goes upon the theory that Congress intended to validate, absolutely, any and all oral contracts or orders given by the Board of Public Works, however illegal these were at the time, and that if the certificates of the auditor of the Board of Public Works were sold by the plaintiff at a discount, however large, they must be made good at par and interest by the District.

It also entirely ignores and annuls that provision of the contracts by which the plaintiff expressly agreed that the measurements of the work done by him should be made by the engineers of the District, a stipulation which has been upheld and enforced by the supreme court of the District in the case of O'Neal rs. The District of Columbia (McArthur's

& Mackey's Rep., p. 68).

Such theories, if correct, would involve the District in debt to the extent of millions and would leave it at the mercy of claimants who testify

I cannot believe them to be correct, nor do I believe that any sum is honestly due the plaintiff. The case has already put the District to immense trouble and expense, and it forcibly illustrates the necessity of great eaution when claimants beg Congress for an opportunity to go into the courts upon claims that have not originated in legal authority.

Care has been taken to reserve a right to revise the action of the referees in the supreme court of the District and Supreme Court of the United States, and I have full confidence that the award just made will be set aside.

Very respectfully,

A. G. RIDDLE, Attorney, District of Columbia.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

I.—REPORT OF THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, Washington, D. C., September 1, 1884.

SIRS: In submitting the following reports relating to the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1884, I have the honor to state that there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the force, in its capabilities, and in actual work done.

Under the law the District was, at the end of the fiscal year just closed, entitled to and had a regular police force, consisting of 1 major, 1 captain and inspector, 10 lieutenants, 20 sergeants, 135 privates of the second class, and 80 privates of the first class.

Besides the regular force, 132 persons held commissions, as provided by law, as additional privates to do duty at different localities at the expense of the parties making application for their appointment.

CHANGES IN THE FORCE.

During the year the changes shown in the following table occurred:

June 30, 1883:	000
Full complement	232
Total force	201
Vacancies	1
June 30, 1884:	0
Resigned	3
Descrited	
Diemiewad	12
Ingrence I I	1.,
Appointments	1,0
Total force.	247

Among the deaths was that of Dr. Johnson Eliot, one of the most eminent surgeons of the day. He had been police surgeon since 1869, and finally fell a sacrifice to his sense of duty. A faithful officer, and genial and upright man, his place in his profession will not soon be filled.

Charles M. Chipman, station-keeper, died of a disease contracted in the line of duty as policeman. He remained at his post to the last, facing death unflinehingly.

John Booth, the other person whose death we are sorry to record, was janitor of one of the stations for many, many years. He was a faithful employé.

INCREASE OF FORCE, POLICE TELEPHONE SIGNAL TELEGRAPH.

I can only repeat substantially my remarks of last year, recommending an increase of the force, or an increase of its effectiveness by me-

chanical agencies. The necessity for it is obvious to any one who knows that we have but one policeman to each square mile of territory.

However, right here a question presents itself. In what way shall the effectiveness of the force be increased? Our attention is first attracted by the necessity of increasing the personnel of the force. No mechanical contrivance can be devised that will enable us to entirely do away with men. The police telephone and signal telegraph system is only an aid to the force, though an invaluable one. For a given state of facts a certain relation should subsist between the number of policemen in a city and the extent of its telephone and signal system to obtain the most desirable and effective police work at the least expense. The relation cannot be determined accurately, but we can make an approximation to the number of men. We must have a sufficient number of men not only to look after criminals, but to prevent violation of the District ordinances, including those relating to health, licenses, the erection of buildings, &c.

In these last cases the patrol wagon, telephone and signal telegraph can seldom give any assistance. Whenever we have not a sufficient number of men to do that kind of work effectively, we need more men, as no mechanical contrivance can be substituted for them. It is in aiding the police force to enforce the criminal laws expeditionally, economically, and with the least amount of friction upon the public nerves, that

the system shows best.

Even here there must be a certain number of men to furnish intelligence, and certain labor which the system cannot supply. Having, as said, only one policeman to about every square mile of territory, it is evident that we need an increase in the number of men. The extent of the average beat of a Chicago policeman is about one-eighth of the average beat here, and the contrast between that of New York and Washington still greater. In the city of Chicago there is one policeman to about 1,050 inhabitants; in Saint Louis, one to 670; Philadelphia, one to 560; New York, one to 490; and in London, one to 325 inhabitants; in Washington, one to about one thousand inhabitants.

It is especially those parts of the city where there is much crime that the system is peculiarly adapted to. Every precinct has more or less crime; and each one has particular localities where crime is more common than elsewhere. There is where the signal boxes should be

located.

Besides the distinctive aid rendered the public by the system in disorderly sections—in keeping criminals away from the public gaze and human sympathy, especially away from the youth—it is capable of rendering aid in every part of the District in keeping up the discipline of the force, doing, in most part, the labor that the lieutenants and sergeants have hitherto done; the patrol wagon responds in case of fire, accident, &c.; and the boxes may be conveniently used to hold the rubber coats of the men, in order to be handy in case of rain, &c., &c. The following report of Lieutenant Austin shows more in detail the work of the system during the short time it has been under trial here. Those in immediate contact with it best know its practical utility:

FIFTH PRECINCT STATION, Washington, D. C., July 16, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the Gamewell March 22, 1881.

I am gratified in being able to report that during the sixteen weeks which this system has been in use, and having had a fair opportunity of testing its utility, I can state that I have been pleased with the result, for it has exceeded my most sanguine

expectations, and has proven a beneficial auxiliary to the force in this precinct, and its uses are constantly increasing. I may say it has proven a success. By its use we have communication with the officers on their beats every hour and as much oftener as they desire, or have business me ssages to send, and greater facilities are afforded the officers in making arrests and conveying their prisoners to the station, for by simply making a call from one of the boxes two officers with a hors eand wagon respond in a few moments to render assistance and convey the prisoner to the station with such expedition that a crowd hardly has time to collect, and therefore annoyance to and interference with the officer is prevented for it takes only from five to ten minutes to accomplish what it formerly took half an hour or more to; besides, we now have the advantage of leaving the officer on his beat, and, as the transit is so rapid, the inconvenience and often danger that we have heretofore been subjected to, assaulting the officer, are now avoided. Officers, while on their beats, can now be notified of violations of law, or complaints made by citizens, and the same attended to during that tour of duty; also, when warrants obtained from justices of the peace are placed by citizens in the hands of officers while on street duty, permission can be obtained for their execution without loss of time or the trouble in traveling to the does not understand how to proceed in, he can get instructions in almost a moment's time. Its use renders it less necessary for officers to call upon citizens to assist in conveying to the station drunken or disorderly prisoners, and less cause for complaint against the officers for rough handling of prisoners. The reserves also can be conveyed to fires, arriving fresh and ready for work nearly as soon as the firemen, which is a great advantage.

We have found a great many other uses for the patrol wagon than those in connection with the signal boxes. It has been called upon to convey sick persons to the hospitals, prisoners to the courts, headquarters, workhouse, and jail, hauling aban-

coned property, &c.

The following is a summary of work done, according to the records kept at this station since March 22, to date:

Calls made by officers reporting	16,950
Telephone messages sent and received	350
Wagon calls from boxes	126
Calls for officers by citizens and answered with patrol wagon.	42
Cans for omeers by citizens and answered with patient wagon.	22
Miscellaneous calls for patrol wagon	
Persons siek or injured taken to their homes in patrol wagon	15
Cases taken to police headquarters and hospitals in patrol wagon	6
Times the reserve has been taken to fires in patrol wagon	ō
Trips made by patrol wagon for abandoned property	9
Prisoners taken to jail in patrol wagon	2
Workhouse in patrol wagon	1
Children taken to orphan asylum in patrol wagon	2

Much credit is due Privates Wheelock and Fisher (who were detailed for duty in connection with the patrol's rvice) for their efficiency in working it successfally.

Respectfully, &c.,

M. A. AUSTIN, Lieutenant.

WILLIAM. MCE. DYE. Major and Superintendent.

Since my last report Saint Louis, Columbus, Ohio, and many smaller cities have adopted the system. Its advantages are so manifold and manifest that it cannot be doubted that it will soon come into use in

the cities throughout the country.

I respectfully recommend its adoption by the Commissioners, and the acceptance of the boxes, &c., which have been on trial in the fifth precinct, for which an appropriation was made by the last session of Congress. I would further recommend that the system be extended to the seventh precinct. The estimates for the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, transmitted herewith, embrace its extension sion to that precinct.

In recommending an increase in the force, I will not ask as many new men as we need to give us a thoroughly policed city, where crime is wholly prevented; I ask only for what is absolutely necessary to en

able us to keep violations of law within reasonable bounds, in a city fast growing in wealth and population. The necessity for an increase was recognized by the Forty-seventh Congress. The number of privates was then raised to two hundred and fifty. However, only two hundred and thirty of that number was provided for in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. I would respectfully recommend, therefore, that the estimate for the next fiscal year shall contain provision for the twenty men as yet unprovided for. A further increase of fifty men we should have; but the revenues of the District do not warrant me in estimating for that number at the present time.

Instead of having, as it may seem, 215 men for patrol duty during the past year, we had only about 185. I respectfully renew my recommendation of last year that the number of sergeants be increased from 20 to 27. It would cause an increase of only about \$420 per year in our expenses, inasmuch as privates now perform the duty of such sergeants; and the discipline of the force demands the increase. An increase of five in the number of mounted men, I think, should be made. It would also add much to the efficiency of the force to increase the night inspector's pay to \$1,500 per year, and have the lieutenants aspire to the position.

Besides the increase of men recommended above, there should be a temporary increase of about 300 additional policemen for, say, fifteen days, to include the 22d day of February, and March 4, 1885. The dedication of the Washington Monument will undoubtedly attract many strangers to the city, especially as the day set apart for that purpose

comes so near the day for the inaugural ceremonies.

I wish to make one further recommendation here. The building now occupied as a station in the seventh precinct is not suitable for the purpose. It is unhealthy, inconvenient, and costs much for repairs. The rent paid is \$960 a year. It will be more economical—more satisfactory in every respect—to put up a suitable building of our own.

STATION OF FORCE.

At the end of the past fiscal year the force was stationed as shown in the following table, the boundaries of the precincts remaining the same as at the date of the last annual report of this department.

Table showing the disposition of the force.

1		1	3	Privates.	Detailed.	F
		1			6	
		1			6	
		1			6	
		1				
		1	3	20	1	
		1	3	19	2	
		1		26	3	
		1	3		3	
		1	2	21	2	
	******	1	3	26	8	
		1	2	26	2	
		1				
					2	
		1		6		
					1	
1	1	10	20	100		-
			1	1 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 2 21 1 3 26 1 1 2 26	1 2 24 3 2 21 26 8 3 26 8 1 3 26 8 2 26 2

DISCIPLINE.

The condition of the discipline of the force during the year is in a degree shown by the following table:

Total number of trials upon different charges under the manual, dismissals, and resignation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Conduct unbecoming a policeman	
	6
Disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming a policeman.	1
Gross neglect of duty	
Intoxication	13
Intoxication on duty and neglect of duty	11
Intoxication and conduct unbecoming a policeman.	1
Non-payment of debt	9
Neglect of duty	
Non-payment of debt and gross neglect of duty	26
Neglect of duty and violation of rules and regulations.	3
Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming a policeman.	3
Violation of rules and regulat ons	3
Trespass, profanity, and conduct unbecoming a policeman	1
Profanity	1
Profanity Carcless use of revolver	1
Intoxication and violation of rules and regulations.	1
Absence without leave and disobedience of orders.	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer and profanity	3
Making unlawful arrest and conduct imbecoming an officer	2
Insubordination.	1
Absence without leave and violation of rules and regulations	1
Conduct unbecoming a policeman, neglect of duty, and profanity	î
a policeman, neglect of daty, and protatity	1
Total	98
Discoulding of cases	
Disposition of cases.	

Deserted	
(eprimanded	
Dismissed the force	15
'ermitted to resign	
reduced in rank	4
Ordered to pay debt	(
ines imposed	3
harges dismissed	3

Total....

Table showing time lost by sickness and other causes.

	Sick.	With leave.	Without leave.	Days.
Precinct No. 1	140	238	1	379
	489 240	143 97	8	63 3 345
Precinct No. 3 Precinct No. 4	369	123		492
	159	218 199	18	395 388
Precinct No. 6 Precinct No. 7 Precinct No. 7	392	281	15	688
Precinct No. 8. Detectives	246	208 13		455 14
Total	2, 225	1, 521	44	3, 790

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, 5.1 per cent. of the force was sick; during the year ending June 30, 1883, 4.4 per cent. was sick, whereas during the year just closed only 2.4 per cent. was sick; very little more than half the amount of sickness during the preceding

year. This very desirable condition of the health of the force is in great part due to the care exercised by our police surgeons—S. A. H. McKim, G. L. Magruder, C. H. A. Kleinschmidt, and J. W. Bayne—in selecting men for the force and preventing malingerers from imposing on the

department.

The loss in time from all causes, including sickness, absence with and without leave, by members of the force was equivalent in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, to the loss of full time by about 6.4 per cent. of the force; in the year ending June 30, 1883, to the loss of full time by about 5.7 per cent. of the force, and in 1883–384 to about 4 per cent. of the force; which is certainly a very creditable showing.

DISABLED POLICEMEN.

I desire to renew my recommendations regarding disabled policemen. Humanity, justice, and good policy demand that something be done for the relief of men who fall an early sacrifice to their fidelity to the public good. It is the more deserving, the more heroic among them who soon become disabled and need some provision for their care. ought to be provided for. They can't be suffered to starve; and the charitably disposed people of the community are always ready to eare for the poor and needy who have too much pride and manhood to suffer themselves to be sent to the almshouse. So there is no fear that they will not be cared for. It is the manner in which they are to be provided for that concerns us. It seems to me that not only justice but public policy requires that something more inspiring than the almshouse be held out as the reward for the "faithful servant." The pay of a policeman is so small that one with a family is able to lay by little, if anything, for a rainy day. In this, in expenditures, and in the matter of promotion to higher pay, the Government clerk has much the advantage over him. His case is quite as exceptional as that of the soldier. The policeman's fund has now reached an amount bearing over \$800 yearly interest, and the accretion from fines, &c., last year amounted to more than \$1,000. There was thus added to the fund during the year upwards of \$1,800. We may justly hope that the increase will never amount to less in any future year. But it is sufficient to meet the demands of only a few of the cases under the law. It may, however, be used as a nucleus for a policeman's fund, which I hope may be so increased in some way as to meet all demands of the service. Until then the most distressing cases can be partially provided for from the existing fund. We may safely assume, I think, that the increase to the fund will not in the future fall during any year below \$1,500. Since the organization of the force the average number of men lost to the force by disability (or death) has been about two and a half per year. Without consuming all the increase, there can be set apart for each officer discharged on account of disability incurred in the line of duty a few hundred dollars, more or less, depending on the length of service. This would enable the most of the discharged men, who have some life left in them, to obtain other employment. It would be less difficult to relieve the department of old, faithful, and disabled officers were they to receive a gratuity as proposed at their discharge, and the force would be rendered more efficient.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE YEAR.

During the past severe winter it became my duty to report to you that there was in the District more suffering than is usual during that

season-much more, in fact, than could be relieved by the small amount of money set apart for the use of this department in such cases.

In consequence of your timely action, generous citizens of the District soon contributed some thousands of dollars, and much fuel, food, and clothing, which was disposed of as indicated in the following extract from my report to the "citizens executive committee for the relief of the poor," of which committee the superintendent of police had the honor of being a member:

> DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, Washington, D. C., April 1, 1884.

My Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit a final report of the disposition made of the fuel, food, clothing, and money generously donated by the citizens of the District, and committed by the favor and confidence of the committee to the hands of

the police for distribution to the poor.

Accompanying this report are the daily, monthly, and final reports of the lieutenants of the several precincts, embracing a list of the names in alphabetical order and of the residences of the heads of families which have been relieved. A summary of the contents of these papers has been made, and with some casual remarks thereon is submitted.

Our labors began on the 12th day of last January, and on the 31st day of March the police department ceased to expend further from the fund in charge of the com-

mittee during that time.

The relief given consisted, with two exceptions, of food, fnel, and clothing. A great part of the fuel and food distributed was purchased with money reaching us through the kindness of our treasurer, Captain Whitney; \$6,146.12 of the \$7,095.45

contributed we expended in that way

The fund relieved 2,396 families; 1,603 of which were colored and 793 white. That is, about one 1 in every 8 colored families was relieved and about 1 in every 30 white familics. Among the 2,395 families relieved, it will be noticed (in the accompanying reports and table) that the heads of 1,180 (or about one-half) the families are widows. However, only 552 (or one-fourth) of the families received aid because of the widows' inability to support them; 293 (or one-eighth) because the head of the family was old and feeble (these were mostly single persons); 545 (or one-fourth) families because of sickness; 61 (one-fortieth) because of the head being mable to support a large family at existing wages and prices; and 912 (or about three-sevenths) because the head was out of work. This number (912) includes men and women—men away after work, men who had deserted their families, those in prison, and in the asylums. The 2,396 families represent 9,079 persons—nearly 4 persons to a family.

When the head of a family was without work, the average family contained 4.6 persons; where aid was given because the head was unable to support the large family,

the average family contained 5.6.

Of the 2,396 families relieved, 1,903 were relieved once, 359 twice, 96 three times, 32 four times, 5 five times, 4 six times, 2 seven times, and 1 nine times. The last was a family of twelve, abandoned by the husband and father. Orit can be expressed that 2 100 feet and 1 feet and 2 100 feet and 2 1 thus: 3,109 families relieved once, at an average of about \$2 to a family each time relieved.

So much for the supplies purchased.

There was donated through the police department \$541, which was turned in to the treasurer; also 1,915 loaves of bread, 1,700 pounds of groceries, 41 bundles of clothing and bedding, 609 pairs of shoes, 10 cords of wood, 10 tons of coal, and 400 bushels of coke. To this coke may be added 4,000 bushels donated at the public meeting. All this coal for all this grown distributed expenting a very few articles meeting. All this food, fuel, and clothing was distributed, excepting a very few articles

yet remaining at stations.

I have not had sufficient time to analyze, as I would like to have done, all the reports relating to the distribution of the donations just described. I am enabled, however, to say, that the figures below are approximately correct. Those donations were ever, to say, that the figures below are approximately correct. Those donations were distributed among families embracing 5,969 persons. Inasmuch as 319 of these families received. ilies received no other relief during the winter, the number should be added to 2,396, which gives a total of 2,715 families relieved. The rest of the families represented in the number of 200 which the number 5,969 receiving other relief than that described above number 690, which, with 319 added a 1,100 and 1,000 and 1,00 with 319 added to 3,109, makes 4,288 families relieved once. 2,715, the actual number of families relieved one or more times during the winter, represents 10,355 plus an unknown part of 53 (persons receiving shoes and clothing), making in round numbers, say, about 11,000 persons. (And, by the way, I would state that of douations received there remains on hand at the second precinct a few odd shoes and old clothing which there remains on hand at the second precinct a few odd shoes and old clothing which no person will take away; third precinct, one-quarter cord wood and two sacks black flour; fourth precinct, 4 pairs men's pants, 2 pairs boy's pants, 2 boy's jackets, 1 man's

vest, 1 frock coat, 7 men's undershirts, 1 pair child's stockings, 1 pair lady's drawers.

1 pair child's drawers, 19 odd shoes, 1 hat, and 1 waist.)

This is a large percentage of our population to be dependent upon charity. And we are liable every year to have an experience similar to that of the passing one. Cold weather exposes poverty. At the beginning of the severe weather the poor thronged the police-stations, and were to be seen going from door to door appealing for food and fuel to keep starvation away and temper the winter blasts erons hearts there always are to respond to the urgent appeals and to mitigate for the time being the suffering of the poor and needy. But the time is opportune, it seems, to ask whether this be sufficient. The committee's specific purpose has been to relieve distress. May we not begin to inquire how to prevent it? Relief in the manner we have been giving it, though necessary under existing social conditions, is quite demoralizing. The donor's warm heart may swell under a consciousness of good accomplished, yet persons on the verge of poverty will be driven within its pale. The donor's warm heart may swell under a consciousness of through their own generosity, or tempted there by the weakness of human nature. Of these veral causes of suffering in our midst, there is but one that needs our special attention in this connection, and that is improvidence. Our laws provide for the care of criminals, and so long as we have the latter to prey upon the community, we may expect to be obliged to occasionally make temporary provision for their children in the manner we are now doing or otherwise. But criminals (with whom may be included professional beggars and vagrants) are exceptions in society. Besides these are the poor who occasionally from some cause need relief, and are in such large numbers that they cannot all be provided for at the existing public institutions, even were it advisable to destroy the family relation and send them there. Among these are the families of persons who will not work. Perhaps a stringent law should be enacted to better regulate the conduct of the parents in such cases, yet the children must be cared for. Those who are unable to provide for their large families at present wages and prices must, with their families, also be assisted, as must those who, though willing to work, have not sufficient employment throughout the year to support their families.

But it is the families of the improvident that so swell our lists of poverty-stricken persons—those who do not look out for a rainy day; and it is to this class that I wish to invite your particular attention. For, conscious as Americans are of their strength and genins, they are always awaiting, if not courting, emergencies. Older nations have learned by sad experience that it is less harassing and more beneficial to society in general to keep a supervision over the poor throughout the year. Those nations act constantly, not spasmodically. We can learn from them many lessons of thrift, especially from the Swiss. Their hillside rocks even are made to yield. There flourish the vine and its golden fruit, yielding nature's reward for their frugal toil. And the improvident among this people are to a great extent made to support themselves. In Geneva there is a relief society comprised of many of the poor; indeed, all who desire may join it. Its object is to protect its members against their own improvidence, and prevent their suffering from want and becoming a burden upon the city during the winter months. They seem to have read the history of Joseph's granaries with

On every Saturday night or Sunday morning during the summer and fall each member of the society pays into the general fund whatever he can spare from his weekly pittanee, and which, perhaps, would otherwise be spent in beer, tobacco, or in a still more questionable manner. If only 25 cents were paid in each week, say of eight mouths, in this city, such a society would have in hand eight or nine dollars to aid the contributor during the remaining months of the year. The officers of the Geneva society are selected because or their integrity, knowledge of the market and trade, and their familiarity with the needs of the poor. The general fund is expended by them at that season of the year when supplies can be most cheaply purchased, and stored, to be drawn as needed during the winter. Eight or nine dollars will lay by supplies which may when most needed be worth nearly double their cost at the time they were purchased. This would tide over even extreme cases of suffering during the winter. Even 10 cents a week, for and during the eight months, would, if properly expended, go far toward keeping the wolf from the door of many of the poor ont for themselves. But that pride which blushes at the first approach of charity, when once overcome by her artfulness, readily succumbs thereafter. It seems, therefore fore, incumbent on us, on society, to adopt some method to relieve the distress of the poor that will not weaken their self-respect nor lessen their self-reliance, but, on the contrary, inculcate the belief that they are maintaining themselves.

From what little thought the labor with this committee has obliged me to give to the subject, I can say that I know of no better way to accomplish the desired object than by the method just outlined. It costs nothing to join the Geneva society. Its president and other officers, though intelligent and of high character, are so little removed from poverty themselves that their sympathies are with the poor and their interests with the society. They serve gratuitously. They do not wait for or trust the more improvident of their number to bring around their weekly pittance, but go after it and secure it before it is squandered in a saloon. Some one may say, few will deposit. The reply is, that, few or many, they will be benefited and no legitimate and necessary interest injured thereby.

I can remember when in my early days on the frontier I longed for a savings bank or other convenient method of depositing or investing little savings. The result in my case of not having it led to just what we see about us every day-the squander-This has recently been partially remedied in the Army, by authorizing soldiers to leave on deposit with the pay department a fraction of their pay, draw-

ing interest until their discharge. The result has been good.

When the suggestion of such a society is made to the poor, and they come to see its benefits, practical support will be vouchsafed it by many who as yet have given the matter no thought whatever. Least of all classes can the poor take care of them. selves. They must be advised, led, and permanently aided by society or occasionally aided by the more favored classes. They, even the willing of them, cannot be depended on to maintain themselves, for they are at the mercy of the elements and of man's relentless power. Assistance must come from without to lift them out of the The laws might be more stringent, as already said, against those who well-worn rnt.

will not help themselves.

With so much personal liberty and ignorance as we have among us, there will be licentiousness, crime, poverty, and suffering. These should be fully provided against by the Government. France can to-day borrow all the money she needs at 3 per cent. per annum; but she continues to pay 5, for her bonds are small and reach the hands of the poorer class. This gains their adhesion to the Republic. And, beyond that desired object, it prevents the poor from becoming poorer, elevates them in their own estimation as bulwarks of the Republic, and keeps them in the line of progress. ians were proverbially riotons and notorious for their discontent. Napoleon III pulled down a great part of their city and built it up again-gave them employment, allayed their discontent—a disturbing element of society—and prevented their families from becoming dependents of the Government. Are we to learn by the experience of others, or are we to attain a higher social condition than we now enjoy only by sad personal experience? If the burden of the poor is to be borne by others, let it be borne in the most economical manner, and with some hope that they are growing toward a self-sustaining condition. Give them work, even if it be the work of Sisyphus. Let it be so that when a willing heart, which, disdaining charity, appeals only for work to those in anthority, may not appeal in vain. Then shall we have made a great stride toward a self-supporting condition for the poor.

The labor devolving upon the police department in the aid given to the committee in its efforts to relieve the poor, was performed cheerfully by the Department's subordinates, to whom belongs whatever credit may be due for successful work. If the trust confided to them has been discharged to the satisfaction of this committee, and of the large body of generous contributors it represents, the members of the department will be supported by ment will, with such knowledge, feel abundantly paid for the extra labor it involved. Their heartfelt thanks are due the committee for its confidence and never-failing sup-

port.

Very respectfully,

WM. McE. DYE, Major and Superintendent, Metropolitan Police.

Maj. Thomas P. Morgan, Chairman Citizens' Executive Committee for Relief of Poor.

Washington, D. C., April 18, 1884.

SIR: The executive committee, appointed by you, as chairman of the citizens' relief meeting, having discharged, according to their ability, the duty imposed upon them.

now submit to you the following report:

You will recollect that on the 9th day of January, 1884, the major and superintendYou will recollect that on the 9th day of January, 1884, the major and superintendent of police represented to the Commissioners of the District that extraordinary much and so great distress existed among the poor of the District that extraordinary efforts were demanded for their relief. The Commissioners, after due consideration, resolved to appeal for help to the citizens at large. On the evening of the next day resolved to appeal for help to the citizens at large. On the evening of the next day a public meeting, called by them, was held at Masonic Temple. Commissioner Edmonds, at this meeting, stated in a few earnest words the grave emergency and the monds, at the ordinary resources of the District government to meet it. The citinability of the ordinary resources of the District government to meet it. zens present, or at least the great majority of them, responded cheerfully and at once.

At that meeting this committee was appointed.

We report that we have collected the sum of \$7,095.45. This amount was contributed by the citizens at large, by the police, by employés of various Government Departments, and by certain entertainments given for the benefit of the fund; the children of Washington have not been wanting in their efforts. Where all have been so willing it would be ungracions to magnify any special effort on the part of any individual or collection of individuals. It is enough to say that the response to the appeal of the Commissioners has been so generous, so spontaneous, that, after relieving all cases of distress, we yet retained a balance of \$949.33, which amount, since it was impossible to return it pro rata to the donors, we have apportioned as follows: \$100 each to the Washington City, St. Vincent's, and the German Orphan Asylums, and the balance to the Night Lodging Honse-a most deserving charity in our opinion.

We have relieved 2,715 families, averaging 4 persons each; of these, 793 families were white and 1,603 families were colored; 319 families were relieved by gifts of fuel, clothing, and food. This has been done at an average expense of \$2 per family. Some

families were relieved twice.

The administration of the relief has been accomplished through Major Dye and his force. The assumption of this duty was a pure beneficence on their part; and yet they cheerfully assumed it and effectively executed it. Too much praise cannot be given to them on this score. Not only did they give their time and attention to the

work, but they were among the most generous contributors to the fund.

As stated to us by Major Dye, the large proportion of persons relieved were those whom almost any one would concede to be worthy of relief-widows, orphans, the sick and afflicted, wives deserted by their husbands, children abandoned by their parents, persons willing to work but unable to get work, persons thrown out of Government and other employment, persons who had come here to get that employment and had failed, women who sustain not only the burden of Eve but that of Adam also, who bear children and then have to support them. Surely these are worthy objects

of charity.

That some have been relieved who were not worthy of relief, in one sense, is probable. Abstractly considered, a man or woman who will not work ought to starve or freeze, but it will not do to enforce this abstract proposition. That such ought to be forced to work is evident, but until the law empowers us to enforce this work we must not let them starve or freeze. It harts the community to have such deaths in our midst. The man who can comfortably eat a hearty dinner when he knows that another man is starving near him, and yet does nothing to relieve him, is at heart a nurderer. Such men do not make good citizens, nor are they safe guides to follow. In a certain sense we are our brother's keeper. But even should these chronic cases be left to their fate, what shall be done with their wives and children? Are the faults of the husband and father to shut them out from sympathy and charity? Are they to be left to starve and freeze with him? We must help them. There is no other way out of it. By so doing we do like the source of th way out of it. By so doing we doubtless increase poverty, but by refusing to do so we hart ourselves, our community, our nation. "Unless a man wishes to rain his own heart let him do as the Samaritan did, bind up the wounds, and not pass by on the other side.

While this is true, the committee would nevertheless urgently recommend the procuring of more stringent laws in connection with vagrancy and pauperism. A man who won't work and yet asks charity ought to be made to work. We trust that the Commissioners will consider this matter, and endeavor to procure more effective and

absolute legislation in the premises.

The committee believe that the plan of relief afforded by the scheme of the Associated Charities will, when properly matured and developed, render innecessary any future appeal to the citizens at large.

> R. ROSS PERRY. REGINALD FENDALL. SIMON WOLF.

Hon. WALTER S. COX, Chairman of Citizens' Relief Fund.

Commendable efforts are being made by the charitably disposed persons of the District to so organize the several societies here, which work in the cause of charity, as to meet every demand upon them at all seasons. We hope and believe that their efforts will eventually be successful. If so, this Department will be relieved of much labor, whenever an emergency arises such as we had to contend with last winter.

It should be added that my accounts with Capt. Leonard Whitney, the treasurer of the relief fund, were carefully audited monthly by Messrs. Frederick Maguire, Reginald Fendall, and A. P. Clarke, appointed for that purpose. And the final accounts were audited by Messrs. Thomas Hyde, Lewis J. Davis, and Leonard Whitney, who appointed for that purpose by Judge Cox, who presided at the citizens' meeting, when the executive committee were appointed. The accounts were found correct.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

The following tables show something of the regular labor performed by the force:

Table showing number of arrests in each precinct.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Precinct No. 1 Precinct No. 2 Precinct No. 3 Precinct No. 3 Precinct No. 5 Precinct No. 5 Precinct No. 6 Precinct No. 6 Precinct No. 7 Precinct No. 7 Precinct No. 8 Detectives	1, 697 1, 302 1, 127 2, 122 3, 472 1, 426 2, 283 1, 198 585	576 258 176 280 528 318 329 170 87	2, 273 1, 560 1, 303 2, 402 4, 000 1, 744 2, 612 1, 368 672
Total	15, 212	2,722	17, 934

Table showing the ages of the males arrested, classified.

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
	346	603	393	355	1, 697
	371	338	269	324	1, 302
	268	337	257	265	1, 127
	563	562	452	545	2, 122
	503	1, 132	830	1, 007	3, 472
	343	403	292	388	1, 426
Detectives .	427	737	462	657	2, 283
	242	339	253	364	1, 198
	114	209	139	123	585
Total	3, 177	4, 660	3, 347	4, 028	15, 212

Table showing the ages of the females arrested, classified.

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
1	115 97 56 73 94 109 63 30	291 78 61 95 237 129 118 59 24	112 48 36 47 105 37 61 32 16	58 35 23 65 92 43 87 49 8	576 258 176 280 528 318 329 170 87
Total	676	1, 092	494	460	2, 722

$Recapitulation\ of\ of fenses,\ classified.$

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Nature.	Males.	Females.	Total.
bduction	1		
ffray	330	28	35
ssanlt	247	74	32
ssault and battery	1, 290	259	1, 54
ssault and battery with intent to kill	66	3	(
ssaulting policemen	57	12	
Attempt at rape	9		
Bigamy	3		
Sacking policy	5		
riminal libel	6	1	
arrying concealed weapons	137	7	14
Contempt of court	120	44	10
reating a nuisance	90	7	1
Asorderly conduct	1. 388	427	1.8
reserters	22	3-1	1,0
Splicing prostitution	22	3	
'HEHIVES Irom narents	27	18	
	15	10	
Fugitives from Industrial School	2		
	1	7.0	
		12	
	58	1	
		8	4
	32	1	
		1	
Indecent assault	169	5	1
Insanity Intoxication	4		
Into vication Lutoxication and disorderly	39	20	
Intoxication and disorderly Interfering with policemen	3, 477	247	3, 7
Interfering with policemen	669	99	7
Keeping disordary house	5		
Keeping bawdy bonso	11	7	
Keeping campling house	6	19	
Keeping policy shop	49		
Loud and hoistarons	17	2	
Miscellaneous misdemeaner	135	30	3
Marder	949	27	6)
Mayhem	9	1	
Manslanghter	1	1	
Perinty	2		
		2	
Kninsing to assist an officer	906	236	1, 1
		200	1, 1
Refusing to pay book 1:	-		
		4	
		4	
		100	4
		162	2
Writing policy	227	51	1. 0
	706	322	1, 0
Total	41		
	11 011	0.44*	10 1
	11, 044	2, 141	13, 1

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.

csen tempted arson tempt to steal tempt to steal tying stolen goods rucily to animals estroying private property estroying private property mbezzlement moreble entry	8		
nying stolen goods nachy to auimals estroying private property	8		
nying stolen goods nachy to auimals estroying private property	8		
nying stolen goods nachy to auimals estroying private property	1		
estroying private property			
estroying private property	9		
	2		
astroving public Property	. 5		
The photic property	231	10	2
savoying public property mbizzzlenest urcible entry orgery	76	9	
preible outs.	9	1	
orgery rand rand larceny	21		
	-1		
rand largement	14		
	14		
Anada 1	5		
опесогенкия.	96	25]
ambling onsebreaking neceny from the person	24		
onsobreaking orsebreaking orsers from the person alicious mischief	100	7	1
	14		

Recapitulation of offenses, classified-Continued.

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY-Continued.

Nature.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Obtaining goods or money by false pretenses Petit larceny Robbery Receiving stolen goods Suspicion Trespass Violation of civil rights law Violation of United States postal law Violation of United States internal revenue law Violation of District States shirping regulations Violation of District ordinances Violation of liquor law Violation of liquor law Violation of liquor law Violation of liquor law	28 699 14 26 613 96 1 5 1 17 1,895	2 221 11 95 6	30 920 14 37 708 109 1 1 5 2 2, 079
Total	4, 168	581	4, 749

Nativity of those arrested classified.

Nativity.	No.	Nativity.	No.	Nativity.	No.
United States: White Colored Germany England Scotland Italy France Sweden Sweden Sweden	8, 114 7, 593 1, 057 827 126 49 39 34 14	Denmark. Canada. Russia Austria Poland Switzerland' Wales Greece China	14 12 11 11 11 8 5 5 3 3	South America	17, 934

Table showing trades and callings of persons arrested.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
rtists	. 2	Clerks	959	Horse-dealers	2
ctors	. 2	Conductors	7	Hostlers	2
gents.	. 171	Cattle-brokers	27	Harness-makers	3
pprentices	33	Calker	1	Hod-carriers	
actioneers	12	Currier	. 1	Jewelers	1
renitects	2	Constables	3	Junk-dealers	1
ar-tenders	. 6	Copper-smiths	4	Janitors	
rkeepers	110	Car drivers	9	Laborers	5, 77
		Dairymen	37	Lawyers	10
		Dentists	2	Lithographers	
acksmiths	131	Draughtsmen	3	Letter-carriers	
		Dressmakers	5	Lamp-lighters	
piler-makers].	. 21	Drivers	530	Livery stable keepers	1
		Pringgists	20	Locksmiths	
		Dyers	2	Laundresses	
		Detective	1	Merchants	36
		Editors	4	Machinists	7
		Engineers	58	Ministers	
		Engravers	4	Millers	3
		Rxpressman	1	Messengers	
		Electrotypers	3	Marines	1
		Electrician	1	Miners	2
		Florists	3	Molders	2
		Farmers	180	Masons	1
		Firemen	26	Musicians	
		Fishermen	33	Midwives	
		Farrier	1	Model-maker	4
		Grocers	61	Newsboys	78
		Gardeners	29	Occupation unknown	
		Gambler	1	Oystermen	1
		Guides	3	Pensioners	5
		Hotel-keepers	9	Produce dealers	1
		Hackmen	53	Paperhangers	6
		Hatter	1	Peddlers	32
Onfectioners	5	Hucksters	171	Printers	30
ntractors	79	Housekeepers	761	Painters	90

Table showing trades and callings of persons arrested-Continued.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Physicians	47	Sailors	171	Tinners	
Plasterers	102	Sailmakers	13	Telegraphists	
Prostitutes	689	Servants	1, 069	Tobacconist	
Preachers	3	Shoemakers	164	Thieves	1
Pavers	9	Shoeblacks	86	Tinkers	
Policemen Photographers	22 2	Stone-cutters	136	Tanners	
Porters	29	Store-keepers	76	Upholsterers Undertakers	
Plumbers	100	Students	5	Vagrants	
Plate-printers	3	Seamstresses	10	Veterinary surgeon	
Pawnbrokers	10	Saloon-keepers	78	Watchmakers	
Policy dealers Restaurant keepers	3 79	School-boys	662 52	Wheelwrights	
Ragpickers	28	Superintendent rail-	02	Watchmen	1
Reporters	20	road company	3	Wnitewasher	1
Riggers	2	Ship-carpenters	2		
Scuator	190	Stevedores	2	Total	17, 9
soluters	190	Tailors	66		
Amounting to					
Amount paid in Distr	iet of ('olumbio and		9, 563 90	
Amount paid in Distr United States cases a	ict of (es cases	• • • • • • •	9, 563 90 21, 567 70	
Amount paid in Distr United States cases a District of Columbia	ict of (es cases Columbia cases l	• • • • • • •	9, 563 90 21, 567 70 5, 222 00	
Amount paid in Distr Juited States cases a District of Columbia Dismissed	ict of C ppealed cases a	es cases Columbia cases l ppealed	• • • • • • •	9, 563 90 21, 567 70 5, 222 00 10, 340 00	7, 5
Amount paid in Distr United States cases a District of Columbia Dismissed	iet of (ppealed cases a	es cases Columbia cases l ppealed	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	9,563 90 21,567 70 5,222 00 10,340 00	
Amount paid in United Amount paid in Distr United States cases a District of Columbia Dismissed	ed Stat ict of (ppealed cases a ry auth author	es cases Columbia cases ppealed ority ity		9,563 90 21,567 70 5,222 00 10,340 00	
Amount paid in United Amount paid in Distr United States cases a District of Columbia Dismissed	ed Stat ict of (ppealed cases a ry auth author	es cases Columbia cases ppealed ority ity		9,563 90 21,567 70 5,222 00 10,340 00	
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Amount paid in Unitr United States cases ap District of Columbia - Dismissed - Surrendered to milita Surrendered to Maryl Surrendered to New I Surrendered to Virgin Surrendered to Secret	et stat iet of C ppealed cases a ry auth author and au Iampsl iia antl	es cases Jolumbia cases I ppealed Iority Ity Ithority Iire authority Iority Ior		9, 563 90 21, 567 70 5, 222 00 10, 340 00	
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Amount paid in Unitr United States cases ap District of Columbia - Dismissed. Surrendered to milita Surrendered to Maryl Surrendered to New I Surrendered to Virgin Surrendered to Reform Surrendered to Reform Surrendered to Insan Surrendered to Insan	ed Statiet of Coppealed cases a author author and au Hampshia anthe Service of Service of Asylvant of Lant of	es cases Columbia cases I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		9, 563 90 21, 567 70 5, 222 00 10, 340 00	
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Amount paid in Distr United States cases a District of Columbia Dismissed. Surrendered to milita Surrendered to Maryl Surrendered to New F Surrendered to Virgin Surrendered to Secret Surrendered to Insan Surrendered to Insan Surrendered to Insan Surrendered to United	ed Statiet of Coppealed cases a author and au Hampshia anthe Service School Asylulant of all States	es cases Columbia cases ppealed nority rity rthority nire authority hority ee Division ol m workhouse		9, 563 90 21, 567 70 5, 222 00 10, 340 00	
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Amount paid in Distr United States cases ap District of Columbia District of Columbia Dismissed. Surrendered to milita Surrendered to Maryl Surrendered to Yirgin Surrendered to Yirgin Surrendered to Secret Surrendered to Secret Surrendered to intens Surrendered to intens Surrendered to intens Surrendered to paren Surrendered to paren Surrendered to captai Sent to jail. Sent to Reform School Sent to Reform School Sent to House of Good Sent to House of Good	cases a ry auth author and au thampsl iia anti Servic u Schoo e Asylu lant of l State ts or gu ns of v	es cases follumbia cases l ppealed iority rity thority ire authority hority be Division ol m workhouse s marshal tardians essels		9, 563 90 21, 567 70 5, 222 00 10, 340 00	3 1 85 1,79
Amount paid in Distr United States cases at District of Columbia - Dismissed Surrendered to milita Surrendered to Maryl Surrendered to New I Surrendered to Virgin Surrendered to Secret Surrendered to Refort Surrendered to Insan Surrendered to United Surrendered to United Surrendered to paren Surrendered to captai Sent to jail Sent to Reform Schoo Sent to Insane Asylum Sent to House of Good Bonds for grand jury	cases a ry auth author and au Hampsl ita auti Servic service s	es cases Jolumbia cases I ppealed tority tity thority nire anthority nority se Division ol m workhouse s marshal nardians essels		9, 563 90 21, 567 70 5, 222 00 10, 340 00	34 34
Amount paid in Distr United States cases ap District of Columbia - Surrendered to milita Surrendered to Maryl Surrendered to New I Surrendered to Virgin Surrendered to Secret Surrendered to Refort Surrendered to Insana Surrendered to United Surrendered to United Surrendered to paren Surrendered to captai Sent to jail - Sent to Reform Schoo Sent to Reform Schoo Sent to House of Good Bonds for grand jury	cases a ry auth author and au Hampsl ita auti Servic service s	es cases Jolumbia cases I ppealed tority tity thority nire anthority nority se Division ol m workhouse s marshal nardians essels		9, 563 90 21, 567 70 5, 222 00 10, 340 00	7,58 11 12 33 1,79 33 34 24
Amount paid in Distr Amount paid in Distr United States cases ap District of Columbia Dismissed. Surrendered to milita Surrendered to milita Surrendered to Maryl Surrendered to Yirgin Surrendered to Virgin Surrendered to Virgin Surrendered to Insan Surrendered to intem Surrendered to intem Surrendered to intem Surrendered to paren Surrendered to captai Sent to jail. Sent to workhouse Sent to Reform Schoo Sent to Insane Asylun Sent to House of Goor Bonds for grand jury Bonds to keep the pe Bonds, personal	cases a ry auth author and au Hampsl iia antl Servic u Scho l State ts or gu ns of v	es cases follumbia cases l ppealed wority tity thority ire authority hority be Division ol m workhonse s marshal hardians essels		9, 563 90 21, 567 70 5, 222 00 10, 340 00	11 11 13 13 13 13 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14
Amount paid in Distr Amount paid in Distr United States cases ap District of Columbia - Surrendered to Maryl Surrendered to New I Surrendered to Secret Surrendered to Refort Surrendered to Insana Surrendered to United Surrendered to United Surrendered to paren Surrendered to captai Sent to jail - Sent to Workhonse - Sent to Insana Asylun Sent to Insana Asylun Sent to House of Good Bonds for grand jury Bonds to keep the per Bonds, personal - Appealed from police	cases a ry auth author and au Hampsl iia antl Servic n Schoo a Asylu lant of l State ts or gu ns of v	es cases follumbia cases ppealed tority tity tity thority nire anthority nority se Division ol m workhouse s marshal nardians essels.		9, 563 90 21, 567 70 5, 222 00 10, 340 00	1 1 1 85 1,79 34 24 41 17
Amount paid in Distr United States cases a District of Columbia District of Columbia Dismissed. Surrendered to milita Surrendered to Maryl Surrendered to Maryl Surrendered to Yirgi Surrendered to Secret Surrendered to Secret Surrendered to Sister Surrendered to Insan Surrendered to Insan Surrendered to Inter Surrendered to captai Scret to jail. Sent to workhouse Sent to Reforn Schoo Sent to House of Goo Bonds for grand jury Bonds to keep the per Bonds, personal Appealed from police Cases not disposed of	ict of Coppealed cases a ry author author and au Hampshia anthe School Asylulant of I State is or guns of v	es cases Columbia cases I ppealed nority rity thority ire anthority be Division of m workhouse s marshal tardians essels herd		9, 563 90 21, 567 70 5, 222 00 10, 340 00	11 853 1,79 34 44 41 17 18
Amount paid in Distr United States cases a District of Columbia District of Columbia Dismissed. Surrendered to milita Surrendered to Maryl Surrendered to Maryl Surrendered to Yirgi Surrendered to Secret Surrendered to Secret Surrendered to Sister Surrendered to Insan Surrendered to Insan Surrendered to Inter Surrendered to captai Scret to jail. Sent to workhouse Sent to Reforn Schoo Sent to House of Goo Bonds for grand jury Bonds to keep the per Bonds, personal Appealed from police Cases not disposed of	ict of Coppealed cases a ry author author and au Hampshia anthe School Asylulant of I State is or guns of v	es cases Columbia cases I ppealed nority rity thority ire anthority be Division of m workhouse s marshal tardians essels herd		9, 563 90 21, 567 70 5, 222 00 10, 340 00	11 11 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14
Amount paid in Distr United States cases a plistrict of Columbia District of Columbia District of Columbia District of Columbia Surrendered to milita Surrendered to Maryl Surrendered to New F Surrendered to Secret Surrendered to Secret Surrendered to Secret Surrendered to Insan Surrendered to Intentify Surrendered to Intentify Surrendered to paren Surrendered to captai Sent to Workhouse Sent to Reforn Schoo Sent to Insane Asylus Sent to House of Goo Bonds for grand jury Bonds to keep the per Bonds, personal Appealed from police Cases not disposed of	ict of Coppealed cases a ry author author and au Hampshia anthe School Asylulant of I State is or guns of v	es cases follumbia cases l ppealed wority tity thority ire authority hority be Division ol m workhonse s marshal hardians essels		9, 563 90 21, 567 70 5, 222 00 10, 340 00	11 853 1,79 34 44 41 17 18

Recapitulation

The state of the s	
Total number of arrests	
Total number of arrests Male Female Married	
Ti .	17.934
remale	15 010
Female Married Single Could read and write	10, 212
CI.	2.722
Single Could read and write. Could not read and write.	P 045
Could road and	7,040
Countries and write.	10.889
Could not read and write	10 046
Could read and write. Could not read and write.	13, 940
Offenens	3,088

Offenses against the person were committed by 11,045 males and 2,141 females. Offenses against property were committed by 4,168 males and 580 females.

81

Incidentals.

Attempted enicide	
Attempted suicide	13
Accidents reported	364
Assistance rendered	161
	29
	59
	171
	34
Dend animals reported Dangerous holes in carriageways and sidewalks	3 095
Dangerous holes in carriageways and sidewalks	791
Dangerous buildings	5
Dangerous buildings Deaths where coroner was notified, no inquest held.	30
	212
THE PRIESS OF OF TEDATE	80
	15
Tiorses and other allimais found estray	225
HUISUS AND OTHER ANDHAIS INFRED OVER to noundmoster	21
ricarm notices served by the police	18
Hydrants and water-pipes ont of repair	727
inducsis attended	27
Lamps reported ont of repair	497
Lost children restored to parents.	126
Lodgers accommodated	120
Nuisances reported	4, 550
Pumps out of repair	
Permits examined.	241
Sudden deaths reported	253
Sowars in had andition	105
Sewers in bad condition.	245
Suicide reported	5
Sick and disabled persons cared for	48
Telephone messages sent and received	
Trees and boxes damaged	165
Water-tax notices served by the police	570

Estimated ralue of money and property reported stolen for the year ending June 30, 1884.

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Precinct No. 1 Precinct No. 2 Precinct No. 3 Precinct No. 4 Precinct No. 5 Precinct No. 6 Precinct No. 6 Precinct No. 7 Precinct No. 8 Detectives	\$249 43 692 25 214 77 571 00 594 75 308 00 146 40 324 00 4, 274 70	\$433 00 381 85 307 60 381 15 330 00 101 00 802 50 186 75 2,390 52	\$220 55 1, 151 35 256 50 142 50 1, 543 00 646 70 116 75 320 90 4, 970 77	\$192 70 711 40 906 75 601 75 581 75 261 60 122 75 193 50 6, 416 93	\$1, 095 8; 2, 936 8; 1, 685 6; 1, 696 4; 3, 049 5; 1, 317 3; 1, 188 4; 1, 025 1; 18, 052 9;
Total	7, 375 30	5, 314 37	9, 369 02	9, 989 33	32, 048 0

Estimated value of money and property recovered for the above-named year.

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Precinct No. 1	\$96 50	\$101 00	\$285 66	\$239 35	\$7:2 51
Precinct No. 2 Precinct No. 3	533 37 55 90	506 80 15 12	80 00 95 00	333 11 91 75	1, 453 28 257 77
Precinct No. 4 Precinct No. 5	42 60 321 75	141 50 21 75	68 75 726 00	177 00 460 25	429 85 1, 529 75
Precinct No. 6	158 50	96 75	572 50 112 00	24 25 10 00	852 00 122 00
Precinct No. 7 Precinct No. 8	173 50	122 10	113 50	284 75	693 85
Detectives	2, 365 36	2, 393 90	2, 122 83	3,754 20	10, 636 29
Total	3,747 48	3, 398 92	4, 176 24	5, 374 66	16, 697 30

It will be noticed that there is an increase over the work of last year of 2,327 arrests—554 of this increase being due to the vigilance and industry of the detective force. That is, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, the average number of arrests per man was 72.5; and for the fiscal year just closed, the average was 83.4. The average number of arrests per man during the year ending December 31, 1883, by the Chicago force, where the telephone and signal system is in operation over the city, was only 60; that of Philadelphia, 29; Saint Louis, 27; New York City, 26; and of England, Scotland, and Wales, 23.

These remarks bear not only upon the efficiency of the force, but

upon the necessity of an increase.

The preceding tables show that 1,109 offenses against property were

reported.

So long as our good people through thoughtlessness place temptation in the way of those whose characters are forming, so long will we have pilfering servants. And the existing facilities for disposing of stolen property is a great encouragement to the thief. Not only do some of the pawnbrokers and second hand dealers stand in with him, but the practices of middlemen, detectives and what not, in bargaining for the return of stolen property, and for the escape of criminals, operate like a "fence" in the interest of thieves. The practice should be condemned by public opinion, and laws should exist severely punishing offenders in such cases.

The number of bona fide cases was found to be after investigation 1,038, including housebreaking at night 126, housebreaking by day 41, highway robbery 8, larceny from the person 29, and larceny grand and petit 833, as shown by the blotter at police headquarters. There has been an unexpected decrease in the number of these offenses during the year, and the amount stolen foots up \$32,048.02 against \$41,189.25 for the preceding year; and more than half the amount has been recovered.

The number of arrests in these cases was 1,172, or about 113 per cent. of the number of cases—that is, one arrest for every 263 of the inhabitants.

In London, where they pride themselves on having a very vigilant police, the number of arrests was about 60 per cent. of the reported crimes against property—that is, one arrest for every 200 of the inhabitants. Here convictions were secured in about 73 per cent. of the number of cases.

PERSONS CONFINED BY THE POLICE AND CRIMINAL COURTS.

During the year ending June 30, 1883, the police court sent to

	o and so, the ponce court sent to	
Jail	Pei	rsons.
Work-house	Pei	896
Reform school		1,255
		99
Total		
During the year		2, 206
arms the year jus	st closed, were sent to	
Jail		
Work-house		852
Reform school		1,790
		02
Total		
That to a		2.734

That is, there were 528 more persons sent to those institutions during the year just closed than during the preceding year; the number 2,734 being about 75 per cent. of the whole number of persons in those institutions now.

The criminal court during those years respectively sent 77 and 92 persons to the penitentiary; the number 92 including 5 to the reform

school, and excluding 57 sent to jail.

The increase in the number of arrests and convictions during the past year over that of the year before does not necessarily indicate that there has been an increase of crime and disorder in the District. The city for many months has been comparatively free from higher crimes against property, the most of our home professional criminals having been driven from the city or confined during that time, either in the penitentiary or the jail. A great part at least of the increase in the number of arrests is due to the increased vigilance of the officers, as is shown by the decrease in the number of larcenies, &c., amount stolen, and a comparison of certain reports of the several precincts, and of the records of certain localities.

The arrests for vagrancy, disorderly conduct, assault with intent to kill, and homicide have during the year increased in the aggregate about 17 per cent. A part of this increase may be due to an increased number of offenses, particularly in cases of vagrancy and disorderly

conduct.

The remedial measure to keep these offenses down to a minimum will be found in new legislation on the liquor traffic, some changes in the work house laws already recommended, and in increasing the amount to be expended for the transportation of paupers. Instead of \$3,000 there should be \$5,000 appropriated for the transportation of criminals and paupers. Without sufficient money to get rid of tramps and paupers they become a burden upon the city, adding many fold to the expense of ridding ourselves of them.

Although there was a slight decrease in the number of murders from the year before, this crime and "assaults with intent to kill" are entirely too common. The most of the murders and assaults were due directly or indirectly to the lawful and unlawful traffic in intoxicating liquors more or less adulterated. An improvement in, if not a remedy for, this state of affairs is in the hands of the good people of the District who

prefer "evolution to revolution."

It would be of great assistance to the police were the alleys more generally lighted. Much time would thereby be saved, the eyes doing what the legs must now do; more criminals would be brought to justice, and less crime committed. And when houses are temporarily vacated, were the fact reported to police headquarters or to the lieutenant of the precinct in which the house is located, much crime would be prevented. Many such reports were made to the police during the past fiscal year. Not one of the houses reported was, as far as we know, disturbed.

LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

I would again recommend a uniform code of laws for the District. To prepare such a code, however, would require much time. Meanwhile certain modifications should be made in some of the existing laws.

A bill called the "police bill," which passed both houses of Congress at the last session, contains the substance of the superintendent's recommendations of last year, which may be considered a part of his recommendations of this year. The passage of that bill, with a more equable and stringent provision than we now have for the sale of liquor by the wholesale and retail, and a few other amendments, would remedy

some of the graver evils we have to contend with. A provision in the bill giving the Commissioners full power over everything relating to the police of the District would enable us to meet all unforeseen contingencies as they arise, and save us and all good citizens the mortification of seeing many things affecting the good order of the District go along unchecked for lack of sufficient law to meet the cases.

If such general authority be not conferred by Congress, we shoul have additional legislation to prevent parents and other parties from sending children into the streets and elsewhere to beg; to prevent children from boarding moving cars and other vehicles, and prevent the owners and occupants of houses from suffering their premises to be used by children for violating the law by throwing fire-crackers, &c., into

the streets.

During high winds many of the signs suspended over the streets threaten the lives of passers by. It is understood that section 24 of the building regulations, which was intended to meet such cases, has not the force of law—one of our courts having decided as much. It is there-

fore recommended that said section be enacted into law.

I can only repeat my recommendation of last year regarding legislation for guides. It was in consequence of imposition practiced upon strangers by self-constituted guides that it became necessary to appoint a number of guides, with such privileges and under such restrictions as the Commissioners were authorized to grant and impose. But there is no law giving proper protection to the guides as such; none to prevent improper persons practicing that profession for pay. The fact that the "steerers" of the three-card-monte men were ostensible guides, showed the necessity of some legislation to protect the public from confidence men and such like swindlers.

Authority should be conferred upon the Commissioners to make appointments of guides, &c., and give proper protection to the public in

this respect.

The experience of this Department in dealing with the wholesale and retail liquor sellers has taught us that they should be put upon the same footing as to license, &c., and the law should prohibit the sale of intoxicants to persons under the influence of liquor and to habitual drunkards. The license bill of last year contains some good provisions in re-

lation to the liquor traffic.

Section 11 of the license regulations does not prevent druggists from selling spirituous liquors with soda and mineral waters. Much liquor is sold in this way without a tippling house license. Would it not be well to prevent druggists from selling liquor in any quantity less than a pint, excepting on a prescription or certificate of a reputable physician? The liquor traffic is certainly invading the home and family circle when it insinuates itself into drug stores where our wives and children must go for medicines. Persons in the liquor traffic have too much latitude and temptation for the good of the community. The average man falls an easy prey to its evil influence, whether behind or before the bar.

The dog law does not work satisfactorily, if its object be to cause every person who owns or keeps a dog in the District to pay a dog tax or if the object be to prevent an untaxed dog from roaming the streets. There were, perhaps, eight thousand dogs in the District last year which were not licensed. The greater number of these dogs were owned or kept by parties who cannot be compelled to pay the tax as the law provides. Would it not be well to so modify the law that the penalty clause in the sixth section shall apply to any party owning or possessing

an unlicensed dog, whether or not running at large; or so that the poundmaster shall be authorized to enter any premises to obtain possession of an untaxed dog? And the law should also provide against bitches, taxed or untaxed, running at large at certain periods of their lives.

I must again urge the necessity of some law putting newsboys, bootblacks, and ragpickers under police surveillance, and to require every huckster's cart or wagon to bear a number corresponding to that of the license. This would protect licensed hucksters, as well as the interests of the District.

A few of our many other needs in the way of law may be mentioned: It seems that we have no law to prevent obstructions of the streets by suspended flags, street preachers, &c.; a more definite hour should be fixed by law for sweeping sidewalks; persons driving animals through the city should be required to traverse only unfrequented streets; there is no law regulating the possession in the city of turkeys and chickens, which often do much damage to parking, &c.; perhaps we should have a law to prevent other than funeral processions on Sunday; to prevent opium dens, the crowding of street-cars, and requiring the railroad companies to keep clean tracks near the station, and requiring that all articles found or inadvertently left in street-cars or other public vehicles be turned in to the property clerk of the Metropolitan police within twenty four hours, if not claimed within that time by owner, and peddler's license law should be amended by substituting therein the word "merchandise" for "fancy goods, dry goods and notions"; and produce peddler's law should be extended to include meat, butter, and eggs.

Besides a law against seduction, we should have a law, inexorable, and rigorous in its provisions, which would destroy, if it be possible, the abomination of society—the procurer—and prevent the revolting and demoralizing spectacle of infants thrown into the alleys like dead

dogs or eats.

It would be well to increase the penalty for indecent exposure and

carrying concealed weapons.

Our laws are not uniform in their application to different sections of the District, many of the laws of Georgetown and the county being distinct from those of the city proper and from each other. Georgetown has no law for the protection of funeral and other processions, and the laws as to vagrancy and obstructing streets are not satisfactory.

The report of the sanitary officer shows that more than 1,500 persons were sent to the several hospitals and asylums during the year. Those institutions are named below in the order of number of persons sent to the care of each by this department: Freedmen's Hospital, Washington Asylum Hospital, Providence Hospital, Insane Asylum, Almshouse, Columbia Hospital, Children's Hospital, House of Good Shepherd, Central Dispensary, Garfield Hospital, St. Ann's Asylum, Washington City Orphau Asylum, and Homeopathic Hospital.

Each of them in their several ways responded courteously and favorably to any just demands upon them, and one or another of them will take any case that we may present. But there is a class of cases over which the law gives the authorities no control whatever. A reform school for females is needed for that class of cases. An inebriate asylum is also much needed, and a blind asylum, if we would relieve the

insane asylum and clean the streets of all beggars.

Besides the institutions before named, the Christian Home for Aged Colored Women and Children, the Industrial Home, and Home of Mercy, &c., to say nothing of a few self-sacrificing ladies, are doing good work.

The Lodging House, which opens in the fall and continues open until

spring, deserves the support of every good citizen.

There is another subject which I think it my duty to say something about. The business of the police court, now ably conducted, is increasing so much that one man, however able a judge he may be, cannot give proper attention to every case coming before him. Moreover, the court is so far from the police stations that much valuable time is consumed by officers in going to and returning from the court, and in waiting during long sessions the trial of their cases. The effectiveness of the force is materially impaired thereby. These difficulties may perhaps be obviated for a time by having two or three more courts similar to the existing one at as many distinct localities, or by having magistrates' courts in the several precincts for the trial of minor corporation cases, and making for such cases the present court a court of appeal.

I feel that I ought, before closing this report, to acknowledge my indebtedness to the members of the department for the alacrity with which they generally respond to the efforts of those set over them to improve the service and make it creditable to the capital of a great na-

tion.

It may not be amiss to further say that my heartfelt thanks are due to each and every member of your honorable body for their cordial and unfailing support—especially are they due to your associate charged with the particular care of this department, whose solicitude moves its members to the performance of their duty, while his superior judgment points the way.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, yours, very truly,
WM. McE. DYE,
Major and Superintendent.

The Hon. Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Estimate of expenses for Metropolitan police for the fiscal year 1886.

One major and superintendent. \$2,600 00 One eaptain and inspector 1,800 00 One lieutenant and night inspector 1,500 00 One property clerk 1,500 00 One clerk 1,800 00 One clerk 1,500 00 Four surgeons, at \$480 900 00 Special service, prevention and detection of crime 1,920 00 Nine lieutenants, at \$1,320 11,880 00 One clerk 1,440 00 Nine lieutenants, at \$1,320 11,880 00 One hundred privates, class 1, at \$900 30,780 00 One hundred privates, class 1, at \$900 30,780 00 One hundred privates, class 2, at \$1,080 190,000 00 Eight laborers, at \$420 12,240 00 One messenger 3,350 00 One major and superintendent, mounted 500 00 One major and superintendent, mounted 500 00
One lieutenant and night inspector 1,800 00 One property clerk 1,500 00 One clerk 1,800 00 One clerk 1,500 00 Four surgeons, at \$480 900 00 Special service, prevention and detection of crime 1,920 00 Nine lieutenants, at \$1,320 11,440 00 Twenty-seven sergeants, at \$1,140 11,880 00 One lundred privates, class 1, at \$900 30,780 00 One hundred and fifty privates, class 2, at \$1,080 90,000 00 Seventeen station-keepers, at \$720 162,000 00 Eight laborers, at \$420 12,240 00 One messenger 3,350 00 One messenger 3,350 00
One lieutenant and night inspector 1,800 00 One property clerk 1,500 00 One clerk 1,800 00 One clerk 1,500 00 Four surgeons, at \$480 900 00 Special service, prevention and detection of crime 1,920 00 Nine lieutenants, at \$1,320 11,440 00 Twenty-seven sergeants, at \$1,140 11,880 00 One lundred privates, class 1, at \$900 30,780 00 One hundred and fifty privates, class 2, at \$1,080 90,000 00 Seventeen station-keepers, at \$720 162,000 00 Eight laborers, at \$420 12,240 00 One messenger 3,350 00 One messenger 3,350 00
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Four surgeons, at \$480 900 00 Special service, prevention and detection of crime 1,920 00 Nine lieutemants, at \$1,320 1,440 00 Twenty-seven sergeants, at \$1,140 11,880 00 One hundred privates, class 1, at \$900 30,780 00 One hundred and fitty privates, class 2, at \$1,080 90,000 00 Eight laborers, at \$420 12,240 00 One messenger 3,350 00 One messenger 3,350 00 One messenger 3,350 00
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
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11,880 00 11,880 00 30,7
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One messenger 39,000 00 Eight laborers, at \$420 162,000 00 Eight laborers, at \$420 12,240 00 One messenger 3,360 00 One messenger 000 00
Seventeen station-keepers, at \$720 162,000 00 Eight laborers, at \$420 12,240 00 One messenger 3,360 00 One messenger 700 00
One messenger 3, 360 00 One messenger 5, 200 00
One messenger 3, 360 00
One ambulance driver 360 00 One assistant driver 480 00
Fuel 2, 160 00 Repairs to stations 3,000 00
Repairs to stations 2, 160 00 2, 000 00 1,500 00

Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including stationery, books, tele- graphing, photographs, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs to same, beds and bed-clothing, insignia of office, horses, police equipments and repairs to same, harness, forage, repairs to van and ambulance and patrol wagons, and expenses incurred		
in prevention and detection of crime	\$11,000	00
New station-house and site therefor for seventh precinct	15,000	00
For transportation of paupers and prisoners		00
Police signal and telephone system, seventh precinct, including patrol		
wagon and horse	5,000	00
Total	374, 200	00

OPERATIONS OF PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

SIR: The office of property clerk of the Metropolitan police district not only demands the care and proper disposition of lost, stolen, and abandoned property coming into the hands of the police, but the keeping of the files and records; the collection of police fines and rewards, and the transaction of the greater portion of the police clerical work. During the past year the disordered and unassorted documents of the department, the accumulation of years, have been collected, arranged, and properly filed; a record of individual members of the force from time of appointment has been opened; a proper and correct system of keeping the accounts of rewards, fine, police insurance, &c., has been inaugurated, and all records required by law have been closely corrected and kept. Herewith is submitted a report of the transactions of this office for the fiscal year just closed.

Total estimated value of property and money returned by the Metropolitan police to the property clerk, and disposition thereof.

	Received.	Delivered to owners.	To police- men's fund.	Destroyed.	Replevined.	Balance.
1883.		****	40.05			\$31.5
July	\$692 65	\$658 90	\$2 25	¢1 00		40 1
August	721 40			φ1 00		32 9
September	802 70	769 75				25 0
October	1,052 78	1,027 75			\$200 00	30 5
November	1, 358 33	1, 127 81			φ200 00	59 9
December	577 35	517 45				39 8
1884.		400 40				69 3
January	558 83	489 48				42 7
February	1,582 50	1, 559 80				35 7
March	663 06					551
April	2, 016 25	1, 464 66				75 2
day	1, 169 17	1,093 92				411
une	1, 045 89	634 75				711
Total	12, 240 91	10,631 83	2 25	1 00	200 00	1,405

The proceeds from the sale of unclaimed property, the accumulation of prior years, was \$146.84.

The number of additional privates registered at the end of the fiscal year was 132, number of communications received for file 3,321, and the number sent by order of the major and superintendent was 2,123. General orders issued numbered 51, circulars 11, commissioner's orders 3.

The fines imposed upon members of the force, for violation of the rules

and regulations, and rewards	paid,	were	${\bf collected}$	and disposed	of	as
follows:						

Torrows.		
Amount fines imposed. Amount flues imposed, time lost Amount rewards received	\$836 59 412	57
Amount property clerk's sales	146	84
		-
Amount fines remitted by dismissal from force	1, 455	31
Amount fines, time lost, remitted by sickness		
Amount one-half rewards paid officers		
Amount paid Fowler uniform		
Amount fine retained from pay-roll		
	385	80
Balance.	1 069	51
	1,000	
COLLECTED.		
Amount property clerk's sales	146	8.1
Millionale Concetions, lines, one-nair rewards	877	
Amount balance due	45	00
-	1 000	F 1
m -	1,069	51
The amount collected from members of the force for revolvers lost—trans-		
	78	50
1004	32	95
Total	111	
	111	
	31	
Amount paid purchase 6 revolvers and expressage. Amount on hand	67	
	12	45
Total	111	4-
During the year 1884, by order of the major and superintende	111	40
following collections was a order of the major and superintende	ent, th	e

During the year 1884, by order of the major and superintendent, the following collections were had, and payments made, to the heirs of parties who died members of the Metropolitan Police Relief Association:

Cock and M. W. Grant Metropontali Police Relief Associati	ion .
UBSII DEIII H. Vanturonii, b	
Cash paid F. Tolson's heirs Cash paid F. W. Pfaff's heirs	\$294
Cash paid W. E. Ridgway's heirs Cash paid W. G. H. Newman's heirs Cash paid T. J. J.	297
Cash paid J. Ehot's heirs	291
Cash paid H, Brown's heirs Cash paid C, H, Chipman's heirs Cash paid J, Booth's heirs	293
Cash paid J. Booth's heirs Of the above Douters N	288
Of the above Doctors V	287

Of the above Doctors Newman and Eliot, Station-keeper Chipman and Laborer Booth were connected with the department at the time they died. There remains on hand to the credit of the Tolson heirs, \$2; Ridgway heirs, \$2; Newman heirs, \$1; Chipman heirs, \$1; Booth heirs, \$2—collections made after payment of losses.

The total estimated value of property of all kinds and money taken by the Metropolitan police and turned over to the owners or property clerk for the Metropolitan police district.

	Detectives.	First precinct.	Second precinct.	Third precinct.	Fourth precinct.
1883.					
July	\$587 50	1, 092 96	\$1,368 32	\$1,745 04	\$1,094 2
August	906 75	457 64	1, 372 02	1,388 62	907 0
September	793 40	925 97	1, 0-9 41	623 85	1,833 3
October	1,719 16	1, 148 51	1,029 03	425 99	2, 089 9
November	916 36 125 75	826 38 1, 900 66	1,789 55 1,480 88	568 67 1, 251 50	1,369 2 2,007 5
1884.		.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1, 100 00	2,402 00	=, 001
January	2,056 48	575 34	1,099 22	615 18	1,062 8
February	1,026 85	491 81	1, 228 18	524 07	699 5
March	863 93	767 05	1,542 24	407 40	2, 269 9
April	1, 293 18	1, 334 20	1,075 70	726 52	1,600 0
May	1,592 27	1, 083 95	1, 144 92	1,183 02	1,968 7
June	994 50	1, 235 73	1,671 80	571 94	1,861 7
Total	12, 876 13	11, 840 20	15, 891 27	10, 031 80	18, 764 2
	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	m . 1
	precinct.	precinct.	precinct.	precinct.	Total.
1000					
1883.	\$1,695 51	\$381 71	\$1,904 99	\$1,926 66	\$11,796 9
July	2, 997 88	879 81	276 38	632 24	9, 818 3
September	3, 892 72	1, 033 80	1, 162 34	1, 982 65	13, 337 4
October	2, 967 97	1, 595 40	1, 458 74	1, 302 01	13, 736 7
November	2,511 98	725 47	678 88	580 95	9, 967 5
December	3,099 74	1, 197 26	1,776 81	1,683 13	14, 523 3
1884.					
January	2,802 43	1, 636 71	1, 299 21	841 75	11, 989 1
February	4,759 85	797 60	678 35	240 47	10, 446 7
March	6,018 89	702 50	3, 843 26	1, 337 47	17, 752 6 11, 415 2
April	1, 993 66	1, 192 37	1, 565 09 2, 094 92	634 46 678 81	13, 804 5
May	2,778 58	1, 279 41		881 65	13, 490 4
June	3, 324 07	975 23	1, 973 85	- 001 00	
Total	38, 843 28	12, 397 27	18, 712 82	12, 722 25	152, 079 2

 First quarter
 38, 227 54

 Second quarter
 40, 188 56

 Third quarter
 38, 710 28

 Fourth quarter
 38, 710 28

I would state that the collections ordered made by you for summer and winter uniforms have been made as required under the contracts.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, RICHARD SYLVESTER,

Property Clerk Metropolitan Police, D. C.

WILLIAM MCE. DYE,

Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY OFFICER.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, SANITARY OFFICE, Washington, D. C., August 25, 1884.

SIR: As will be seen by a comparison of the figures herewith with those of my last annual report, the work done by this office last year was about the same as that of the year previous.

Had this office given permits to all who applied for admission to the hospitals during the past winter the institutions would have been over-

run. Such a state of affairs was avoided by refusing admission to those who were pretenders hoping to secure food and shelter.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE POOR.

This office is charged with furnishing transportation to indigent persons found here without means to reach their homes. No money is disbursed which affords more relief than that appropriated for this purpose. In this connection I would suggest that the appropriation for this purpose be increased to \$5,000.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

I wish to again call your attention to the very urgent necessity of an asylum in this city where inebriates can be cared for. There is no institution in the District where this class of persons can be sent and confined against their will, or where persons in indigent circumstances, who are laboring under the effects of a protracted drunk, can receive the proper treatment. Providence Hospital is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, and they are compelled to employ male help, and unless they have the means to defray the expense they will not receive this class of persons. This office is greatly indebted to Dr. Purvis, of the Freedmen's Hospital, for the prompt and efficient aid he has rendered in receiving into his hospital and caring for this class of persons. It is unjust to ask him to care for all such cases without equivalent compensation.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

In reference to the work of the police ambulance, I take pleasure in saying that every call made upon it, either day or night, has been promptly responded to. The driver has performed his duties faithfully and well. His salary at the present time being inadequate for the labor performed, the driver, at the first opportunity he has to better his condition, leaves, and an inexperienced man has to be put in his place. When we consider the fact that his is a place of responsibility and requires considerable experience, it would be economy to fix his pay at a rate that would induce him to use his best exertions to retain the place, instead of using it temporarily. I would recommend that the pay be fixed at not less than sixty dollars per month.

Table showing disposition of sick and destitute nersons

- sick and desittute persons.	
Freedmen's Hospital	
Freedmen's Hospital	7
Providence Hospital	2
COMMIDIA Hogarial	2
/BHOTED'S Hospital	
	1
Vashington City Orphan Asylum temoved from headquarters to stations	
demoved from place of scaling in stations.	
temoved from place of accident to their homes ick persons removed from homes and hospitals to points for transportation	
ick persons removed from homes and hospitals to points for transportation ick persons removed from hospitals to their homes inited States witnesses removed from hospitals to police court	
Inited States witnesses remarkals to their homes	
Total	
Total.	

Table showing the ages of persons sent to hospitals, &c.

Description.	Under 10 years.	Between 10 and 15 years.	Between 15 and 20 years.	Between 20 and 25 years.	Between 25 and 30 years.	Between 30 and 40 years.	Between 40 and 50 years.	Over 50 years.	Total.
Males, white Females, white. Males, colored Females, colored	6 1 21 13	5 1 11 10	40 28 23 54	71 30 39 70	68 29 39 33	167 48 81 37	164 41 54 26	210 73 92 52	731 250 360 295
Total	41	27	145	210	169	333	285	427	1, 636

Table showing the occupation of persons sent to hospitals, ${\it \&c.}$

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Agents	8	Flagman	1	Physicians	3
Artists	2	Gardeners	10	Plasterers	4
Architects	1	Grocers	2	Plumbers	4
Auctioneers	2	Gunsmith	1	Porters	4
Bakers	13	Hackmen	5	Printers	14
Barbers	8	Hostlers	4	Reporters	5
Blacksmiths	16	Hotel-keeper	î	Sailors	34
Boatmen	7	Housekeepers	56	Sail-makers	3
Bookbinders	4	Hucksters	5	School-boys	4
Bookkeepers	3	Inventor	1	Seamstresses	14
Boot-blacks	3	Jewelers	6	Servants	308
Bricklayers	13	Journalist	1	Shoemakers	10
Brick-makers	3	Laborers	415	Soldiers	12
Butchers	12	Lawyers	12	Storekeepers	4
Car-drivers	4	Lead-worker	1	Stone-cutters	4
Carpenters	30	Locksmith	î	Tailors	9
Clerks	45	Machinists	16	Teachers	3
Clergymen	2	Messengers	4	Teamsters	18
Coach-makers	2	Miller	1	Telegraph operator	1
Coachmen	11	Miners	7	Tinners	13
Conductors	3	Molders	2	Tinkers	6
Cooks	11	Musicians	3	Turner	1
Coopers	1	Newsboys	6	Upholsterers	3
Oraughtsman	1	No occupation	263	Waiters	12
Oress-makers	2	Nurses	3	Watchmen	6
yer	1	Occupation unknown	20	Wheelwrights	2
Engineers	10	Painters	20	Wire-workers	2
Engineers	38	Pavers	2		
Firemen	5	Peddlers	3	Total	1,636

Table showing nativity of persons.

Country.	No.	Country.	No.	Country.	No.
United States: White	643 655 196 87 30	Sweden Scotland France Italy Austria Denm2rk	7 7 3 2 2 2	Canada	1, 636

The following table gives the names of places to which transportation was furnished and the number of persons sent to each place, viz:

Place.	Number trans- ported.	Place.	Number trans- ported.	Place.	Number trans- ported.
Alexandria, Va	8	Elmington, Va	1	Oakland, Md	
Baltimore, Md	134	Fall River. Mass	1	Orange Court House,	
Bealton, Va	1	Fortress Monroe, Va .	2	Va	
Bellaire, Ohio	2	Fredericksburg, Va	5	Parkersburg, W. Va .	
Boston, Mass	1	Frederick, Md	7	Philadelphia, Pa	3
Brandywine, Md	2	Gettysburg, Pa	1	Pittsburgh, Pa	
Cameron, W. Va	2 2	Gordonsville, Va	2	Piscataway, Md	
Charlottesville, Va	2	Goldsborough, N. C	1	Port Deposit, Md	
Chicago, Ill	11	Grafton, W Va	9	Providence, R. I	
Charlotte Hall, Va	1	Hancock, Md	1	Relay House, Md	
Chase's Station, Md	1	Hampton, Va	7	Richmond, Va	1
Chester, Pa	1	Harrisburg, Pa	4	Rockville, Md	1
Chillicothe, Ohio	1	Hagerstown, Md	1	Rockwood Pa	
Cincinnati, Ohio	6	Haymarket, Va	î	Shenandoah, Pa	
larksburg, W. Va	2	Harper's Ferry, Va	3	Spartanburg, S. C	
Clayton, Del	1	Hartford, Conn	1	Staunton, Va	
Columbus, Ohio	2	Hunter's Run, Pa	î	Waynesborongh, Va	
Cone River Landing,		Laurel, Md	i	Webster, W. V.	
Va	1	Leonardtown, Md	3	Wheeling, W. Va	
ranberry, W. Va	1	Louisville, Ky	3	Wilmington, Del	
Sumberland, Md	13	Lynchburg, Va	2	Wilkes Barre, Pa	
Sulpeper, Va	3	Manrertown, Va	ĩ	York, Pa	
Danville, Va	6	Nashville, Tenn	2	Zanesville, Ohio	
Derry, Pa	ĭ	New York City, N. Y.	13	zanesvine, Olifo	
Edinburg, Va	î	Nominy, Va	3	Total	0.0
Ellenborongh, W. Va.	1	Norfolk, Va	11	10ta1	38

In conclusion, I wish to state that the thanks of this department are due to the surgeons of police, Freedmen's Hospital, Providence Hospital, Washington Asylum Hospital, St. Ann's Infant Asylum, and the Government Hospital for the Insane for the kind and courteous treatment extended this office, and the prompt manner in which they have responded to all calls and received all cases sent.

Very respectfully,

D. H. TEEPLE. Sanitary Officer, Metropolitan Police.

WILLIAM MCE, DYE, Major and Superintendent.

K.—REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER AND INTENDANT OF THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

Washington Asylum, November 10, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the management of this institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, with such recommendations for the improvement of the same as past experience would suggest.

Since August 12, 1883, to the close of the year a street gang, with a daily average of 51 men, has been employed for 247 days, under the direction of the engineer department, in cleaning the streets and alleys throughout the city, and have accomplished a large amount of work. A gang has also been employed during the same time at the market, consisting of 2 officers and 11 men, and were engaged 184 days, during which time there was collected and removed 29 cart and 420 wagon loads of refuse material. An average of 2 teams 3 days in each week were employed in this work. Estimating the value of labor employed on the streets and cleaning the markets at \$1 per day per man, and \$4 per day for teams, there should be placed to the credit of this institution the sum of \$15,829. The remainder of the male prisoners not engaged on street work have been employed in cultivating the grounds belonging to the institution, from which a large crop of vegetables has been raised, most of which have been gathered from time to time as required for use of the inmates, affording an agreeable change of diet from the regular fare. A quantity of vegetables, more than could be used before spoiling, together with a lot of refuse material, was sold, and the proceeds, amounting to \$223.02, turned over to the collector of the District. A crop of rye, amounting to 156 bushels, raised during the past season, was sold for \$104.92, which amount was also turned over to the collector.

Amount and estimated value of crops grown on the farm and garden.

	,			
320 bushels potatoes, at 70 cents.	\$224	00	12,000 heads cabbage	480 00
225 bushels rye, at 76 cents	171	00	200 dozen celery	60 00
15 tons rye straw	210	00	600 bushels beets	24 00
1 ton hay	17	00	500 bushels mangle	100 00
15 tons corn-fodder	150	00	1,200 bushels carrots	450 00
10 tons green rye	80	00	30 bushels onions	37 50
25 bushels sweet corn	25	00	730 dozen eggs	146 00
30 bushels peas	37	50	3,650 gallons milk	730 00
12 bushels beans	24	00	4,976 pounds pork	398 09
Grapes, apples, peaches, pears, &c	100	00		
200 bushels tomatoes		00	Total	3,574 09

The \$500 appropriated for repairs of wards was expended in fitting up frame building moved to the hospital grounds last fall, which improvement consisted of placing the building on a brick foundation, building chimneys, refitting blinds and sash, construction of bath-room, water-closet, and porch, and laying 130 feet of 6-inch pipe to connect building with sewer. The completion of this building furnishes two large, light, airy rooms, affording accommodation for 24 patients, and was occupied as a white male ward on the 18th of December last.

The hospital grounds were enlarged by the removal of the fence about 100 feet south of its original position, thereby relieving them of their cramped condition, and allowing ample room for exercise by the patients. A gravel road 560 feet long was also graded and graveled from the street to the top of the terrace, so that patients can now be brought directly to the wards in the ambulance. The grounds were further improved by planting a number of fruit-trees and laying out flower beds. improvements needed I recommend the enlargement of the kitchen and its removal 100 feet east of its present position, with the addition of a room 18 by 30 feet, with a cellar; also the removal of the colored male ward 50 feet east, with a cellar for coal-vault under it, together with new floor timbers, floor, and plastering, and a 12 by 12 foot water-closet; also the removal of the present female colored ward 250 feet east of where it is now located, and its conversion into a lying-in ward, and the reconstruction of the fences around the hospital inclosure, as the present ones are in a decayed condition and hardly worth repairing. These improvements will require an expenditure of two thousand dollars.

The supply of milk not being sufficient for the needs of the inmates, two cows were purchased last spring in addition to those already belonging to the place, thereby affording an increased supply of this necessary article, averaging 15 gallons per day, which is principally used by the sick in hospital and the old and infirm in the almshouse.

The high board fence formerly inclosing the asylum yard was removed

last spring, and a brick wall 210½ feet long with a gate-house at the entrance 9½ by 7½ feet built in its place, adding much to the general appearance and safety of the grounds. A coal-vault, 18 by 53 feet, was also built in the yard north of the main building, with a capacity of about 200 tons, which when covered in will afford a much-needed protection of that article from the weather, to which it has hitherto been explaced.

The female prisioners have been employed in such a manner as to use their labor to the best advantage. The following are some of the principal articles made in the sewing-room during the year, together with a large number of miscellaneous articles, and such repairing as was required.

Week comments	160	Bed-ticks
Windship or nanta	241	Pillow-ticks
POWER THE TALL	103	Pillow-cases
Prost of we posts	171	Sheets. 23
19 91 8 12 1 Ag A 11 PT	6)(4-	Towels
1'99'111 Jak at 16 a	20.1	
19 00ml > 13/6	13	Abrons 9
Colina Grawers	174	Aprons. 3 Petticoats 2
\$16(0) b/-	307	
Iffered a	127	Resource 3
Vi 1/1 K / Ciller Trans	115	Basques
vo rappere	1161	Napkins 1
(10,11) ·	46	Boys' caps
	-11)	Curtains

There was also repaired at workhouse during the same time 1,202 pairs of shoes and a sets of harness.

The amount of pork raised and consumed during the last year was 4,976 pounds, which is a considerable decrease from the quantity obtained last season, and was caused by the appearance of hog-cholera among the stock, by which we lost 13 grown hogs and a number of small ones. The stock on hand at present is in a healthy condition, and should we meet with no mishap will probably furnish a large amount of excellent pork for use of the inmates during the coming winter.

In my report last year I recommended that 10 or more acres of land be purchased on the outskirts of the city to be used for a small-pox hospital and as a burial place for the indigent poor of the District, as the ground now used for that purpose is about full, having been buried over several times. In my communication of March 4, 1884, I referred to the subject as follows:

I beg leave to call your attention to the recommendations in my last annual report in regard to the burnal grounds belonging to this institution and commonly known as Potter's Field, and to express the hope that such action may be taken as will lead to the procuring of a more suitable site for this purpose. The present grounds are nearly impossible to dig a grave without turning up the remains of old coffins. This ground and the health of the purpose of burial, being low and swampy. Common decency therefore, respectfully suggest that an appropriation be asked of Congress for the outside the city demands that a new and better site be selected. I would, purchase of suitable grounds for this purpose, and for the crection of a pest-house of medical colleges of the District the criminal and pauper unclaimed dead, under

During the last winter, for the first time in many years, no case of contagions disease was sent to the small-pox hospital, the city having, as far as I am aware, escaped a visit of the scourge.

I desire especially to call your attention to the overcrowded condition of that partion of the present building occupied by male prisoners, and to the constant increase in numbers for the past few years. In my es-

timates for the next fiscal year I have included an item of \$15,000 for the conversion of Magazine No. 1 into a prison for female prisoners committed to the workhouse. Should this be allowed, and a new building be erected especially for women, the present building could be used entirely for men, and would furnish ample accommodations for a long time to come.

The school established for the benefit of the children of the asylum and the smaller boys committed to the workhouse has been continued through the year with considerable success. Total number of scholars from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884, was, from workhouse, 118; from almshouse, 16; total 133. Number of days attendances from workhouse,

2.334; from almshouse, 1,302; total 3,636.

A portion of the grounds adjoining the river, and ceded by the Government to the institution, and cleaned up by workhouse labor, has been set aside by your order for the use of the parking commission for

the cultivation of trees, &c.

As there is no plot of the grounds belonging to the institution, I would recommend that they be surveyed and the boundaries established, and that a secure fence be built on the north and south lines. The lives stock on the place consists of 8 horses, 2 mules, 10 cows, 1 yearling heifer, 4 calves, 42 hogs, and 40 fowls. Three horses have been received from the health and fire departments as condemned, worked for several

months, and turned over to the property clerk for sale.

The institution is retarded in usefulness by the lack of a sufficient number of officers and by the very low rate of wages paid, particularly in the hospital and workhouse. Reliable nurses cannot be had for \$5 per month, nor a reliable man as driver of the ambulance at the present rate of wages, \$10 per month. The pay of these persons should be increased to correspond with the arduous duties imposed upon them, or at least to such extent that proper persons can be secured for these positions. The duties of Mr. H. C. Addison, in charge of the workhouse, are both laborious and dangerous. He is a most efficient officer, and his present pay of \$50 per month entirely too small. I therefore recommend that such action may be taken as will insure him \$800 per year.

The number of overseers and watchmen have not been increased since 1878. Since that time the present workhouse has been occupied, requiring two officers for day duty; two officers are also required for the almshouse, which leaves only six officers for duty on outside work. Four of this number have been constantly employed on the street, and on three days of each week the remaining two are employed at the market, which leaves the entire grounds without an officer. This should no longer be permitted, and I recommend that the force be increased by the appoint

ment of two overseers and one watchman.

The comfort and welfare of the inmates has been improved by the addition of more comfortable beds and bedding, warm underclothing and jackets for workhouse inmates, easy chairs for the infirm in the almshouse and hospital, together with a more generous diet for all, by use of milk and vegetables raised on the place, and the purchase of a larger quantity of meat, oatmeal, potatoes, dried fruits, &c.

The general health of the inmates for the past year has been much improved by the kind and skillful treatment of the physicians in charge—Drs. Hazen and Shute. The death rate has been materially lessened, amounting in the past year to only 2.15 per cent. of the whole number

admitted.

unitted. Religous services have been held on Sunday afternoon of each week at both almshouse and workhouse, in which much interest has been manifested by the inmates. An organ was purchased last winter for use at the almshouse during these occasions, which has been highly

I herewith forward the report of the visiting physician, and hope that his recommendations for the improvement of that department of the

asylum may meet your approval.

In closing this report, I desire to express my sincere thanks to the honorable Board of Commissioners for the uniform kindness I have received at their hands and for the interest shown in the welfare of the institution. Frequent visits and interest displayed have been an incentive for better and more work better order, greater improvements and a sincere desire on the part of the officers in charge to make the institution and its management a source of pride to the citizens of the District.

Very respectfully,

W. H. STOUTENBURGH,

Commissioner and Intendant Washington Asylum. Hon. Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

WORKHOUSE.

Number of prisoners in workhouse J Number of prisoners received	fuly 1, 1883	128 2, 331
Number of prisoners discharged Number of prisoners cloped Number of prisoners died	2,228 36	2, 459
		2, 267
Total indinser remaining in wo	orkhouse June 30, 1884	192
	Color and ser	
White males		
White females		822
Colored males		180
Colored females		948
		381
NATIV	VITY OF INMATES.	2, 331
District of Columbia		
V 1137111121	852 Ireland	200
		43
		43 21
		11
		8
111111013		8
(71110) **********************************		6
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		ĩ
Rhode Island	6 Anstralia 6 Denmark	1
	- Cumark	1

REPORT OF COMMISSION	NERS	OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	97
New Hampshire Maine Delaware Georgia Michigan Alabama Wisconsin Florida Texas Arkansas North Carolina Kansas California	4 4 4 3 3 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2,018	West Indies Switzerland St. Helena Foreign Native Total foreign and native	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\1\\1\\313\\2,018 \end{array} $
	CHAR	GES.	
Vagrancy Disorderly Profanity Indecent exposure Carrying concealed weapons Throwing stones Trespass on park Cruelty to animals Destroying private property Profanity and disorderly Concealed weapons and profanity. Disturbing meeting Selling liquor without license Disorderly and concealed weapons. Fast driving Destroying a tree-box Driving cart over pavement Being a pickpocket Committing a nuisance Vagrancy and concealed weapons Disorderly and throwing stones Obstructing pound-master Enticing prostitution Playing ball in street Failing to keep distance between carts Discharging fireworks Unlicensed produce brokers.	834 830 371 65 55 50 22 22 20 18 10 9 7 6 6 4 4 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Violating market regulation Disorderly and trespass on park Firing pistol in street Suspicious characters Disorderly and vagrancy Excavating street without permit. Obstructing pavement Refusing to assist a Metropolitan police officer Selling produce without license Refusing to pay lack-hire Keeping shop open Sunday. Concealed weapons and indecent exposure Vagrancy and destroying private property Injuring a tree Profanity and destroying private property Violating hack law Keeping cow in yard Destroying a street lamp Disorderly and destroying private property Eloped and recaptured	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	LMSH	DUSE	
Number of poor in almshouse July 1, Number of poor received Number of poor discharged Number of poor died	1883		306
White, males White, females. Colored, males Colored, females		ID SEX.	75 31 33 25 164

RECAPITULATION.

ADDITION OF THE PROPERTY OF TH					
Daily average number of inmates in workhouse174Daily average number of inmates in almshouse124Daily average number of inmates in hospital68Daily average number of employés24					
Total					
N	VATI	VITY.			
District of Columbia Virginia Maryland Pennsylvania North Carolina Georgia New Jersey New York Massachusetts West Virginia South Carolina Michigan	34 31 21 7 4 3 3 2 2 1 1	Kentucky 1 Ireland 23 Germany 17 Scotland 5 Denmark 2 Eugland 1 France 1 Switzerland 1 Newfoundland 1 Total 164			

Cossins furnished health office and used at the asylum and burials in Potter's field from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

Month.	Coffins furnish- ed health office.	Coffins used at the asylum.	Burials in Pot- ter's field
July			
	46	4	46
	41	7	51
	25	3	35
November	21	4	25
November	32	2	30
December January	42	7	32
January February	42	4	49
February March	51	7	41
	35	2	30
April	36	. 8	47
	33	3	
June	46	3	48
T-4-1	40	9	49
Total	450	61	476

Total credit due asylum for fiscal year ending June 30, 1884:		
For labor of prisoners and the install year ending June 30, 1884:		
the market		
Amount paid collector	\$15,829	00
Produce of fame and	907	44
Amount paid collector. Produce of farm and garden Coffins furnished health department (450) Pay and board of driver of ambulance	3,574	09
Pay and board of driver of and a	675	
Pay and board of driver of ambulance Keep of horse and repairs to ambulance and harness.	200	00
that it is a second of the sec	940	00
Total		
Total	20,845	53

APPENDIX K 1.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

Washington Asylum Hospital, 1884. Sir: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Washington Asylum hospital for the year ending June 30, 1884:

Number of admissions from Lal 4	
Number of admissions from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884. Number of births	
Remaining in beautiful y	435
temaning in nospital June 30, 1884	24
Remaining in hospital June 30, 1884	
	521

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS	OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 99
Number discharged from July 1, 1883, to Jumber of deaths	une 30, 1884
Total loss	
Remaining in hospital June 30, 1884	
CLASSIFI	CATION.
White males	
Total	
Colored males	79
Total	
Nati	vity.
District of Columbia 112 Virginia 108 Maryland 81 Ireland 79 North Carolina 2 Georgia 1 Ohio 1 France 1 Sweden 1 Scotland 1 New York 17 Denmark 2 Kentucky 3 Massachusetts 4	Germany
Deaths and	d causes.
Paralysis 1 Entero-colitis 1 Senile debility 13 Paralysis of heart 2 Valvular diseases of heart 4 Urannic coma 3 Scrofulosis 1 Duodenitis 12 Plethisis pulmonalis 12 Puerperal peritonitis 1 Capillary bronchitis 2 Apoplexy 1 Chronic diarrhea 2 Hemorrhage 1	Acute alcoholism 1 Pulmonary odemary 1 Acute pleurisy 1 Brain disease 1 Premature birth 1 Hemiphlegia 1 Pulmonary hemorrhage 1 Syphilis 1 Epilepsy 1 Septicaemia 1 Chronic cystitis 1 Senile gangrene 1 Marasmus 1 Chronic nephritis 2 Total 64
Cerebral hemorrhage 3	I leins to again call attention to

In submitting my annual report I desire to again call attention to the desirability of improving the diet of the hospital patients and the employment of a better class of nurses. The latter consideration cannot be too strongly urged upon the attention of the honorable Commissioners of the District.

The sanitary condition of the hospital has been greatly improved during the past year by the completion and occupancy of the building referred to in my last annual report as in process of erection for the use of the white male patients. The building has been found to be well suited to its present use.

A still greater improvement in this respect will be accomplished upon the completion and occupancy of the new and spacious ward intended for the use of the colored female patients.

I would recommend that when the new ward is completed the one to be vacated be removed to a suitable location in the hospital grounds

and be fitted up as a lying-in ward for white patients.

I would also call attention to the condition of the closets in the various wards, and recommend that new ones be put in with suitable outside connections. The present colored male ward should be replaced in a different part of the grounds, it being in a dilapidated condition, and in too close proximity to the new ward. In this connection I think it would be of great benefit if the sewerage in the entire ground were thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

During the past year a large saving has been made in the outlay for the use of the dispensary of the hospital. During the preceding year the average monthly outlay was \$115.47, or an aggregate of \$1,389.72 for the year. This amount has been reduced to an average monthly outlay during the past year of \$67.45, or an aggregate of only \$809.49 for the year, a saving over the previous year of \$580.23. This large saving has been effected in great measure by the preparation of all the common tinetures, sirups, cough-mixtures, limiments, &c., from the original ingredients purchased in the crude form.

This work has almost wholly been preformed by Mr. R. F. Danforth,

a resident student at the hospital.

During the past year there have been compounded 17,155 prescriptions, an increase of 3,756 over 1883.

The sanitary and hygienic condition of the almshouse and workhouse

has been at all times satisfactory.

In regard to the small-pox hospital, I would recommend that the structure used for that purpose be removed from its present location to a more remote one, as in case of its being called into use to any extent its proximity to the United States jail and almshouse would expose the inmates of those institutions to this most loathsome and contagious disease.

The recommendations made in previous annual reports, in regard to the sending of insane patients to the Washington Asylum hospital, are again brought to the attention of the honorable Commissioners, with a view if possible that this evil may be corrected, and this hospital, which has neither the facilities nor the means for their proper care, may be in the future relieved from this class of dangerous cases.

In closing my report, I desire to bear testimony to the able and efficient manner in which the resident physician, Dr. D. K. Shute, has performed his duties, also the interest manifested by the students, Messrs.

Rawlings and Danforth.

Very respectfully, &c.

W. P. C. HAZEN, M. D., Physician in Charge.

W. H. STOUTENBURGH, Commissioner and Intendant, Washington Asylum Hospital, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX K 2.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM, Washington, D. C., August 22, 1884. GENTLEMEN: In reply to verbal inquiries regarding the increase of the contingent fund for the year ending June 30, 1886, given in my estimates for that year, I submit the following table of increase in the daily average number of inmates in the Asylum for the past eight years:

From July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877	12
From July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878	9
From July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1879	27
From July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880	11
From July 1, 1880, to June 30, 1881	51
From July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882	30
From July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883	31
From July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884	17
From July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884	17

The increase for the past fiscal year numbers 36. I have estimated for the same numbers for the year ending June 30, 1886, which is an increase of 18 per annum for the present and next fiscal years.

Very respectfully,

W. H. STOUTENBURGH,

Commissioner and Intendant, Washington Asylum.

The Hon. Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

L.—ANNUAL REPORT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL, November 1, 1884.

Gentlemen: On behalf of the board of directors of this institution, I have the honor to present the annual statements showing the work and condition of its several departments. These, better than any statement of our own, will show the faithfulness with which the work of the hospital has been done and the good that it has been able to accomplish.

We record with sorrow the loss of two of our members by death—General Orville E. Babcock and Dr. Johnson Eliot—both of whom have for many years been deeply interested in the welfare of the hospital, and untiring in their efforts to promote its work. We thank yourselves, gentlemen, that we have your kindly sympathy and support.

Signed for the board.

WILLIAM PARET,
President.

The Hon. Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

To the Board of Directors of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, 1,262 women have received the benefits of this institution. Of these, 350 were inmates and 900 belonged to the out-door department. Seven thousand three hundred and forty-six prescriptions were compounded and dispensed. There were four deaths—two in the medical and surgical wards, and two in the obstetrical. One of these cases died of acute pneumonia 19 days after delivery. There were three infantile deaths.

Appended is a statistical account of all the operations during the year. The hospital could not be in a better sanitary condition, and the number of inmates is steadily increasing.

There is nothing of any moment to which I would direct your attention, excepting that the cottage has not sufficient accommodation for the number of applicants, and I would respectfully recommend that it be enlarged on its west wing to afford about eight additional rooms for lyingin purposes. The expense cannot be great, and as carpenters are now engaged repairing floors, &c., it would be a favorable time to have the work completed before the winter sets in.

Your obedient servant,

P. J. MURPHY, Surgeon in Charge.

Patients treated during the year	
Total treated during the year en Discharged during the year Died during the year	ding June 30, 1884
	30
	4
Death rate during the year, 1.14 per	rear
N.A.	TIVITIES.
Alabama Arkansas Australia Austria California Canada Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia England Florida Georgia Germany Illinois Indiana Iowa Ireland Kentucky Maine	2 Maryland 6 1 Massachusetts 6 1 New Hampshire 1 1 New Jersey 1 1 New York 1 1 North Carolina 1 1 Ohio 1 1 Pennsylvania 1 6 Scotland 2 5 Switzerland 2 7 Tennessee 6 7 Texas 6 Vermont 3 1 Wisconsin 9 1 Wisconsin 9 1 Wisconsin 3 1 Total 356
CIT	CIZENSHIP.
Alabama Arkansas California Canada District of Columbia Georgia Illinois Iowa Kentucky Maryland Massachusetts	1 Missouri 1 New Hampshire 1 New York
White	COLOR.
Colored	228 228 125 228 228 228 228 228 228 228 228 228 2

I.—OBSTETRICAL CASES.

, rin.	
II.—MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES.	
Infantile: Acute hydrocephalus, living 48 hours. Exhaustion from cerebral hemorrhage, living 2½ days. Marasmus, living 15½ days. Infantile death rate is 2.52 per cent. of children born living.	111
CAUSES OF DEATH. Maternal: Metro-peritonitis, death on the 3d day post partum Acute pneumonia, death on the 19th day post partum Maternal death rate is 1.56 per cent. of women delivered.	1
Total	129
Sex of children: Male. Female Unknown	67 61 1
Hare-lip Monstrosity, frog-head Prolapsus funeris Podalic version Wet-nurses supplied Cases of twins	1 1 1 1 6
Miscarriages Still-births Measles during the puerperal state Ophthalmia neonatorum	6 3 1 5
Face presentations. Puerperal convulsions, ante and post partum Forceps at inferior strait Forceps at superior strait Post-partum hemorrhage	1 4 2 3
Maternal mortality Infantile mortality Abortions Adherent placenta Breech presentations	3 3 4 4
Total	
Delivered before June 30, 1883, but in the hospital July 1, 1883. Delivered during the year ending June 30, 1884. Left undelivered. In hospital undelivered July 1, 1884.	12 13

Diseases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved or incurable.	Result unknown.	Died.	In house.	Total.
Abscess, pelvic Abscess, vulvo-vaginal gland. Amenorrhea Anteflexion of uterus	1 2	1	1			1	1 2 2 3
Anteflexion of uterus with dysmenorrhea Anteversion of uterus. Carcinoma mammæ Carcinoma of axillary glands. Carcinoma of omentum. Carcinoma of uterus.	1 1	11	2 1 2	·····i			1 4 1 1 4

104 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

II.—Medical and surgical cases—Continued.

Diseases.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved or incurable.	Result unknown.	Died.	In house.	Total.
aruncle of urethra						1	
ellulitis, pelvic	11 1	1		• • • • • •		3	
hioro-anæmia	1	3					
aruncle of metbra ellulitis, pelvic hloro-annemia occyodynia yatic degeneration of both ovaries and fibro-cystic de- generation of uterus yatitis, chronic					1		
ystitis, chronic		1					
				1			
ysmenorrhæa	1 8						
indocervicitis Indocervicitis and erosion of cervex uteri		1				4	
Indocervicitis and anteversion of uterus	1						
Indocervicitis and prolapse of uterus							
Indocervicitis and retroversion of uterus	1						
adometritis	1	1					
ndometritis with anteflexion of uterns ndometritis with retroversion of nterus		1					
ndometritis, chronic ndometritis, chronic, and anteversion of uterus	16	4		1		1	
andometritis, chronic, and anteversion of uterus	2	1				1	
indometritis, chronic, and cystitis indometritis, chronic, and laceration of cervex uteri		1				1	
		1					
ndometritis, chronic, with retroflexion of nterns adometritis, chronic, with retroversion of uterus	1						
Shrocystoms of uterns	1	2				1	
ibro-cystoma of uterus ibroma of uterus	1	10	1	3	1	1	
1 VSteria	2	1		4		1	
mperforate hymen, with retention of menses						1	
aceration of cervex uteri aceration of cervex uteri and pelvic cellulitis	1	1					
48Ceration of cervey uteri and and conviction	1	1					
accration of cervex uteri, with prolapse of uterus accration of cervex uteri, with retroversion of uterus	1						
Left lateral flexion of uterus		2					
encorrhea	1	1					
dammit is	î						
Menopanse. Menorrhagia	6						
	1					:-	
detrins, Chronic Metro-peritoiniis Geiralgia, ovarian Vvaitis, sub-acute Volypus of uterns Trocidentia of uterns	2					1	
Ventaigia, ovarian	2						
olypus of aterns	1					1	
Procidentia of uterus	2	1					
		1	1				
Procidentia of uterus, with rectocele and cystocele relative of uterus.	1						
Cectocele Cetrodexion of uterus	1	1					
Setrodexion of uterus		1					
Retroversion of nterns and hypertreels (!)		2					
			•••••			1	
of left ovary. Sight lateral flexion of uterns. Rudimentary nterns.		2				1	
Stadimentary uterns Andimentary uterns and retroflexion Cupture of perinenm			9			1	
Inplue of perineum		1					
Inpture of perinenm, with rectocele and eveterals	1						
Luptine of perinemm tupture of perinemm, with rectoccle and cystoccle supture of perinemm and sub-involution of uterus sub-involution of uterus wib-linvolution of uterus	2	1					
yphilis	6	2				1	
Spains Threatened abortion 'aginits 'aginits and vulvitis 'ulvitis				1			
aginitis	2 2						
Aginitis and valvitis	1						
	1						
Total	-						

Operations performed during the year on patients, all with some disease peculiar to their sex.

	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved or in curable.	Result unknown.	Died.	In house.	Total.
Abscess of thigh Abscess of vulvo-vaginal gland. Carcinoma mamme, removal. Carcinoma of axillary glands. Carcinoma of omentum, laparotomy. Cystic degeneration of both ovaries and fibro-cystic degeneration of uterus, ovariotomy. Cystoccle. Fibro-cystoma of uterns. Fibroma of uterus, enucleation Hæmorrhoids, ligation Imperforate hymen, with retention of menses. Laceration of cervex uteri.	1 1	1			1		
Lipoma of shoulder, excised Polypus of uterus Rectocele Rupture of perineum Total	1 1 1 4						25

Report of the Columbia Hospital dispensary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Number of patients under treatment at date of last report. 47 Number of patients received during year. 865
Tumber of patients received during year
Whole number treated during year
Cured
Relieved
Unrelieved or incurable
Died
Result unknown
Transferred to hospitals
849

Under treatment at date of this report. 63
Prescriptions compounded, 4,263.

Combined statement of hospital and dispensary.

A.	Hospital.	Dispensary.	Total.
Patients under treatment at date of last report	18 332	47 863	65 1, 197
Whole number treated during year Number cured Number relieved Unrelieved or incurable Result unknown	350 223 47 10 25	253 274 32 214	1, 262 476 321 42 239
Died	309	76 849 -	76
Under treatment at date of this report	41	63	104
BirthsPrescriptions compounded	128 3, 083	4, 263	128 7, 346

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Classification of expenditures of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum from January 1, 1884, to June 30, 1884.

Item.	General fund.	Pay-patient fund.	Heating and furnish- ing fund.	Building fund.	Totals.	
Salaries Pay-roll Marketing Incidentals Gas Fuel Ice Provisions and subsistence House-furnishing Books, periodicals, stationery, and printing Medical and surgical supplies Repairs Permanent improvements	\$600 00 924 00 667 19 15 00 183 00 960 91 43 84 3, 529 04 113 82 204 75 357 46 365 93	17 65 68 85 114 90 76 39 1, 007 03 1, 079 39 72 20 137 92 99 50	\$1,532 43		\$1, 950 1, 444 1, 036 32 251 1, 074 120 4, 536 2, 725 276 495 465 989	00 01 65 85 91 23 07 64 95
Total expended Balances covered into United States Treasury Balance on hand	7, 964 94	4, 911 75	1,532 43	989 80 10 20	15, 398 10 3, 485	26
Totals	7, 965 00	8, 397 19	1,532 43	1,000 00	18, 894	6

From the classification it will be seen that \$15,398.92 have been disbursed by me during the six months of my term of service. This amount includes most of the hospital expenses incurred during the months of October, November, and December, 1883, the accounts for which had not been settled when I entered upon my term of office as treasurer.

Having but one half of the \$15,000 appropriated for the support and maintenance of the hospital during the twelve months of the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1884, to discharge most of our debts incurred during nine months of that year, I was compelled in June to draw heavily upon our pay-patient fund.

It is my wish to have every bill against the hospital presented, carefully audited, and paid at the end of each and every quarter, and I shall

endeavor to enforce this practice as strictly as possible.

Since the close of the last fiscal year, by the untiring exertions of Dr. P. J. Murphy, the Reverend Doctor Paret, F. H. Smith, esq., and others of our friends, Congress made a generous appropriation of \$5,320.23 to enable the hospital to discarge the liens upon it for arrears of taxes, interest, and cost. I am happy to inform the Board of Directors that these liens have all been discharged, and a balance of \$31.20 of said fund is still in my hands. We have a certificate of the honorable Commissioners of the District that there are at this date no liens whatever upon the hospital for arrears of taxes, general, special, or sewer.

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. CRAGIN, M. D., Treasurer.

OCTOBER 21, 1884.

We have this day examined the treasurer's report of moneys received from pay patients, also the matron's quarterly reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, compared the same with approved vouchers, and find the accounts to be correct; also all disbursements of the treasurer, Dr. C. H. Cragin, from January 1 to June 30, 1884.

H. A. WILLARD,
JAMES E. MORGAN, M. D.,

Committee of Audit.

To the Board of Directors:

Gentlemen: As required by section 4 of Chapter XII of the bylaws, I submit the accompanying record of books, medical and surgical supplies, &c., purchased for the use of the hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

P. J. MURPHY, Surgeon in Charge.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

To the Board of Directors of Columbia Hospital for Women:

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to report that we have attended upon the occasion of all operations and consultations, and have visited the hospital, thoroughly inspected, and reported upon its condition.

W. W. JOHNSTON, M. D. L. W. RITCHIE, M. D.

To the Board of Directors of Columbia Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit an annual statement of moneys received from pay-patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884:

July	\$352	00
July	374	00
August		00
September		00
October		3 00
November		5 00
December	110	5 00
Innuary	211	
T3.1	~	00
March		1 00
Aunil		7 00
		3 00
June	764	1 00
Total	4, 832	00
Total	,	

A. L. S. THOMBS, Matron.

M.—REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1884.

Gentlemen: Agreeably to your request of the 1st instant, I furnish herewith "a detailed statement of the operations of the Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884."

During the year, 2,152 children have received medical and surgical treatment in this institution; of this number 183 have occupied beds in the hospital, with all their wants gratuitously supplied, and 1,969 have been treated in the dispensary. On the 1st of July, 1883, there were 51 children in the wards of the hospital, and during the year 132 were admitted—56 white and 76 colored; of this number 89 were fully cured and discharged—white 48, colored 41; 20 were discharged upon the applica-

tion of parents and friends, improved—10 white and 10 colored; 5 were discharged unimproved-2 white, 3 colored; 8 were removed by their parents, and 23 have died-3 white and 20 colored, leaving 39 children under treatment in the wards on the 1st of July, 1884. Of the large number of children under treatment in the dispensary during the year, 769 were white and 1,200 colored.

During the year 42 surgical operations were performed, 22 in hospital

proper, and 20 in the dispensary.

As illustrative of the time and attention bestowed upon the children under treatment, attention is called to the fact that 10,692 prescriptions

were compounded for their relief.

The mortality during the year has been principally confined to the colored children, caused to a great extent by their indifferent hygienic surrounding previous to their being brought to the hospital, and their liability from that and other causes to contract consumption. ber of children are also brought to the hospital when the diseases from which they are suffering have made such inroads that very little can be done for them save to temporarily relieve their suffering.

During the fiscal year, as will appear from the report of the treasurer of the hospital, F. B. McGuire, herewith submitted, the total receipts, including the yearly Congressional appropriation of \$5,000, amounted to \$14,140.47, and that the disbursements were \$13,487.69, leaving to the credit of the hospital June 30, 1883, the sum of \$652.78.

This exhibit of the operations of the Children's Hospital for the fiscal year, will, it is believed, be equally as gratifying to you as it is to the large number of the patrons and friends of the institution, when considering the great benefits resulting to the community through its instrumentality, and the further fact that the largest portion of the expenditures for its maintenance and support is derived through the voluntary contributions of our citizens, the District government simply paying for the great work which the institution is accomplishing in extending relief to the indigent sick children of the District, without reference to color or sect, the sum of \$2,500, the remaining \$2,500 of the annual appropriation by Congress towards its support, being paid by the United States.

It is believed that there is no institution of this class in the world which is so economically conducted, for, with the exception of the pharmacist, the matron, nurses and servants, there is not a physician or officer

connected with it who receives the slightest compensation.

The Board of Directors of the hospital will be gratified if the Commissioners could make monthly inspections of its various departments, feeling satisfied that their impressions would be of the most favorable character, not only as to its thorough efficiency in accomplishing the object for which it was incorporated, but also as to the carefulness and system characterizing its management.

The Board of Directors return their thanks to the Commissioners for their promise to macadamize W street, upon which the hospital fronts, before the commencement of the winter, which improvement is a necessary one for the convenience of the physicians and others attending the hospital, and which we have been trying to effect for the last five years.

As the fiscal year of the hospital terminates on the 30th of November next, I submit for your consideration a copy of the last annual report, which will afford additional data as to the workings of the institution. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM'L V. NILES. President of the Children's Hospital.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

\$2, 872, 19

Washington, D. C., October 9, 1884.

DEAR SIR: I send you statement of the receipts and expenditures of Children's Hospital of District of Columbia, as requested in your letter of 7th instant. If it is not full enough in detail, I will send vouchers of amount expended.

Yours, truly,

Subscriptions and entertainments

F. B. McGUIRE. Treasurer.

SAMUEL V. NILES, President.

Receipts and expenditures of Children's Hospital of District of Columbia from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions and entertainments	\$2,012 12
Interest from hall fund	3,989 92
Treasury warrants	5,000 00
Bequests (T. J. Abbott)	1,000 00
Balance on hand July 1, 1883.	1,278 43
Datance on nand July 1, 1003	1, ~ 10 10
	14, 140 47
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Payment and interest on mortgage notes	2,314 53
Marketing	1,567 70
DIALKE LING	573 80
Milk	567 34
Bill	216 15
Gas bills	
Improvements and repairs	3,340 45
Drugs and medicines	697 10
Groceries	366 08
Instruments	186 44
Ice	95 04
Pay-roll, matron, nurses, and druggist	2,046 16
Furniture	111 84
r urniture	169 79
Dry-goods	404 18
Stationery, printing, and advertising	751 75
Coal and wood	
Safe Deposit Company for box	20 00
Telephone	59 34
Balance on hand July 1, 1884	652 78
-	

\$14, 140 47

N.—REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Industrial Home School we have the honor to present the following report showing the present condition of the institution, together with the financial statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Very respectfully,

B. H. WARNER, President Industrial Home School.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Home is situated on the Tenallytown road, adjoining the site for the new observatory, the land occupied being seventeen and a half acres, the title to which is in the District of Columbia. The improvements are an old edifice built for an almshouse about fifty years ago, which is in a very dilapidated condition, and should be abandoned at as early a day as possible; a very convenient cottage, built three years since, which is occupied exclusively by girls; one wing of a new building completed July 1, 1884, and nearly furnished; a workshop and engine house suitable for such purposes, and old outbuildings which require replacement.

On the premises are also a bathing and fish pond supplied from a natural spring. Out of the current appropriation, as directed by the act of Congress "making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and for other purposes," we have erected a water-tank and requisite attachments, which give additional and ample supply of water for purposes of bathing and irrigation, new bath-rooms and lavatories. The completed wing of the projected building has been nearly furnished, the upper story being occupied as a dormitory for boys, the lower stories as school rooms, offices, and residence of the superintendent, and assistants, also a room provided as a hospital. The improvements authorized by the late appropriation bill were made according to plans and specifications prepared by the inspector of buildings of the District of Columbia, and under his direction. The growing wants of the institution require that additional wings be erected according to the original plan, the cost of which it is estimated will be about \$25,000, and it is urged that an appropriation be asked of that amount for this purpose. Besides the above betterments, new roads are being made, the work being mainly done by the inmates, trees planted, and the fencing partly re-The cottage occupied by the female wards is now full; its capacity is not equal to the demands for admission, and it will either have to be enlarged or an additional structure will have to be erected in order to enable us to yield to pressing petitions from those who need the benefits of the Home. It is believed that if the amount hereinbefore asked for should be appropriated it would be sufficient to erect quarters for all children of both sexes who would seek refuge in the asylum, for many years. The new wings to the contemplated building would give us ample school rooms, healthful dormitories, chapel and other accessories, necessary to such an establishment, without indulging in any extravagant or needless outlay, and would enable us to abandon the old decayed and worn-out almshouse building, which at present we are compelled to occupy for dormitories and other uses, for which it is in no way suitable. It is manifest that a building utilized for many years as a public almonry in which inmates from the lower strata of society with uncleanly and objectionable habits have been lodged is, from a sanitary point of view, an unfit habitation for young children and their attendants. The only service it can be properly put to is occupation as work shops and store-rooms.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

The officers and managers for our current year, commencing November 1, are: B. H. Warner, president; Charles E. Foster, vice-president; W. W. Curtis, treasurer; Mrs. Huldah W. Blackford, secretary. The following, in addition to the officers named, constitute the Board

of Managers: Mr. Lewis Abraham, Prof. A. Melville Bell, Mrs. O. D. Conger, Mr. Henry D. Cooke, Mrs. W. W. Curtis, Mr. E. J. Dallas, Prof. M. H. Doolittle, Mrs. M. H. Doolittle, Hon. John Eaton, Dorman B. Eaton, Hon. James B. Edmonds, Mrs. James B. Edmonds, Mrs. Charles E. Foster, Mrs. R. G. Horr, Mrs. D. M. Sabin, Mrs. John H. Ketcham, Mr. George C. Maynard, Mr. W. Nordlinger, Mrs. T. W. Palmer, Dr. M. D. Peck, Mrs. T. B. Samo, Mr. William R. Smith, Mrs. H. M. Teller, Mr. J. B. T. Tupper, Mrs. Henry A. Willard, Mrs. J. H. Voorhees, all of whom serve voluntarily.

The Board is divided into the following working committees:

1. On admission and placement of children.

2. House committee on supplies and discipline. 3. Auditing, finance, and ways and means.

4. Building and grounds.

5. Visiting, on which members of the Board are in turn appointed monthly.

6. Industries.

ORGANIZATION, OBJECT, AND REVENUE OF THE HOME.

The institution exists by virtue of a charter from Congress, and the association is composed of a number of members who pay annual dues. From this roll the officers and managers are chosen at a general meet-

ing held every October.

The general revenue is derived from Congressional appropriation; from a fund for maintenance of almoners, of which we have always some under our charge; from membership dues; something from the products of the farm and shop, and from voluntary contributions in money and From many sources we have to gratefully acknowledge kind assistance in the way of donations, all of which it is impossible to notice separately. We are constrained, however, to mention the efforts of kind friends who aided us by an entertainment at the Riggs House in behalf of our funds last April. We are indebted to C. C. Willard, esq., for the gratuitous use of parlors in the Ebbitt House for our monthly meetings, and to an organization styled "Willing Workers," located in Bolivar, Tenn.

By a special report of our ways and means committee, submitted to you, dated June 20, 1884, it will be found that we estimated (at \$79.22 per capita) for maintenance of 90 children the sum of \$7,129.80, and for salaries, \$2,900; total, \$10,029.80. This expenditure to be made exclusive of payment of all outstanding liabilities. These outstanding debts amounted to \$2,245.82, had accumulated for a series of years, and have been wholly liquidated as required by act of Congress. For improvements we set aside the sum of \$2,325, and it will be seen from the other items of said report that all our income was absorbed for above purposes, leaving nothing for special, technical, mechanical, or industrial education; thus we have been restricted in this respect to inculcating habits of industry by the employment of our inmates, as far as their ages and capacities admitted, in horticulture, farm labor of various kinds, and in the carpenter's shop, assisting in the work attending the manufacture of tree boxes and stakes for the parking commission. It is a part of the object of our institution to impart to its wards at least preparatory knowledge of some special art or trade, but it is manifest that when our income is only sufficient for current maintenance, the very desirable branch of mechanical and technical education cannot be permanently carried out. All that can possibly be done to promote general habits of industry in the direction previously adverted to and as mentioned in the annexed report of our superintendent is faithfully carried into practice. If by your recommendation Congress should in its wisdom intrust us with the power and means to establish on a firm and lasting footing special branches of mechanical industries, their instructions in that direction will be cheerfully and carefully followed. There is no field or opportunity in this District, nor do we believe in the United States, better than that presented in our institution. What we and other analogous organizations have been able to carry out in this direction has demonstrated that the preparation of youth of both sexes by teaching special branches of trade, art, and manufacture, so as to fit them for the battle of life, is no idle chimera, but is a lasting benefit to the body politic. To rear workers for the commonwealth instead of drones, producers instead of consumers, is the highest plane of statesmanship. The physical, moral, and material wealth and advancement of the Republic can in no way better be secured. An institution such as ours at the national capital under the control and supervision of public officials and the patronage of the General Government presents an opportunity for illustrating the benefits of industrial education that commends itself to the most careful consideration.

We are advised that you have recommended appropriations for the

year ending June 30, 1886:

Maintenance, including salaries	
Total	13.500

For the first item we have set aside for the current year from late appropriations the sum of (see report June 20) \$10,129. It will thus be seen that the expenditure of such sum is limited to the purpose in-

dicated.

The average cost (maintenance and salaries) of immates of similar institutions in the United States is per capita \$130. Thus, if we have, say, 90 children during the year, and a similar amount were expended by us, the gross cost for like account would be $90 \times \$130 = \$11,700$, but we believe we can keep the same, by economy, strictly within the limits of your recommendation. The demands for admission are, however, growing, and there is sufficient material in this District, and the growth of the city is of such rapidity as to warrant the opinion that we should prepare for a large increase of wards, the per capita maintenance of whom would decrease, as there would be very slight additional cost for salaries, fuel, &c.

Our expenditures on Congressional appropriations are all made upon vouchers that, after being audited by the proper officers, are finally passed upon by the First Comptroller of the Treasury. Our purchases are made upon monthly requisitions authorized by the Board of Man-

agers.

CHARACTER OF OUR WARDS.

It is gratifying to observe that our Home is growing in public favor and that its benefits are appreciated by those who receive its bounty, and by their parents and guardians. Great hesitancy is often evinced in placing young children under public charge, and it must be admitted the result of investigations in some parts of the country has warranted such feeling. Therefore the advantage of such asylums is frequently sought only under dire necessity, or by profligate, worthless, or neglect-

ful parents and guardians. We have sought to secure the confidence of those who have intrusted us with their wards by reason of poverty or other afflictions, and believe with success. Our object and plan has been to strip from our Home every characteristic that would class it among penal institutions, and to make it a place in the true sense of the word where habits of industry, piety, self-reliance, and home culture can be acquired. To a great extent this has been accomplished, and the efforts of the benevolent ladies and gentlemen who give their best thought, labor, and time to the work will be continued to reach such result as far as means are placed at their disposal. The Home is in no sense a place of commitment where embryotic criminals can be sentenced, although none are refused admittance by reason of objectionable antecedents.

The conditions imposed on applicants are simply suitable state of mental and physical health, want of care by parents and guardians, or their impoverished condition. None are discharged with the stigma of having been imprisoned; and when they leave and, profiting by the education and instruction acquired, take up the march in the procession of life they are peers of their fellow-citizens, and no stain or reproach can ever attach to them by reason of their sojourn under our supervision. We unhesitatingly say that such an intermediary asylum, where no penal taint attaches, where the feeling of dependent pauperism is measurably suppressed, is one of the best factors of civilization, and the fostering thereof speaks well for the enlightened progress of the We dwell upon this subject, being desirous to remove the erroneons impression some entertain that our portals are open for punishment by reason of disgrace, while our real and leading intention is solace and protection, and the inspiration of hope for a future suitable place in the community of the land. The character of children admitted since the last year's report is of an improved grade; mothers, pinched by poverty or deserted through marital infidelity, have gratefully and without fear brought their children to our doors, and the sad grief of their cruel position has been assuaged. Children who have timidly passed our threshold with feelings of misgiving and fear have been reconciled to their new abode, and exhibit confidence when finding good shelter, good clothing, and kind treatment. Many, too, have come from squalid hovels, from impure and immoral surroundings, and the parents of this class give us unceasing trouble, requiring legislation for voluntary and enforced legal guardianship such as asked for in the Senate bill introduced at our instance by Senator Conger, and passed by the Senate at its late session and now upon the calendar of the House of Representatives. The necessity for the authorization of some one to receive and to insist upon formal letters of guardianship is grow-We could relate a multiplicity of instances, but a few cases will ing. suffice:

A.—A boy was forcibly taken from our Home, after being twice admitted, by a mother who is frequently arraigned at the police court. He is now running the public streets, goes to no school, and is fast pre-

paring himself to take rank as a criminal. B.—Another mother, of more than doubtful reputation, insisted on the withdrawal of her grown daughter and taking her to live in an improper atmosphere, although we had secured a good home for her with

a family of irreproachable character.

C .- Two children are now to be taken away by worthless parents into a habitation unfit in every respect for the reception of a human being. D .- A mother of weak mind, although not a confirmed lunatic, re-

H. Ex. 1, pt. 6——8

fuses to bring her child to the Home after imploring leave so to do and securing consent. Such child cannot be properly trained under such unfortunate but not criminal circumstances.

It is for thoughtful persons to decide whether it would not be better and cheaper, morally, socially, religiously, and financially, to provide means to meet these and similar cases.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL. Salary. W. S. Stockbridge, superintendent \$1,200 Mrs. W. S. Stockbridge, matron 300 Miss Parker, housekeeper 180 Miss Cornow, cottage matron 300 Miss Sanderson, nurse 180 Miss Whelan, seamstress 180 Two laundresses, at \$120 each 240

We annex hereto the reports of the superintendent, the treasurer, and of the house committee, marked respectively Exhibits A, B, C, to which we beg to refer for detailed particulars.

Laborer

300

SCHOLASTIC EDUCATION.

Two schools are maintained on our premises under the public school regulations, the pupils being all immates of the Home. Their progress is favorable, and at the examinations they show proficiency equal to that of a like number of students in any branch of the schools in the District. For health, deportment, and other particulars reference is made to accompanying reports. The immates alternate school exercises with such labor as their ages admit, and these varied pursuits have a beneficial effect physically and mentally.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

While the institution is strictly unsectarian, proper attention is paid to religious instruction. All the children regularly attend church, and a Sunday school is maintained, at which many volunteers assist.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE OF INMATES.

The conditions of admission have been already stated. Some applications are received from the country outside the limits of the District but have been refused, as it is believed that the Home is solely designed for the benefit of the District of Columbia. Every ward in the Home was born in Washington except one, a native of Virginia, and one, a native of Pennsylvania. The nativity of the parents, as far as ascertainable of admissions during the year, is as follows:

American, 37; Irish, 10; Scotch-Irish, 4; German, 5; French, 2.

Constant applications are made for adoption of children. Upon inquiry it is often found that the object is to secure help either for honse or farm work. Unless after investigation it is ascertained that the applicants are able and willing to train up the child properly and continue its education, the demand is refused. In many cases, however, childless parents seek a child for adoption from the purest motives, and from such ber of our wards.

The number of children for whom places have been provided, either

by returning them to friends or by placing them in homes during the past four years, is 170.

On an average about one half of the children are returned to friends, having been kept and educated during the time their parents were in embarrassed circumstances.

Very respectfully submitted,

LEWIS ABRAHAM, J. B. T. TUPPER, W. W. CURTIS, Committee.

115

Washington, D. C., October 31, 1884.

Ехнівіт А.

To the Board of Managers of the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia:

I respectfully submit herewith a report of the internal management of above-named institution during the past year:

Number of children at beginning of the year Number of children received during year Number of children discharged during year Number of children cared for during year Number of children provided with homes Number of children returned to friends Number of children abscouded	58 44 121 22 18
Number of children absconded	4

The cost of maintenance has been about \$110 per capita, which is as low as it is possible for the children to be cared for in comfort, and this low rate can only be maintained by the exercise of the most rigid economy in all departments.

The health of the school has been excellent. There have been no deaths for a number of years and but two cases of severe sickness. The whooping-cough prevailed to some extent near the close of the year and there have been occasional colds. The scalp ringworm, which has troubled us for two years past, is not entirely eradicated, but is under complete control, there having been no new cases for twelve months.

At the beginning of the year Mr. J. W. Douglass, a graduate of Bates College, was placed at the head of the schools, and there has been a marked improvement in them in every respect, and they will now compare favorably with any schools in the District. As these children remain in school but a few years at most, it is important that they have the best possible instruction during that period, and this we aim to give them.

But, as the name of our institution implies, we have a broader foundation than the ordinary school, and inculcate the principle that one should be industrious with the hand as well as with the head; that brain and muscle, being the only capital of the poor, should be yoked together and taught to work together in harmony.

How best to carry out this principle of developing both mental and mannal skill in a system of education for the masses is a question engaging the attention of some of the best minds to-day, but the principle is adhered to when we provide for and foster regular employment in some useful occupation in addition to school work. It establishes the industrial habit and teaches the elements of some useful employment.

That is all we can do here, partly because of the tender age of the chil-

dren and on account of the limited means at our disposal.

We have a carpenter's shop, a greenhouse, and a garden in successful operation, to furnish employment for the boys, and the girls are instructed in housework of all kinds and in sewing, and I recommend that materials for a kitchen garden be provided to help systematize the instruction in housework.

I have found many good homesf or children during the year, and

hear excellent accounts of those sent out.

The conduct of the children, both in public and private, will compare favorably with that of other children in the community.

The discipline is firm but kind.

The dietary is abundant and varied, and of the best quality—abundant evidence of which is seen in the faces of the children. They come here puny and pale. In a short time they become ruddy and the pictures of health. Provision was made by Congress for the water-supply and bath-rooms and a part of the repairs asked for in my last report.

The law asked for, giving us guardianship of the children, was introduced into the Senate by Senator Conger, of Michigan, and passed that body, but was not reached in the House. I recommend that the application for such a law be renewed at the next session of Congress.

The old frame stable, which has now served the place for fifty-four years is in such a dilapidated condition as to be wholly unsuited to our needs, and I suggest that provision for a new one be made in the next appropriation asked for.

Also a laundry, provided with steam and other modern appliances, is

an absolute necessity with our large family to wash for.

The fence on High street road, and other long neglected repairs, remain to be provided for, and an appropriation of not less than \$13,500 will be necessary to support a family of 90 children and supply the above pressing wants.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the many kind friends who have in many ways shown their appreciation of the work we are engaged in, and their interest in these helpless, dependent children.

W. S. STOCKBRIDGE, Superintendent.

Ехнівіт В.

To the Board of Managers of the Industrial Home School:

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures of the Industrial Home School for the year ending June 30, 1884.

0 - 1 - 1 - 2001;		
To amount on hand June 30, 1883. To amount received from S. Thos. Brown, additional To amount received from Commissioners District of Columbia, maintenance.	\$63 4	
nance To amount received from membership fees To amount received from donations To amount received from products of green-house and garden To amount received from Commissioners District of Columbia, tree boxes To amount received from Treasurer of the United State	42 55 310	00
To amount received from Treasurer of the United States	4, 124 5, 000	

11,393 27

By amount paid salaries. By amount paid labor and clerk hire By amount paid for bread. By amount paid for groceries and vegetables. By amount paid for milk By amount paid for meat. By amount paid for lumber and wharfage. By amount paid for furdware and household articles. By amount paid for fuel. By amount paid for shoes. By amount paid for insurance. By annount paid for clothing and dry goods	613 782 1,046 407 307	50 26 24 33 40 78 89 75 80 50
By amount paid for medical attendance. By amount paid for machinery. By amount paid for feed, horseshoeing, &c. By amount paid for repairs. By amount paid for expenses of superintendent to Louisville. By amount paid for postage, advertising, and miscellaneous Balance on hand.	47 100 170 164 36 353 1,403	00 32 25 00 38 13

A portion of the above expenditures was for bills payable prior to June 30, 1883, and was included in last year's report as outstanding liabilities. The outstanding liabilities June 30, 1884, were \$3,841.72; from which deduct cash on hand, leaving liabilities of \$2,438.59.

W. W. CURTIS,

Treasurer.

EXHIBIT C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1884.

SIR: The following is respectfully submitted as the report of the

housekeeping committee.

We have been pleased to find that as conveniences are added a rapid improvement in all of the surroundings of the Home as well as in the general appearance of the children is to be seen, and we hope that with the important improvements made during the past summer the close of the year will find us far in advance of our present condition.

In our regular visits to the Home we have been pleased not only with the cleanliness of the children, but also with their general good health

and cheerfulness.

We have always found their food to be of the best quality and plentiful in supply, and the relish with which the children partake of it is proof of the care with which it has been prepared.

The new dormitory has been supplied with bedding and other necessary furniture, and is now very neat and comfortable. Much has been

added also for the care and comfort of the sick.

The work in the sewing-room and in all of the domestic departments has progressed in a practical and satisfactory manner. We hope, however, that the time is not far distant when we may have the funds necessary to increase and extend the variety of these industries.

It is important that the guardianship of the children be legally given to the Board, so that it may have the power to retain them until they are older and better fitted to take their parts in the active duties of

life.

The quiet which prevails and the kindness of manner of one child towards another speak well for the discipline of the Home and the faithfulness of our worthy superintendent and matron. A box of clothing has just been received from a society of little girls in Bolivar, Tenn., styling themselves "The Willing Workers." The articles have mostly been made and prepared by these little friends of the Home, and it is only just that this recognition should be given to their charitable effort. This is the second package which we have received from them within a few months.

May God bless the kind hearts and willing hands of such little workers. Theirs is an example which might well be followed by the little ones

in our various Sunday schools nearer home.

An inventory of our household supplies will be taken at the close of the year as usual and furnished to the Board.

Repectfully submitted.

MRS. W. W. CURTIS, Chairman of the Housekeeping Committee.

B. H. Warner, Esq.,

President of the Board of Managers

Industrial Home School.

O.—REPORT OF THE SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Office of Sealer of Weights and Measures,
District of Columbia,
October 22, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that the duties of my office for the year ending June 30, 1884, were concluded in about the same manner as in former years, and nothing occurred during that time to disturb the system established by law for the government of my office. I will take the liberty at this time to throw out a few suggestions that I hope will not be considered meddlesome, but as I have been called upon in some cases to inquire into their workings, I feel as though I should lay the matter before your honorable board for consideration. There are times when the officers of the Government are asked questions affecting the interests of its citizens, which are not as easily answered as the questioner imagines, yet it would be well if the officers were posted in the interrogateries, and for these reasons: A short time ago a very important question was raised and referred to me that required a great deal more than a casual notice. I refer to the size of brick sold in the District, and with that question the weight of lime, &c., followed. That was a very important subject, as it affected the builders as well as the persons who furnished the material. I made answer to the major of engineers, to whom I knew, if any officer of this Government was qualified to settle such matter he was the one, having around him assistants thoroughly qualified for such important service. I would recommend that the size of bricks and shape of the same be left entirely with the inspector of buildings.

The question of measurement of wood was brought to the attention of the Commissioners in the form of a complaint, and a little light was thrown upon that important matter; the law was fully examined and the measurers were sustained. The law says that a cord of wood shall measure 4 feet wide, 4 feet 4 inches high, and 8 feet long, and a reasonable reduction allowed for space openings. The impression amongst a

great many people is, that if a cord of wood is 8 feet long and 4 feet high it would constitute a cord, not taking into consideration its width.

The law regulating the sale of coal is working very pleasantly, and dealers are complying with its requirements, to the satisfaction of the consumers.

In the matter of food, complaints are sometimes made that the weights and measurements received are not equal to the weights and measurements charged; that occurs principally in goods sold in packages. Those discrepancies do not often occur in the dealings with the merchants of our District; but competition in business brings about a desire to outself each other, hence the system of shortage.

A few years ago I brought to your attention the sale of canned goods that were offered as of a certain weight, and found to be not what they represented. Since that time they have changed their markings, and now give them numbers 1, 2, 3, and so on, in place of 1 pound, 2 pound, 3

pound, &c.

Coal, wood, and building material have been inquired into and partly adjusted to satisfy the minds of those interested in these articles. But let us take a glimpse at other dealings around us, and we find some things of yet greater importance (for right here is where the shoe pinches and the poor are made poorer, and they, above all, less able to bear the

imposition).

The baker is required by law to have the bread made to a certain weight at the time it is offered for sale; the miller to have the flour weigh 196 pounds to the barrel; the butcher to give 16 ounces to the pound; the dry-goods merchant 36 inches to the yard; but the package system is the one I am aiming at. Goods should be plainly marked, whether it be pound or ounce, pint or quart, barrel or box, or in any other arrangement, when sold or offered for sale by the package, and when not weighed or measured in the presence of the purchaser, so that he, she, or they might know at the time of purchasing how much he, she, or they are paying for, and any person selling or offering to sell any goods not so marked should be adjudged guilty as a cheat, and a penalty attached sufficient to prevent a repetition of the same.

What is the package system?

The sale of flour, meal, buckwheat, &c., in bags; pickles, tomatoes, onions, fruits, oils, &c., in bottles and cans; apples, onions, turnips, peaches, berries, beans, &c., in boxes and barrels; milk, cream, ice-cream, &c., in cans; and I might name a great many other articles, but

the above are sufficient for the purpose.

I would respectfully suggest that some official be designated to look after the shortage in the package system, including the oyster measurement at our wharves and elsewhere. And in conclusion, allow me to again urge the importance of so regulating the sale of vegetables, fruits, &c., by weight, instead of the custom now in vogue. I think such change is much desired by housekeepers generally, and would be conducive to the public interest.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES SMALL,

Sealer of Weights and Measures, D. C.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

P.—REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, October 20, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: I beg herewith to submit the fifteenth annual report

of the school, being for the fiscal year ending June 30 last.

While the year has passed without unusual incident, the school has constantly improved in discipline under the kind and efficient management of the superintendent and matron, the buildings and lands have been improved, and the Board of Trustees feel that the institution is in a better condition for effective service than ever before.

We take pleasure in reporting that no death has occurred among the inmates during the year. At its commencement typhoid fever largely prevailed, but through the skillful care of the attending physician all

the boys who had the disease recovered.

As will be seen by the full and interesting report of the superintendent, the number of boys committed during the year was 103, and the number remaining on the 30th June, 1884, was 163, an increase of 23 over the last year. Of the committals much the largest number, viz, 40, were for incorrigibility and 20 were for larceny.

The receipts from the farm and workshop amounted to \$3,662, being

an increase of \$350 over last year.

Larger accommodations are greatly needed, not only to enable us to receive all applicants for admission and not be compelled as now to reject many cases, but also to properly classify the present inmates and keep the smaller boys from the contamination of the older and more hardened ones. To accomplish this another family building is needed, and an appropriation for this purpose was asked of the last Congress, but without success. The amount requisite to put up a chapel building (which is also greatly needed) Congress also failed to grant. The Board of Trustees most respectfully and most urgently request that you will approve and urge the application for these much-needed appropriations to the approaching Congress, and emphasize the extreme importance of favorable action. As the enlarged accommodation thus furnished, by giving room for boys who now for the want of it have necessarily to be committed to the District jail and are thus started on a career of crime, will be the means of a great saving of public funds-to look at the matter solely in a pecuniary point of view-we do not see how an intelligent Congress can fail to appreciate the policy, if not the justice, of granting the appropriations asked.

To render the training still more effectual for good, it is very desirable that more workshops should be erected in which the boys can learn different trades, in order that, after their release, they may be prepared at once to earn a livelihood, and thus, also, be kept from the temptations of idle street-life and the danger of drifting back into their former evil courses. The Board do not, however, deem it advisable to ask at present for the appropriation requisite for the erection of such shops.

The amount asked from Congress is as follows:

For subsistence and general supplies, including ordinary repairs to buildings, for live stock, fencing, fertilizers, &c. \$25,000 For salaries of officers and employés, including secretary and treasurer of the school. \$11,640

36,640

Also-

For one family building of brick or stone	4,500
For draining and grading school grounds	
Total	19 300

The amount asked is somewhat in excess of that applied for last year, because of the enhanced price of labor and building material.

To be able to comply with the expressed wish of the Department of Justice that minors sentenced by the Federal courts outside the District of Columbia may be sent to this school, an amendment to the act of Congress incorporating the school is necessary, as, at present, committals can be made only by the courts in the District, or by the president of the Board of Trustees. It might be well, therefore, to ask for the needed amendment from the next Congress.

The report of Col. G. A. Shallenberger, the superintendent, and that of the secretary and treasurer of the Board, Mr. S. W. Curriden, as well as the report of Dr. Wells, the attending physician, are herewith sub-

mitted.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES E. FITCH, President Board of Trustees.

The honorable the Commissioners OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX P 1.—Report of the superintendent.

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, October 15, 1884.

To the Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen: I have the honor herewith to submit the fifteenth annual report of the condition and work of the school for the fiscal year ending June 30 1884 ·

onting built bo, 1001.	
Whole number of deaths since opening	989
	Years.
Average age of boys received since opening. Age of the oldest boy when received Age of the youngest boy when received	6
Number of boys in institution June 30, 1883	140
Committed during the year: 10 By the supreme court 63	
By the police court 63 By the United States circuit court 6 By the president of the Board of Trustees 24	
by the president of the Board of Trustees	103
Total population during the year	243
Number received on first commitment	97
	103

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v	ears.
Age of oldest boy received during the year Age of youngest boy received during the year Average age of boys received during the year	19 8
Maximum number during the year	133
Number discharged during the year:	
By order of the board of trustees 72 By authority of the court 4 On certificate of physician 2 Escaped, and still absent 2	
Number remaining June 30, 1884.	163
Average age of boys discharged during the year, 15. 2 years; age time served by discharged boys, 1 year, 8 months; longest the served by any one boy, 6 years, 1 month; aggregate time served by oldest boys, 29 years.	ver-
Nativity of boys received during the year:	
American parentage Irish parentage German parentage Halian parentage English parentage Canadian parentage Spanish parentage	80 12 6 1 1 2
	1
Total	103
Parental relations of boys received during year: Number having father and mother living. Number having lost father by death Number having lost mother by death Number having lost both father and mother. Number having parents living in separation Number having stepfather Number having stepfather Number having stepmother	65 38 29 23 15 5
	7
Ages of boys received during the year: Number at eight years Number at hine years Number at ten years Number at eleven years Number at twelve years Number at thirteen years Number at forteen years Number at forteen years Number at fifteen years Number at sixteen years	4 3 5 7 15 11 18
	$\frac{22}{14}$
	2
	1
Total	100
Causes of commitment:	103
Causes of commitment: Incorrigibility Larceny Petit larceny Vagraney Altering United States Treasury notes Robbing United States mail	40
Petit larceny	40 20
Vagrancy Altering United States Terror	9
Robbing United States Treasury notes Robbing United States mail House-breaking Malicious trespass. Disorderly assembly	15 1
Maliejava trava	5
Malicions trespass. Disorderly assembly	8 1
	$\hat{2}$

Manslaughter 1 Assault 1
Total
Religious training of boys before commitment: Parents attend Baptist Church service. 30 Parents attend Catholic Church service. 19 Parents attend Episcopal Church service. 7 Parents attend Hebrew Church service. 1 Parents attend Methodist Church service. 25 Parents attend Presbyterian Church service. 5 Parents attend Congregational Church service. 2 Parents attend Lutheran Church service. 2 Parents who did not attend any church 12
Total
Education of boys received during the year: 13 Number that did not know the alphabet 15 Number that knew the alphabet only 15 Number that could spell easy words 20 Number that could read indifferently 40 Number that could read well 15 Total 103 Number that could not write 48 Number that could write imperfectly 20 Number that could write legibly 25 Number that could write well 10
Total
Number that had never studied arithmetic 70 Number that had been advanced to multiplication 15 Number that had been advanced to long division 12 Number that had been advanced to fractions 6
Total
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
The superintendent has received from various sources of \$3,662.81, and has expended the same upon vouchers approved by the committee on finance, as follows:
RECEIPTS.
$\begin{array}{lll} \text{Received from sales of farm produce} & \$626 & 92 \\ \text{Received from sales of fruits} & 557 & 49 \\ \text{Received from chair-shop account} & 2,271 & 82 \\ \text{Received from miscellaneous sources} & 206 & 58 \\ \end{array}$
Total receipts for the year
EXPENDITURES.
Feb. 1, paid S. W. Curriden, treasurer \$1,900 67 Feb. 13, paid S. W. Curriden, services. 150 00 Mar. 11, paid Peter Crowe, wages 30 00 Mar. 11, paid William McDevitt, wages 12 00 April 1, paid Peter Crowe, wages. 12 00 April 1, paid William McDevitt, wages 12 00 April 4, paid S. W. Curriden, services 150 00 April 26, paid John Dugan, crocks 10 00 May 1, paid Peter Crowe, wages 30 00

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May 1, paid William McDevitt, wages 1, paid J. F. Gantt, wages	\$12 20	00 00
May 1, paid John Brown, wages May 24, paid R. J. Kennedy, coal May 24, paid William McDevitt, wages	139	$00 \\ 00 \\ 50$
June 1, paid Peter Crowe, wages June 1, paid Marianne Saddington, wages	30	00 50
June 1, paid John Brown, wages	24 39	70
June 30, paid S. W. Curriden, services June 30, paid E. R. Myers, photographs June 30, paid S. W. Curriden, furniture	150 55 72	00
June 30, paid John McDermott & Son, carriage		00
June 30, paid Johnson Brothers, coal June 30, paid Thomas Somerville & Sons, boiler, &c June 30, paid George M. Barker, lumber	56 232 118	65
Total expended	3, 662	_
Total	3,662	81

Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, have been made and forwarded to the honorable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as follows:

(For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, the receipts from the school and farm will be recovered into the treasury of the District of Columbia.) Estimates for new buildings and permanent repairs have also been made and forwarded to the Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, Attorney-General of the United States, as follows:

For one family building, of brick and stone \$12,000
For one chapel building, of brick and stone 4,500
For permanent repairs and improvements 1,000

In all, for permanent buildings and improvements, the sum of \$19,300. The necessity for these improvements has been laid before Congress regularly during the past number of years. One of our present buildings has been too crowded for either health or comfort during all this time. For months together the courts have been compelled to send very young children to the jail, and even to the work-house, because there was no room to receive them here. As may be seen on another page of this report, our number has largely increased over the previous year. With these facts in view, I earnestly request that you again press upon Congress, at its next session, the justice of our claims, and, if possible, secure favorable consideration of the same.

The schools have held regular sessions throughout the year, with the exception of the usual vacation during the warm summer months.

Each family of boys occupies a separate building, which contains dormitories and living accommodations for themselves and the officers in charge. The school sessions are also held in rooms provided for such purpose in the same buildings. The present organization is as follows:

"Family A," occupying family building. Officers and teachers in charge, Samuel R. McMorran and Isaac D. Porter. Number of boys in family, 93.

"Family B," occupying south wing of main building. Officers and teachers in charge, George O. Atherton and Edward B. Taylor. Number of boys in family, 70.

A comparatively small number of boys, when first admitted to the school, are prepared to enter the highest grade. Many of them possess good natural ability, some of them much above the average, but they have failed to take advantage of their opportunities to attend the public schools, open and free to all. They seem to prefer manual labor, even the commonest drudgery, to mental exertion of any kind, and are never quite at home or entirely happy in the school-room. We cannot hope to see these boys make rapid progress in their studies. Reasonably enough we may expect to get more than a fair proportion of tardy scholars, as they are often sent to us for no other cause than a willful and persistent neglect of school privileges at home.

On the other hand, we always have a few boys who astonish their teachers and classmates by their rapid progress in study. We might note instances where boys scarcely ten years of age, and who did not know a single letter of the alphabet, have been advanced to the second reader class in a few months. These youthful waifs, vagrant almost from their birth, have never attended school. To them the very novelty of books seems to prove an incentive to study, while their voluntary application secures a steady and rapid advancement. Altogether there is much to encourage the faithful teacher in his daily work.

With few exceptions our discharged boys can all read and write; many of them can recite the multiplication table, while a fair proportion are prepared to enter and maintain a position in the higher grades in the

public schools.

The farm products have been largely increased over any former year, and but for the enlarged facilities afforded by our new farm buildings, finished and occupied during the year, the crops could not have been properly sheltered. The root crops have been especially abundant, and the ample cellars provided for their winter keeping have been filled to overflowing.

The orchards and vineyard have yielded more than an average crop. There has been an ample supply of fruits in their season, while a large

surplus was disposed of to profit in a distant market.

The various kinds of small fruits planted more than a year ago came into fruit bearing this season, and will doubtless furnish a large surplus

during the coming year.

Of choice garden vegetables and in great variety we have had more than our wants required during the entire season. During the summer months especially our tables are all well supplied with this kind of food, taken fresh from the garden every day, and consisting of white potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cabbage, lettuce, peas, beans, onions, beets, parsnips, radishes, carrots, rhubarb, cucumbers, celery, asparagus, cymlings, squashes, melons, and, in brief, almost everything that can be raised to profit in our soil and climate.

These, in addition to a generous meat diet, including Potomac herring and shad, fresh in their season, together with wheat bread, butter, cheese, sirup, coffee, tea, milk, &c., each in its proper order of time, have furnished palatable and wholesome food for our entire population dur-

ing the year.

The same industries have been pursued as during the past year. Chair caning is our largest source of income, and gives suitable employment to all our younger boys for at least one half of their time.

The older boys assist with the necessary outdoor labor, the farm and vegetable garden claiming most of their working time, at least during the summer months. This is healthful and honorable employment, and it is only the naturally idle or lazy boys who do not prefer it to any kind of manual labor we have to offer them.

No effort is made to enforce an excessive or unreasonable service in any department of the school. Our working hours are not lengthened merely to secure increased moneyed returns, and no working day passes that does not furnish to every boy opportunities for a due proportion of rest and recreation.

During the winter months, and while the school sessions divide equally the working hours of every day, the long evenings are frequently spent in the school-room, listening to select readings and recitations, in writing home letters, or in the enjoyment of innocent games and amusements.

The boys themselves generally furnish the principal actors in these

evening entertainments.

It is through such efforts and by such means that we labor to introduce into our otherwise monotonous every-day life something that may serve to give variety, and help to break up, at stated intervals, under proper restraints, the daily routine required to sustain ordinary discipline. The government of a well-regulated home is accepted as the model, and thus becomes the standard of our highest endeavors in the management of the school.

Religious services have been held regularly every Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock in the large school-room in south wing of main building. Ministers from the city and neighborhood, and others gifted in the art of speaking to boys, have generously visited the school upon these occasions to conduct the services. These exercises consist usually of scriptural readings and expositions, of prayer and praise, and are in

no sense sectarian in character.

Our Sabbath schools are also held every Sabbath morning in the family school-rooms and are under the immediate direction of the teachers in charge. The International Lesson papers continue to furnish the subjects for this hour of Bible study, while the familiar hymns selected from the recent standard publications are used almost exclusively in our service of song.

The general health of the school has been uniformly good during the last nine months of the year. The months of July, August, and September, however, were marked exceptions, for during this time our hospital was never without a patient. Quite a number of our boys were very sick with typhoid fever, some of them dangerously so, but under skillful medical treatment and careful nursing they all recovered.

Dr. Charles A. Wells, the attending physician, made daily visits to the schools during these months of unusual sickness, and was always prompt to respond to every call made upon him day and night. special information concerning his department I refer you to his annual report.

The institution has been honored during the year by a number of distinguished visitors, members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, the District Government, and the Department of

Justice, to whom your annual reports are made.

Representatives also from other schools and institutions, some of them located in far distant States, have come to see and counsel with reference to possible improvement in the common objects and aims of our peculiar work. It is by the free interchange of thought and opinions, and by honestly comparing our individual experiences, that we must hope for permanent advances in the moral and educational training of those committed to our care and government.

Many of our immediate neighbors, and friends of the school, residing in the city and District, have strengthened our efforts by their presence. and have greatly aided us in the good work by their words of encouragement and sympathy.

In addition to the regular work on the farm and in the chair shop,

other necessary industries have received due attention.

Our tailoring and shoe department have had each a force of boys engaged in the manufacture of suitable clothing for their own wear. The work, of course, is done under the immediate instruction of competent persons, who are held responsible for the economical use of materials provided, as well as for the amount and quality of the labor performed.

Under the direct supervision of the laundress, assisted by a number of boys, all the labor of this kind required by the school is satisfactorily performed. During the year a very large number of pieces are washed and ironed every week, in a separate building provided for the purpose,

and supplied with the best mechanical appliances.

The cook, also, and the baker, have their special departments to supervise, as they prepare the daily supply of food for all our tables. In this necessary labor they are assisted by a force of boys permanently detailed for the purpose, who sometimes become very proficient in their work, and for whom places of a similar kind are often in waiting on their discharge from the school.

Changes in our official force are only made for cause, or in the immediate interest of those concerned, and but few have occurred during

the year.

Of my associates in the routine of daily duty and the obligations it has imposed, it gives me pleasure to speak in words of praise and commendation. To many of them I am indebted for ready and intelligent

service in their special departments.

Finally, and in closing this, my third annual report, to you, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, I beg to express my greatful acknowledgments for continued confidence in my willingness to serve you faithfully in your administration of the affairs of the institution.

Under the Divine ruling our blessings have been many. May our

gratitude be sincere.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. SHALLENBERGER,

Superintendent.

REFORM SCHOOL, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPENDIX P 2.—Report of the treasurer.

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, D. C., August 30, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith a detailed statement of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the Reform School for the fiscal year ended June 30 last.

As appears thereby the sum of \$18.86 remains in my hands to the credit of the school.

Very truly,

SAM'L W. CURRIDEN,

Treasurer. James E. Fitch, Esq., President Board of Trustees, Reform School, D. C.

it is only the naturally idle or lazy boys who do not prefer it to any kind of manual labor we have to offer them.

No effort is made to enforce an excessive or unreasonable service in any department of the school. Our working hours are not lengthened merely to secure increased moneyed returns, and no working day passes that does not furnish to every boy opportunities for a due proportion of rest and recreation.

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Religious services have been held regularly every Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock in the large school-room in south wing of main building. Ministers from the city and neighborhood, and others gifted in the art of speaking to boys, have generously visited the school upon these occasions to conduct the services. These exercises consist usually of scriptural readings and expositions, of prayer and praise, and are in

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Justice, to whom your annual reports are made.

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gratitude be sincere.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. SHALLENBERGER, Superintendent.

REFORM SCHOOL, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPENDIX P 2.—Report of the treasurer.

REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, D. C., August 30, 1884.

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As appears thereby the sum of \$18.86 remains in my hands to the

credit of the school. Very truly,

SAM'L W. CURRIDEN, Treasurer.

James E. Fitch, Esq., President Board of Trustees, Reform School, D. C.

Statement.

RECEIVED.

From al	opropriation for salaries	\$10,936 22,014 7,500	00
shops, From D	epartment of Justice, support of boys committed by United	1,900	
From re	courts ontside of District of Columbia	289 1	$\frac{12}{00}$
\mathbf{T}	otal	42,640	79
	EXPENDED.		
1883.			
July.	G. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll, July	858	
	G. A. Shallenberger, sundries. Peter Crowe, wages	51	
	Wm. McDevitt, wages	12	
	Geo. Y. Hausell, repairs	70	
Aug.	C. Burlew, miscellaneous Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods	732	
	J. Karr, clocks	rey.	40 50
	Thos. Somerville & Son, hardware	4	90
	J. I. Walker & Son, cement	1	00
	A. Saks & Co., clothing . Washington Brick Machine Company, manure .	30	
	Elseman Bros., clothing	0.00	
	Geo. M. Ovsier & Co. butter	~ 0	
	M W Beveridge table were	10	
	M. W. Beveridge, table ware G. F. Swift & Co., beef Washington Gas Light Company, gas	10~	98
	Washington Gas Light Company, gas	187 31	
		95	
	Hume & Cleary, groceries. Hume & Cleary, hardware. Hood. Boubright & Co., day goods	155	
		$\frac{4}{134}$	
		205	
	F. P. May & Co. hardware	14	45
		15	
		5	
		9	
	C. W. Thorn & Co. sundries	224	
		29 9	
	J. M. Lauxman, miscellaneous J. M. Lauxman, farm implements	11	
	Geo A Shallanhayean man II	24	95
Sept.	Geo. A. Shallenberger, sundries J. B. Olcott, hack hire	902	
	J. B. Olcott, hack hire. Hume, Cleary & Co., miscellaneous	59 : 12	
	Hume Cleary & Co.	6	
	T. D. Daly butter	174	
	Geo. M. Oyster, butter Great Falls Ice Company, ice	32 : 39 :	
	Great Falls Ice Company, ice. W. M. Galt & Co., flour.	6	
	G F Swift & Co back	186	
	W. R. Riley, dry goods Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods A. Saks & Co., clothing	167 106	
	A. Saks & Co., clothing	76	
	II Adder agent days 3	20 (00
	Wm McDovitt was	25 9	
		30 (12 (
		12 (6 6
	Auerbach & Bro., clothing	16 6	
		14 3	วฮ

1883. Washington Gas Light Company, gas..... \$37 50 Aug. F. P. May & Co., hardware
M. W. Beveridge, table ware
Geo. Watts, table ware.
Geo. N. Holland, miscellaneous 13 40 27 70 6 24 9 15 Washington Brick Machine Company, manure 29 60 Washington Drick Machine Company, mature
Dan'l Hannan, plumbing.
Geo. Ryneal, jr., miscellaneous.
Stott, Cromwell & Co., medicine
Chas. A. Wells, medical attendance. 4 00 4 55 25 69 98 00 C. F. Senkind, hardware
C. W. Thorn & Co., dry goods
T. B. Cross, feneing.
Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll. 9 50 4 80 76 25 903 83 Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-ronPeter Crowe, wages.
Win, McDevitt, wages
Thos, Brooks, wages.
S. W. Curriden, services
Browning & Middleton, groceries
Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintedent sundries
Chas, A. Wells, medical services 30 00 12 00 20.00 150 00 182 40 44 60 Oct. 38 00 9 00 177 05 Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries.... 112 39 Barbour & Hamilton, groceries.

Geo. M. Oyster & Co., butter.

T. D. Daley, butter.

W. M. Galt & Co., flour. 44 44 44 23 28 40 185 75 W. A. Gall & Co., Hour G. F. Swift & Co., meat. Wo dward & Lothrop, dry goods. W. R. Riley, dry goods. Hood, Bonbright & Co., dry goods 147 28 110 25 222 73 57 46 H. Adler, agent, dry goods
H. Adler, agent, dry goods
Pitkins & Thomas, elothing
A. Saks & Co., clothing
Washington Gas-Light Company, gas
F. P. May & Co., hardware
Geo. Watts, table ware
Geo. N. Holland wooden ware 17 92 59 00 17 50 52 50 23 00 19 79 Geo. Watts, table ware
Geo. N. Holland, wooden ware
L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware
J. M. Lauxman, horseshoeing
Washington Brick Machine Company, manure 7 05 11 88 10 55 29 60 Wm. Ballantyne & Son, stationery
Thos. Somerville & Son, plumbing 8 39 23 52 Geo. Ryneal, jr., oil and glass
Great Falls Ice Company, ice.
Stott, Cromwell & Co., medicine. 36 17 14 00 31 74 R. J. Kennedy, coal 1,456 23 J. S. Killman, coal
Johnson Eliot, medical services.
Geo. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll 378 65 50 00 906 33 Peter Crowe, wages
W. McDevitt, wages
Thos. Brooks, wages
Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, sundries
Browning & Middleton engages 30 00 12 00 15 00 55 31 142 36 Nov. 104 59 Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries.
T. D. Daley, butter.
G. M. Oyster, butter.
W. M. Galt & Co., flour
G. F. Swift & Co., beef.
W. R. Riley, dry goods.
H. Adler, agent, dry goods
A. Saks & Co., clothing
C. H. Garden & Co., hats
Rob't Cohen, shoes.
Washington Gas-Light Company, gas.
J. M. Lauxman, horse-shoeing 32 45 67 80 228 20 132 16 171 77 25 52 25 50 118 49 29 70 75 00 J. M. Lauxman, horse-shoeing L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware 15 85

H. Ex. 1, pt. 6——9

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1883. Tov.	W. B. Williams, furniture	\$245 7
	Jno. A. Baker, seed	5 0
	K. Kneessi, harness	19 2
	Washington Brick Machine Company, manure	29 6
	Thos. Somerville & Son, plumbing	35 5
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., oils	$\begin{array}{cccc} 6 & 6 \\ 9 & 0 \end{array}$
	Stott, Cromwell & Co., medicine	23 9
	C. W. Thorn, miscellaneons	7 0
	Fas'd Fick & Co. ovsters	13 2
	Edw'd Fick & Co., oysters J. B. Olcott, hack hire	10 0
	The National Republican, advertising	11 0
	The Washington Post, advertising	7 5
	H. W. McNeal, bookbinding	21 (
	Geo. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll	903 8
	Peter Crowe, wages.	30 0 15 0
	"Thos. Brooks, wages	12 0
	Andrew Lynch, repairing	19 2
	Geo A Shalleuberger sundries	45 3
ec.	B. P. Murray, entertainment Browning & Middleton, groceries	10 (
	Browning & Middleton, groceries	140 (
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	158 7
	G. M. Oyster & Co., groceries	90 (
	W. M. Galt & Co., flour	200 4 179 2
	G. F. Swift & Co., meat Hume, Cleary & Co., meat	41 5
	Browning & Middleton, meat	52 1
	Edward Fick & Co., meat	14 5
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods	28 9
	A. Saks & Co., clothing	23 €
	Rob't Cohen, shoes	78 (
	M. W. Beveridge, table ware	16 5
	Geo. Watts, table ware. Lansburg & Bro., furniture	8 1 42 0
	Washington Brick Machine Company, manure	29 2
	National Republican Company, stationery	15 0
	wm. Ballantyne & Son, stationery	44 (
	Thos. Somerville & Son, plumbing	6 2
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., painting. Tschiffely & Evans, medicine.	5 5
	Carl Muellar & Can minelland	13 3
	Carl Mueller & Son, miscellaneous Great Falls Ice Company, ice	7 5
	J. B. Ulcoll, back lure	10 (
	R. J. Kennedy, coal	99 7
1884.		
lan.	Geo. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll.	906 3
	Geo. A. Shanchberger, Sundries.	44 3
		6 %
	Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries. Hume, Cleary & Co., neat Browning & Middleton	103 2
		47 4 82 4
		59 8
	GO, H. Oysici & Co., Dillier	93 (
		245
		15 (
	G. W. Swift & Co. most	4 8
	G. W. Swift & Co., meat. H. Adler, agent, dry goods	154
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods C. W. Thorn & Co., dry goods Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods Rob't Collen, leather	17
	Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods.	4 8 118 7
	Rob't Cohen, leather Washington Gas Light Company	50
		103
	T-1.	69
	Johnson Bros., coal L. H. Schueider & Son, bandware	21
	L. H. Schneider & Son, fencing	15 8
	W. B. Williams, furniture C. F. Senkind, farm involuments	8 8
	C. F. Senkind, farm implements	214

1884. John A. Baker, farm implements..... Jan. \$15 75 J. M. Lauxman, farm implements..... 11 30 K. Kneessi, harness
H. A. Willard, president, manure
Washington Brick Machine Company, manure 16 00 152 88 28 80 9 37 7 00 C. W. Blown, Stationery
Thomas P. Moore, stationery
Geo. Ryneal, jr., plumbing, &c
Simpson & Guy, plumbing, &c
Tschiffely & Evans, medicines
D. Baen Street, medical services
C. A. Wales medical services 2 00 17 40 42 75 5 75 12 00 C. A. Wells, medical services..... 56 00 A. S. Johnson, miscellaneous.
W. E. Wood & Co., miscellaneous
Pettit & Dripps, miscellaneous. 4 90 13 00 3 40 H. Adler, agent, miscellaneous..... 4 70 Geo. N. Holland, miscellaneous.
Great Falls Ice Company, miscellaneous.
C. Denekas, miscellaneous. 4 55 00 20 50 C. Denekas, miscellaneous.
J. N. Lauxman, miscellaneous.
Carl Mueller & Son, miscellaneous.
C. W. Thorne & Co., miscellaneous.
J. B. Olcott, hack hire.
Geo. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll.
Peter Crowe, wages.
W. McDevitt, wages
Geo. A. Shallenberger, sundries.
C. W. Brayer miscellaneous. 6 65 27 90 15 26 12 00 906 33 30 00 12 00 38 93 Feb. C. W. Brown, miscellaneous..... 46 70 Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries
Browning & Middleton, miscellaneous
Geo. M. Oyster & Co., miscellaneous 158 92 239 33 74 00 W. M. Galt & Co., flour Hume, Cleary & Co., meat 232 48 41 31 H. B. Kirkwood, meat. 156 38 5 40 H. B. Kirkwood, meat.
W. R. Riley, dry goods.
A. Saks & Co., dry goods.
H. Adler, agent, dry goods.
C. W. Thorne & Co., dry goods.
W. L. King & Bro., leather.
Edwards & Castle, leather
Washington Gas-Light Company, gas
L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware.
M. W. Beveridge, table ware.
Wm. Ballantyne & Son, stationery
Geo Ryngal ir., naint. 131 60 46 15 4 10 28 81 19 20 88 65 90 00 16 95 21 18 Geo. Ryneal, jr., paint.

Pennsylvania Construction Company, miscellaneous.

Washington Brick Machine Company, miscellaneous. 16 06 352 50 13 25 Jos. J. Walton, miscellaneous.

J. B. Olcott, miscellaneous.

Auerbach & Co., miscellaneous 5 00 27 96 15 00 Anerbach & Co., miscellaneous
J. D. Free, jr., stationery
Daniel Hannan, plumbing.
Thos. Brooks, wages
Peter Crowe, wages
Wm. McDevitt, wages.
Notley Anderson, fencing
T. B. Cross, jr., fencing
Morris Tasker & Co., miscellaneous
Morris Tasker & Co., miscellaneous
G. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll
G. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll
Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries
Browning & Middleton, groceries
Geo. M. Oyster & Co., butter, &c.
W. M. Galt & Co., flour
G. F. Swift & Co., meat 26 50 17 84 16 75 15 00 30 00 12 00 185 50 90 81 42 95 45 40 881 33 Mar. 160 35 175 94 72 20 211 95 178 52

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1884.		
Mar.	Horace B. Kirkwood, oysters	\$9 00
	W. R. Riley, dry goods	69 94 24 36
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods	19 28
	B. Robinson & Co., clothing	6 00
	A. Saks & Co., clothing Rob't Cohen, shoes.	14 00
	Washington Cas Light Company and	50 80
	Washington Gas Light Company, gas L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware	64 80 14 60
	M. W. Beveridge, table ware	5 50
	M. W. Beveridge, table ware Geo. Watts, table ware	15 75
	Jno. A. Baker, farm implements	9 62
	Washington Brick Machine Company, manure Wm. Ballantyne & Son, stationery	57 00
	Gibson Bros., stationery	4 94 10 00
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., oils, &c	5 22
	Tschiffely & Evans, medicine	23 54
	E. N. Gray & Co., miscellaneous	38 01
	J. M. Lauxman, miscellaneous Geo. N. Holland, lime	8 55
	J. B. Olcott, miscellaneous	$\begin{array}{cccc} 4 & 20 \\ 6 & 00 \end{array}$
	G. A. Shallenberger nav-roll	893 01
	Wester Henson, miscenaneous	13 33
Apr.	G. A. Shallenberger, miscellaneous Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries	32 50
	Drowning & Middleton, Proceries	$\frac{216}{197} \frac{11}{37}$
	oco at. Oyster & Co., bittler	99 70
	W. M. Call & Co., Honr.	234 93
	G. F. Swift & Co., beef. Horace R. Kirkwood, aveters	193 11
	Horace B. Kirkwood, oysters W. R. Riley, dry goods	15 53
	11. Maier, agent, ary goods	67 67 17 86
		12 32
	A. M. Baer, caps Rob't Cohen, shoes. Washington Gas Light Company, gas Johnson Bros., coal.	16 00
	Washington Gas Light Company, gas	39 00
	Johnson Bros., coal. L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware. Geo. Watts, table ware.	$65 70 \\ 15 00$
	L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware.	21 00
	Geo. Watts, table ware. J. M. Lauyman form involvements	8 90
	Washington Brick Machine Company, manuscript	5 40
		30 00
	J. D. Free, jr., stationery. Geo. Ryneal, ir, painting	$\begin{array}{cccc} 39 & 67 \\ 7 & 18 \end{array}$
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., painting Tschiffely & Evans, medicine Chas. A. Wells, M. D., medical attendance Lewis Barr, agent, miscellaneous	16 30
	Chas. A. Wells. M. D. medical attandament	12 05
	Lewis Barr, agent, miscellaneous J. B. Olcott, back hire	48 00
	J. B. Olcott, hack hire	5 56
	Cornelius Moran, stock. Geo. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll	$\begin{smallmatrix}6&00\\200&00\end{smallmatrix}$
May.	Geo. A. Shallenberger miscellangers	906 33
	Hume, Cleary & Co. granning	42 10
	Browning & Middleton, groceries. Geo. M. Oyster & Co., groceries	159 56
	Geo. M. Öyster & Co., groceries. W. M. Galt & Co., flour	$\begin{array}{ccc} 167 & 07 \\ 76 & 20 \end{array}$
	G. F. Swift & Co. most	239 38
	Woodward & Lathron days and	199 10
	H. Adler, agent, dry goods. A. Saks & Co., dry goods.	12 52
	A M Reary June 1	$\frac{35}{39} \frac{58}{50}$
	NODert Cohon load.	10 00
	Washington Gas Light Company, gas	38 30
		31 80
		29 00
	1 Clef Henderson & C.	$\begin{array}{c} 8 & 23 \\ 20 & 67 \end{array}$
		51 36
		57 56
	K. Kneessi, harness and repairs	40 00
		15 83

2 50 9 00

116 15 84 00

1884. May. Washington Brick Machine Company, fertilizers \$30 00 Dan'l Hannon, plumbing
Geo. Ryneal, jr., paint
Tschiffely & Evans, medicine.
J. M. Lauxman, miscellaneous 43 60 15 00 17 60 4 20 C. W. Brown, miscellaneous Geo. N. Holland, miscellaneous 22 75 7 00 Geo. A. Shallenberger, pay-roll
Geo. A. Shallenberger, miscellaneous 7 00 863 83 26 00 E. R. Merry, stock
Wash. B. Williams, furniture
Wash. B. Williams, miscellaneous 200 00 97 37 34 00 Browning & Middleton, groceries..... 133 32 Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries.

Geo. M. Oyster & Co., groceries.

W. M. Galt & Co., flour 205 80 92 07 368 19 G. F. Swift & Co., meat.... 285 52 G. F. Swift & Co., meat.
H. Adler, agent, dry goods
Anerbach & Co., dry goods
Eiseman Bros., dry goods
Rob't Cohen, leather
Edwards & Castle, leather
Washington Gas Light Company, gas
Geo. Watts & Son, hardware
M. W. Beveridge, table ware
Frank P. May & Co., table ware
L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware
Jno. A. Baker, seeds.
K. Kneessi, harness 17 54 5 00 23 25 36 80 90 15 31 35 5 33 32 35 21 32 30 63 19 30 7 25 30 80 J. D. Free, jr., stationery.
Geo. Ryneal, jr., painting
Dan'l Hannon, plumbing
Tschiffely & Evans, medicine. 14 30 6 75 66 75 5 95 J. B. Olcott, hack hire 30 00 -----J. B. Slack, stock.
Hood, Bonbright & Co., dry goods
G. A. Shallenberger, superintendent, pay-roll
C. H. Garden & Co., dry goods
G. A. Shallenberger, sundries
C. Denekas, groceries
Hume, Cleary & Co., groceries
Browning & Middleton, groceries
Geo. M. Oyster & Co., groceries
Thos, C. Jenkins, groceries
W. H. Tenney, flour
W. M. Galt & Co., flour
G. F. Swift & Co., beef 40 00 J. B. Slack, stock ... 21 45 866 33 June. 23 04 41 61 20 24 185 38 186 50 88 52 12 00 133 75 W. M. Galt & Co., flour
G. F. Swift & Co., beef
Hood, Bonbright & Co., dry goods
W. R. Riley, dry goods
A. Saks & Co., dry goods
Eiseman Bros., dry goods
H. Adler, agent, dry goods
Robert Cohen, leather
W. L. King & Bro., leather
Washington Gas Light Company, gas
Johnson Bros., coal
L. H. Schneider & Son, hardware
F. P. May & Co., hardware
Geo. Watts & Son, hardware
M. W. Beveridge, hardware
Bex & Hennsch, farm implements
J. M. Lauxman, farm implements
G. T. Dunlop, farm implements
Browning & Middleton, seeds
Jno. A. Baker, seeds. 233 77 193 80 107 45 54 89 10 00 5 50 15 59 54 05 14 48 22 05 43 50 $\frac{11}{34} \frac{72}{05}$ 8 52 68 13 43 85 5 50

Jno. A. Baker, seeds... K. Kneessi, harness and repairs. Washington Brick Machine Company, fertilizer...

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1884.	J. D. Free, jr., stationery	\$51	03
June.	E. Morrison, stationery	10	65
	C. W. Brown, stationery	8	75
	Wm. Ballantyne & Son, stationery	8	07
	Dan'l Hannon, plumbing	47	91
	Robert Leitch & Son, plumbing	56	50
	Samuel S. Shedd, plumbing	26	80
	Simpson & Guy, plumbing	28	65
	Thos. Somerville & Son, plumbing	2	60
	E. N. Gray & Co., plumbing		00
	Geo. Ryneal, jr., painting	50	79
	Chas, A. Wells, medical attendance	56	00
	Thos. S. Casper, stock	60	
	Willett & Libbey, fencing	49	
	Notley Anderson, fencing	52	
	T. B. Cross, fencing	32	37
	C. W. Thorn & Co., miscellaneous	47	09
	W. B. Williams, miscellaneous	185	
	J. B. Olcott, miscellaneous	24	
	Geo. N. Holland, miscellaneous		75
	The Commissioners, D. C., miscellaneous	40	
	D. Baen Street, M. D., miscellaneous		00
	Columbia Railroad Company, miscellaneous	156	
	Tschiffely & Evans, miscellaneous		94
	E. B. Taylor, salary	31	
	S. E. Decker, salary	30	
	Peter Crowe, salary	30	
	Isaiah Dean, salary	13	
	Michael Hassett, salary	13	
	Marianna Sadington, salary	12	
	John Brown, salary	23	00
To	tal	42,621	93
	RECAPITULATION.		
Amount	received	42.640	79
Amount	disbursed	42,620	93
Ba	dance on hand	. 18	86

APPENDIX P 3.—Report of the physician.

REFORM SCHOOL, D. C., June 30, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: I am glad to be able to state that we have had no death among the boys during the past year. At the date of my report one year ago typhoid fever had appeared in the school, and during the months of July, August, and September there were in all twenty-two cases. The greater number of these boys were very ill, and four of these cases were notable for presenting the very worst types and symptoms of this disease from which it seems possible to recover.

I used from the outset every available measure to prevent the spread of this fever, and when the number of cases seemed alarming, I suggested that a thorough and exhaustive sanitary survey should be made by others, as I was already familiar with the premises.

Accordingly, Dr. T. B. Hood and the late Dr. Johnson Eliot made with me a careful and thorough examination of the premises, including not only the extra precautions which I had caused to be adopted, but investigating the usual daily routine of the entire household and surroundings, comprehending also the system of sewerage, source and quality of the water supply for the inmates, and source of water supplied to cows furnishing milk to the institution.

This examination was, in its entirety and detail, thoroughly satisfactory, and we made but one recommendation, viz, that the entireground floors of the main and family buildings be concreted, removing the brick floors; this suggestion was carried out by your Board, to the improvement, I think, of both the health and comfort of the inmates. During the prevalence of scarlet fever in the District this spring, the school was at my suggestion closed to visitors, thus helping to prevent the entrance of this rightly dreaded disease.

I would be doing an injustice if I were to close this report without acknowledging the very great assistance rendered me by Colonel and Mrs. Shallenberger in dealing with the epidemic of typhoid fever. They did not seem to feel that they had done their whole duty hen I was supplied with nurses and the resources of the house put at my disposal, but they gave to these cases their constant personal supervision,

thus insuring that my directions would be faithfully obeyed.

Very respectfully.

Number of days in house ..

CHAS. A. WELLS. Attending Physician.

Q.—REPORT OF CENTRAL DISPENSARY.

Washington, D. C., November 22, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor, by direction of the Board of Directors of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, to submit the following condensed report of the operations of that institution during the year ending June 30, 1884, namely:

Treated in dispensary.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whites:	***	010	1 41
Adults	602 152	812 194	1, 414 346
Total			1, 760
Colored : Adults	907	1, 902 406	2, 809 601
Total			3, 410
Aggregate	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON		5, 170
V 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			230
Number of operations performed Number of emergency cases			
Number of prescriptions compounded			10,010
Number of house patients			. 15

I am directed to invite your attention to the pressing necessity which exists for a building specially constructed with a view to the purposes of the institution. It now occupies a structure of private ownership, and designed for a family dwelling. As such it is inconvenient in architectural arrangement, and largely unsuited for the prompt and proper treatment of dispensary and hospital cases. It is held at a high rental; is difficult and expensive to adequately heat, and is lacking in nearly every requisite for economical and intelligent supervision.

The fund at the disposal of the Board is so small and so uncertain,

that the procuring of more commodious quarters is entirely beyond reach, and the only solution of the question is to be found in the provision of a building specially designed and constructed for dispensary and hospital purposes.

It is therefore respectfully recommended that an appropriation be

asked of Congress at its next session for this object.

By order.

B. U. KEYSER, Secretary.

The Hon, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

R.—REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TELE-GRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Office Telegraph and Telephone Service, Washington, D. C., November 1, 1884.

SIRS: I have the honor to submit the twentieth annual report of the fire-alarm and police telegraph and the history of the telephone service of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, together with a brief history of the service during the twenty years of its

existence.

During the year 1864 there was erected in the city of Washington a system of fire-alarm telegraph, now remembered as the "Old Crank System," and a police telegraph, known as the "Chester" dial system. The fire telegraph of that early period extended over a considerable portion of Washington, and consisted of 35 signal boxes, distributed over about 30 miles of wire, including the alarm circuits, which connected the several engine-houses and 3 tower bells in church steeples, and the usual central office machinery used in fire telegraphy in those days, the whole system (fire telegraph) costing the city for its construction the sum of \$15,000. This primitive system of fire-alarm telegraph, although never very accurate in the matter of giving alarms, was highly appreciated and was very serviceable. In 1869, 9 additional crank boxes were added to the system, and in 1872-73'8 automatic signal boxes were added, and the system extended to Georgetown, at a cost of about \$3,000. These automatic signal boxes, though quite inferior to those now in use, were a great improvement over the crank boxes, and at once demonstrated the necessity for a new and reliable system, which should be automatic throughout. strides were being made by inventors in the improvement of fire-alarm Meanwhile, rapid instruments, and, in 1875, the Commissioners contracted for the erection of an entirely new fire-alarm telegraph, known as the "Gamewell automatic non-interfering system," and which was completed and put into operation on the 30th day of September of that year. This telegraph cost the District \$75,000, extended over the greater portions of both Washington and Georgetown, and consists of 11 metallic circuits (7 signal and 4 alarm). Seventy-five signal boxes were put up at that time for outdoor purposes; 6 large bell-strikers and the requisite number of engine-house gongs for the purpose of sounding the alarms. Eleven signal boxes have since been added, at a total cost of about \$1,500. This system, when first completed, had a total length of about 150 miles of wire. Since that time not less than 100 miles of wire for extensions has been added to the system (this includes talking circuits

to the several engine-houses, which were not a part of the regular system when constructed).

The signal and alarm circuits connect with the automatic and also with a manual repeater in the central office. The system is complete, and embraces all the valuable improvements in the art, and works uni-

formly with great accuracy.

Forty-three new signal boxes have been purchased, and proper extensions are now being made in the circuits for enlarging the scope and usefulness of the fire telegraph. This extension it is estimated will cost about \$8,500, making the total cost of the present fire-alarm telegraph (when this addition shall have been completed) \$85,000, and when so completed there will be 129 signal-box stations. These, with 31 telephone stations used for fire-alarm stations, will make 160 places from which alarms may be transmitted direct to the central office. The telephone service, in connection with the fire telegraph as a means of ready communication between the central office and the office of the chief engineer of the fire department and the various engine-houses, is an im-

portant adjunct to efficiency.

The police telegraph as originally constructed twenty years ago cost the sum of \$15,000, and connected the headquarters with the several precinct stations and the residences of the major and superintendent of the force, and it consisted of about 20 miles of wire and 10 dial (battery) instruments known as the "Chester police telegraph." The wires were all strung over the house-tops and were cheaply put up. In 1871 the "Chester" instruments were superseded by the introduction of the "Hamblet" magneto-dial telegraph instruments. These were a great improvement over the old system in efficient work and also in economy in the matter of the daily cost of running, but the change of instruments cost \$2,500. In 1874 the lines of the police telegraph were rebuilt, put upon poles, and extended to the substations beyond the city limits, running to the Insane Asylum by way of Uniontown, Benning's Station, Reform School, Brightwood, and Tennallytown. Benning's Station has since been deprived of telegraphic service. These new lines were 30 or 35 miles in length, and, including the purchase of a few new instruments, cost about \$8,500.

In 1878 telephones were placed upon these lines, and all the telegraph instruments were sold. For a year or two the telephones in this service were not satisfactory, but with the improvements made in the construction of the transmitters, the telephone is now far more reliable, and for many purposes a necessity of the age in the transaction of most public as well as private business, but for police business is not well adapted, and not as satisfactory as a good printing telegraph, or indeed as the

regular system of Morse telegraphing.

Two years ago the police telephone system was consolidated with the fire-alarm telegraph and telephone service, immediately after which the lines were so changed and enlarged as to put each precinct station and substation on separate and independent circuits, which greatly improved

the service.

It is interesting to note the rapidly increasing use made of the telegraph and telephone in conducting the police business. During the first year that the police telegraph was in use in this District only 7,833 messages were sent over the wires; during this single month of July, 1884, 15,395 messages were transmitted of the same character of official business, an increase at the rate of 425 per centum per annum.

The fire-alarm telegraph is in good condition, works promptly, and is always as reliable as any telegraphic system can be made with over-

head wires, where so many wires for various purposes are in close prox-

imity, as is and must be the case in this city.

The several police stations, and many other telephone stations, are known and used as fire-alarm stations. These are not and can never be made as reliable and prompt in the transmission of alarms as are fire-alarm signal boxes.

There are 50 telephone (earth) circuits in this department, on which 84 sets of telephones (exclusive of 21 sets in use in the patrol service)

are employed in the discharge of District business.

During the early part of the present calendar year the Gamewell Fire-Alarm Telegraph Company erected in the fifth police precinct their new system of patrol telegraph and telephone service, consisting of 20 stations. By a subsequent arrangement, 5 of these stations are to be removed to the seventh precinct and 10 additional ones erected in the same precinct, so that the fifth and seventh will each have 15 sentry stations from which officers on patrol duty can, at any time, communicate by telephone with their respective station-houses. Citizens who are supplied with keys to these sentry stations may also call aid by means of a call telegraph box, at any time assistance may be needed in any part of the precinct.

This patrol telegraph as a system has been well matured and in every essential detail seems reliable, and must prove a valuable auxiliary in the discharge of both the ordinary and extraordinary duties of a well regulated police force. It has been tried in many cities both larger and smaller than Washington, and in every place where tried heartily approved. It comes to us not as an experiment, but like the fire-alarm telegraph or paid fire department, a real necessity of the age, and hence should, in my judgment, be extended into all the precincts as soon as

the revenues of the District will permit.

Much has been said during the last three or four years about putting the telegraph and telephone wires underground, and many experiments have been and are being tried for the accomplishment of this object; some of these experiments appear to be successful, while multitudes of

them have signally failed.

Nearly one year ago the Standard Underground Cable Company laid for this department two 6-wire cables from the central office to No. 4 engine-house on Virginia avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets southwest, and one 6-wire cable from central office to the Columbia Building on Four-and-a-half street. These cables are known as the "Waring Cable," and have been in constant use since they were laid, some for telephone service and others for both signal and alarm wires in the fire telegraph. Owing to a defective joint which was made on Four-and a half street, between C and D streets northwest, some trouble was experienced for awhile from an escape on two or three of the conductors, but after the removal of a small section of the cable where this poor joint had been made and the substitution of a perfect section of cable with proper joints, these cables have worked perfectly. I see no reason to doubt that with proper care in the manufacture and in laying, the Waring cable may be entirely successful.

The large number of signal boxes now being added to the fire-alarm telegraph will, it is thought, suffice for some years, but as rapidly as the revenues of the District will permit, all telephone stations now in use, or which may hereafter be used for fire-alarm stations, should be superseded by introducing in their place and stead the regular fire-alarm boxes, for the reason that no other device is so reliable and prompt in

transmitting alarms.

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During the year there were 147 alarms of fire, given by telegraph as follows: July, 22; August, 8; September, 6; October, 9; November, 12; December, 16; January, 15; February, 12; March, 14; April, 11; May, 10; June, 12; total 147. There were 5 general alarms, 3 second alarms, and 1 special alarm.

On seven different occasions during the year information was received at this office by telephone from private houses, and the information transmitted to the proper engine company of the existence of fire in certain localities, and the fires thus extinguished by a single company, without sounding an alarm.

Of the 147 alarms during the year, 132 came in from the signal boxes, 11 by telephone from police stations, 3 by telephone through the ex-

change, 1 by verbal report of a citizen.

Of the alarms sounded during the year, 139 were given through the

automatic repeater, 8 were given through the manual repeater.

There are seven fire districts: 52 alarms in the first district; 27 alarms in the second; 19 in the third; 14 in the fourth; 16 in the fifth; 10 in the sixth; 9 in the seventh.

The record shows that during the year 28 alarms were between midnight and 6 o'clock a.m.; 30 alarms between 6 o'clock a.m. and midday; 36 alarms between midday and 6 o'clock p. m., and 53 alarms be-

tween 6 o'clock p. m. and midnight.

In the work of subduing fires, in response to the alarms sent out from this office during the year, the records of the office show that the engines were absent from their respective houses 14 hours and 44 minutes during the month of July; 9 hours and 44 minutes in August; 5 hours and 42 minutes in September; 6 hours and 37 minutes in October; 7 hours and 36 minutes in November; 17 hours and 25 minutes in December; 11 hours and 50 minutes in January; 8 hours and 46 minutes in February; 8 hours and 57 minutes in March; 6 hours and 50 minutes in April; 13 hours and 31 minutes in May; 10 hours and 24 minutes in June; total, 121 hours and 36 minutes during the year. The greatest length of time out was 3 hours and 46 minutes, on the 17th of December, 1883. The shortest time out was 9 minutes, on the 6th of July, 1883. The average length of time out in subduing fires was 50 minutes.

From each of the following boxes one alarm each was received, to wit: 16, 19, 121, 123, 128, 135, 26, 212, 214, 216, 217, 34, 35, 36, 39, 42, 47, 431, 52, 54, 56, 613, 71, 72, 721. Two alarms each from the following: 13, 17, 127, 134, 141, 152, 23, 24, 32, 312, 314, 45, 416, 523, 612, 621, 712. Three alarms from each of the following: 12, 43, 136, 143, 213, 415, 31, 37, 315, 514. Four alarms each from the following: 14, 124, 131, 25, 51, 53, 731. Five alarms each from boxes 27, 62. Six alarms each from

boxes 126, 28. Eight alarms from box 125.

There were no alarms received during the year from either of the following boxes: 15, 18, 129, 132, 137, 142, 145, 151, 153, 215, 38, 41, 46, 412, 417, 421, 423, 432, 57, 58, 512, 513, 521, 527, 528, 61, 63, 64, 65, 614, 615, 73, 74, 75, 76.

In the discharge of police business by telephone through this office, 119,413 messages were sent and recorded in this office during the year, and quite as many messages were transmitted of which no records are made, so that it is quite safe to say that over 600 messages per day are transmitted through this department by telephone every day during the year, and that the business is constantly and rapidly on the increase.

By reference to last year's report it will be seen that 93,284 messages were recorded for that year, and 82,126 for the year previous; while for the single month of July, 1884, 15,395 messages were recorded (at the rate of 174,740 per annum), an increase of over 100 per cent. in two years. Last year there were 42 telephone earth circuits in this service, and 75 sets of telephones in use. The number of circuits has been increased to 50 and the telephones to 84 sets (exclusive of the patrol service).

A satisfactory arrangement has been made with the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company for the use of certain lines of poles both in the eastern and western sections of the city by which, within a few months, the greater portion of the telephone wires reported last year as in bad condition will be put in first rate working order. By this arrangement all the wires owned by the District which are near enough to these poles lines to be transferred will be placed on the top of said poles so as to be free as possible from interference with other wires.

The expenditures for support of the department for the year were as follows:

Salaries of employés	\$8 440 00
Auth of felenhouse and felenhous exposes corving	1 4.1" 00
Gaslight	136 65
TOTAGE	005 00
Blacksmithing	36 09
Washing	36 09
Washing	24 00
Carpeting and furniture	279 66
Electric trip for No. 5 engine-house Stationery and printing	75 00
	81 19
	206 48
Miscellaneous items	138 04
	100 04
Total	

My thanks are due, and hereby tendered, for the prompt compliance on your part with suggestions which I have made from time to time for increasing the efficiency of this service, and for the prompt support you have given to the department in every detail.

Thanks are also given to the superintendent, captain, and all officers of the Metropolitan police force for their hearty co-operation in every-

thing pertaining to this service.

The chief engineer and his assistants and each and every member of the fire department have been untiring in their best efforts to aid us in securing the greatest efficiency possible in the telegraphic and telephonic business of the department, and have our thanks and gratitude. The employés of this office have been painstaking, industrious, and efficient in the discharge of their several duties, and have my thanks for

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant, HENRY R. MILES,

General Superintendent Telegraph and Telephone Service. The Hon. Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

S.—REPORT OF THE GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

In obedience to your circular of October 1, 1884, I have the honor to submit the following data relating to the German Orphan Asylum.

At the end of last year (October 1, 1883) there were 31 orphans in the asylum, 2 of whom during the year, at the request of their relatives, were discharged from the institution. Up to the end of the year (October 1, 1883, to October 1, 1884) 17 new orphans were received into the asylum; so that on October 1, 1884, the number of orphans in the German Orphan Asylum was 39, 15 girls and 24 boys; the youngest is 22 months old, the oldest 15 years; 26 of the children frequent the public school in Uniontown; the rest receive preparatory instruction The appearance and health of the children are first-rate, and their behavior at home and in the school most satisfactory. There was in the German Orphan Asylum the past year no case of sickness.

Finances, October 1, 1883, to October 1, 1884.

INCOME.

In hands of the treasurer October 1, 1883	1,904 0	9
Total	7,657 8	6
EXPENSES.	•	_
Salaries of employés of asylum, repairs of buildings, insurance, expenses for children, &c Payment of last mortgage on the real estate of the asylum	2,003 8 2,000 0	8
Total In hands of treasurer October 1, 1884	4,003 8	8
	7 657 8	

The greater part of the necessary provisions is obtained by collections in the markets, and the asylum is further assisted by two ladies' societies, of which the Ladies' Aid Society contributed in household goods to the value of \$314.69, and the Ladies' Sewing Society contributed in clothing for the orphans to the value of \$409.76 during the year from October 1, 1883, to October 1, 1884.

A detailed account of the donations and gifts is in press, in pamphlet

form, and will be submitted as soon as on hand.

RECOMMENDATION.

The German Orphan Asylum is in possession of an area of 33 acres of land, in a very healthy location, and therefore capable of any expansion required. The building now occupied by the orphans is not well adapted for the purpose for which it is used, and at present even overcrowded. The society, with the help of some small Congressional appropriations, has been able to maintain the institution, and free its estate from all incumbrances, so that the property is now free of any debt, but it has been found impossible to raise the funds for the erection of new buildings fitted to the required purpose, and to accommodate the large number of orphans intrusted to the society for education. It is with this view that we invite the attention of the honorable the Commissioners of the District to the German Orphan Asylum, to beg for their help to get from Congress the necessary assistance towards the so necessary erection of a suitable building, and an annual appropriation thereafter.

In the last general meeting of the German Orphan Asylum Society, held on October 28, 1884, a resolution was unanimously adopted, that—

The directors are hereby authorized to have the charter of the society so amended as to provide that the real estate of the German Orphan Asylum, being now free from any incumbrance, neither the present Board of Directors, nor any future Board, or the society itself, shall ever have the power to borrow money on the estate of the asylum, but that the same shall be forever a free property belonging to the orphans, and be devoted to their support and education.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WEYSS,

Secretary German Orphan Asylum.

WASHINGTON, November 3, 1884.

The Hon. the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

In response to your circular, I have herewith the honor to submit to you the detailed account of the German Orphan Asylum, from the period of June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WEYSS,

Secretary German Orphan Asylum.

The Hon. THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Account of the German Orphan Asylum, June 30, 1883 to June 30, 1884.

RECEIPTS.

In hands of treasurer June 30, 1883	\$1,188	13
FICHIDEL LICKELS	510	00
Donations	E ~ 4	00
Confection boxes	41.4	52
Doard of Hall Orbhans	00	
		16
Supper at asylum	13	00
Total		
	2.755	66

EXPENSES.

Salaries and wages in asylum and farm		
Salaries and wages in asylum and farm Shoes and repairing Clothing	779	~ -
Clothing	129	04
	46	75
Medicines Provisions	29	30
Provisions Blacksmith's work	90	39
Horse doctor	49	93
Plastering, white-washing and pointing	7	60
Fire insurance	25	75
Coal	46	50
Furniture	110	58
Carpenter's work	7	90
Oil	98	70
Collecting	8	55
Interest on bonds	22	50
Harlware	79	00
Printing	14	52
Printing Horse and wagon	59	50
Horse and wagon	135	90

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 143

Harness. Feed. Cow and calf.	
	1,874 56
Receipts from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884	
In hands of treasurer July 1, 1884	881 10

JOHN E. WEYSS, Secretary German Orphan Asylum.

Washington, November 26, 1884.

T.—REPORT OF ST. ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

SAINT ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM, Washington, D. C., —, —, 1884.

Gentlemen: In reply to a request made from your office to give a statement of the workings of the asylum, I respectfully submit the fol-

lowing:

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, we received 114 children, 26 directly from the police, 17 orphans having lost either father or mother, 4 from the different hospitals directly, 3 on our door-step, and, as I have already said, I believe many of the remainder would be abandoned if not received into the asylum. Thirty-four of these children have been intrusted to wet-nurses employed out of the asylum, who are regularly visited by the sisters, and the asylum has to furnish everything for those infants, which is a heavy tax on the institution.

I think it advisable not to take your time repeating what I have already reported regarding the length of time, &c., it would be well to

have them nursed.

We are greatly indebted to the board of physicians for their gratuitous and untiring attention to the asylum.

Very respectfully.

SISTER ELIZABETH RELIHAN.

The Hon. Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Account of appropriation expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

V At -		
Wet-nursing of infants outside of the asylum	\$2,226	00
wet-nursing of infants outside of the asymm	595	93
Coal and wood	414	54
Groceries	932	74
Meat	000	
Bread		
Butter	100	
Flour and food	200	
Children's shoes.	63	53
·		
m - 1	5,000	00

U.—REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

For the year ending December 31, 1883, with the treasurer's report for the year 1884.

THE HOME, THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN R AND S.

Again day has been added unto day, until the completed circle has filled out the year, and to you who are interested in our work we bring our report. It is but a little here and a little there; but making by that little, we trust, so much less the sum of human misery in the world. In this hope we live and work; and taking "with solemn thankfulness our burden up," we humbly pray the guidance of the Holy Spirit that in the year to come the work that we essay to do may be well done.

For several years we have been considering the feasibility of establishing a Women's Exchange, having for its foundation the true principle of bringing into a higher estimation the ordinary avocations of woman, by making it possible for her to receive an appropriate remuneration for her work. The want of a fund, other than a few hundred dollars, has delayed the carrying out of this project, until we felt that if ever undertaken it must be this year. The question of means to carry it on will have to be met as it arises. The object of this enterprise should commend itself to every one, and we invite your special attention to the report of its committee upon another page.

We are thankful that the returning health of our president promises that we may have her valued presence at our meetings more frequently.

In the terribly sudden bereavement of our co-laborer, Mrs. George O. Little, we have feltourselves bereaved, and we extend to her our heartfelt sympathy. "The Lord sees, and the Lord comforts."

HOME REPORT.

The readers of our Annual Reports cannot but notice the similarity between one year and another. Should they complain of the same old story, what think they of those who are continually hearing it? is just the thing we have undertaken—hearing the stories of the needy and friendless, and in a measure relieving their necessities. Our only encouragement in our work is the pleasure we have in seeing the piteous faces brighten, and knowing that their sad and forlorn condition has been cheered by our help and sympathy.

Any poor woman without a shelter finds here a home for the night,

and many such have enjoyed its comforts.

One hundred and thirty-five have been cared for during the year, besides twelve infants in the nursery. Twelve women have been taken from the hospital while unable to work, and others, having paid their all elsewhere, have been provided with shelter for a few days and then sent rejoicing to their homes. One old lady was sent to her home in Mexico after a fruitless effort to adjust a claim which she felt she was entitled to. This was done by the special effort of the Matron, who has been unceasing in her labors, doing all in her power, with no rest from her cares for the past three years. Forty-two have found service places. A few women, trying to care for themselves, are accommodated here at a lower rate than they can obtain board elsewhere.

In August the plumbing of the building was put in sanitary condition at an expense of \$1,000; approved by the sanitary inspector of plumb-

ing.

We would express our gratitude for the many donations from individuals and churches. The names of donors will appear under the head, "Donations."

Come into this work. See the many who have been helped by this Home; hear the expressions of gratitude from those who have shared your love and sympathy when no other door was opened, and then will you realize the work that is being done, as no report can tell you.

The Home is open to visitors at any hour of the day. Come and see

for yourselves. All are welcome.

FOSTER HOME.

At the beginning of the year past there were in the Home but 17 children. There are now, at its close, 32; the average for the whole

time being 26.

In January scarlet fever, which was then prevailing in the city, entered the Home, and, although several children were ill with it, only There was also one severe case of pneumonia, but the little one entirely recovered. With these exceptions the health of the children

has been excellent.

In July a radical change was made in the school. It was considered best by the committee, in view of the fact that a large majority of the children were under eight years of age, to adopt the kindergarten system of instruction; and, therefore, while fully appreciating the ability and efficiency of the former teacher, Miss Weeks, they felt it necessary to dispense with her services in order to obtain those of a person conversant with the Kindergarten system. The result has been entirely satisfactory, the improvement and progress of the children proving the wisdom of the change.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Garrettson and Mrs. Grant we have had an excellent Sunday school, in which the children are faithfully instructed in the truths of the blessed Gospel of Christ. The children are also improving in their singing, which adds very much to the pleas-

ure of this Sunday afternoon service.

We gratefully acknowledge the many generous donations of kind friends, whose names appear elsewhere.

REPORT OF DEVOTIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Wednesday evening meetings have been sustained through the year with but two or three exceptions. Mr. Eddy conducted them the first half of the year with profit. He always came with heart tender and loving toward God, and expecting a blessing on the hour; which was often granted.

Since July Mr. Garrettson has had charge of the meetings. He is welcomed by the inmates as an old friend as well as a Christian helper. The simplicity and heartiness of the service make the hour a joy and

a blessing to all.

The singing has been made more effective through the kindness of a Christian sister, who plays the piano and helps with her voice.

The children from the Foster Home come in occasionally, and by their

presence inspire new life.

At the last meeting, when the question was asked, "How many wish to love Jesus?" eight or ten little hands testified to their desire. Shall we not trust that they will receive this precious Friend now? Mr. Garrettson also superintends the Sabbath school for the children. They are divided into five classes, with as many teachers, who are sowing seed for eternity. This, with the constant daily instruction by word and deed in the Home and in the school, if watered by the Holy Spirit, will result not only in good to the children, but in glory to our common Lord.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

We once more render our annual account of visits made to the poor and sick of the city, and have proved the truth of the saying, that in blessing others we have ourselves been blessed. Our committee have made over 200 visits, have distributed \$276, have given away a large number of garments, new and old, and have found employment for 23

Donations of money and clothing have been received from the following persons: Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Windom, the Young Ladies' Aid Society of New York Avenue Church, and many others.

REPORT OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The close of another year calls upon us to submit our annual report. The same helping hand which has sustained us in the past, still supports and enables us to continue the work for the good of those who are no longer able to fight the battle of life; those who are rendered helpless through the feebleness of old age; who have strayed from the path of rectitude and virtue; those who, though able to support themselves, fail to find employment—all these have been cared for, shown the rewards of a pure life, and in many cases poor girls have been assisted to positions where they have been able to maintain self-respect, and to be useful to themselves and to the world. We rejoice more and more that our association has been one of so great usefulness, and we hope while poverty and distress fill the world, that it may continue to assist, elevate, and strengthen those who are so much in need of our assistance. We must believe in the riches of His grace, in the unfailing fervor of His love, who is able to

Melt the darkness, the coldness warm, The lost restore, the ill transform.

There have been admitted to the Home during the last year from the District, 40; Virginia, 35; Illinois, 2; Alabama, 3; Maryland, 29; Massachusetts, 5; Pennsylvania, 6; New York, 2; Kansas, 1; Georgia, 1; Florida, 1; Dakota, 1; England, 4; Canada, 3; Ireland, 2; making 135. Of this number twelve were young mothers with babes, their ages ranging from twelve days to four weeks, making in all 147.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

This committee have examined and audited the monthly accounts of the treasurer, and find them correct. We have made our appeal to Congress for the usual appropriation of \$5,000, and confidently trust to ts allowance. The plumbing repairs deemed necessary by a majority of the board, and advised by the sanitary officers of the District, drew largely from our funds, which will make economy more necessary, as well as larger contributions from the friends of the association and stronger appeals and effort on the part of its managers.

Your committee hope to call the attention of the Commissioners of the District to the desirability of adding to the present Home building, making it conform to the original plan, and so enlarge our sphere of

REPORT OF MEDICAL ADVISERS.

We are happy to state that we have had very little sickness during the past year.

Two deaths have occurred—an infant eleven days old, brought here a few hours before its death, and a child in the Foster Home from scarlet

fever.

Owing to prompt isolation and the incessant care and watchfulness of the matron the disease was held in check, and from the first four orig-

inal cases no contagion was spread among the forty children.

During the past six years there have been but seven deaths in the three departments of the Home. One of these was a woman over 90 years of age, another over 60, while three were infants hereditarily diseased.

We consider this a sufficient testimonial to the efficient management

of the Home.

Take, then, the threads of this varied skein into the hands of your thought. Their color is but somber, yet, in the light of eternity, they gather a brightness not their own. There is an encouragement to us in that something has been done, and for others; many of whose lives are overshadowed by clouds of want, of bereavement, of sickness, of hopes unfulfilled, and promises broken. The mistakes—the failure to be and to do all that we wished to be and to do—are all together bound up with our hopes, our prayers, and our tears before the Throne, and as we look out to the coming year—

"We gather strength and hope anew;
For well we know His patient love perceives
Not what we did, but what we strove to do;
And though the full, ripe ears are sadly few,
He will accept our sheaves."

C. A. WEED, Secretary.

Treasurer's report from January 1, 1883, to January 1, 1884.

To balance of private funds, January 1,				_
1883 Balance of Government funds, January 1, 1883 Home board Register Donations Collections Women's Exchange Sale of old bedstead Government appropriation	93 00	By Home expenses Fuel and gas Salaries and wages Plumbing Furniture and dry goods Special charities Women's Exchange Repairs Drugs City tax Funeral expenses Printing Insurance Books Sodding Miscellaneous Balance private funds Balance Government funds Total	10 34 3 848	09 00 75 66 00 75 30 69 50 00 00 00 89 75 50 23 59

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Campbell, Mrs. William F. Cowen, Mrs. B. R. Fales, Mrs. J. T. Grant, General U. S. Mahon, Mrs D. W. Pomeroy, Mrs. S. C. Stickney, Mrs. William.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Bailey, Mrs. Abbie N. Banfield, Judge. Banfield, Mrs. E. G. Banfield, Miss Annie F. Banfield, Miss Helen F. Berry, Mrs. Mary Berringer, Mrs. Victor. Barnum, Mrs. J. R. C. Bigelow, Mrs. B. F. Bigelow, Mrs. Otis. Bent, Miss C. R. Blanchard, Mrs. J. M. Bridge, Mrs. H. Bruen, Mrs. Dr. Campbell, Mr. William. Campbell, Mr. W. H Campbell, Mrs. L. C. Campbell, Mrs. L. C.
Chickering, Mrs. Dr.
Clarke, Mrs. Z. R.
Copenhaver, Mrs. G.
Colyer, Mrs. Viucent.
Cooke, Mrs. H. D.
Craig, Mrs. Robert.
Craig, Miss Catherine.
Craig, David Mahon.
Craig, Palent Cooking Craig, Robert Goodwin. Denham, Miss Julia B. Drake, Mrs. Chief Justice. Dykeman, Mrs. W. R. Emery, Mrs. M. G. Evans, Mrs. John O. Fay, Mrs. Prof. Fales, Mrs. J. T. French, Mrs. E. B. Fugitt, Mrs. James. Gallandet, Mrs. E. M. Grant, Mrs. U. S. Green, Mrs. J. M. Gnuton, Dr. William. Gray, Mrs. M. M. Hall, Mrs. G. A. Hansell, Miss E. L. Howard, Mrs. O. O. Hosnier, Mrs. A. A. Jewell, Mrs. C. B. Jones, Mrs. T. J. Kelly, Mrs. Joseph T. Langdon, Mrs. Le Droit. Lewis, Mrs. J. C. Linch, Mrs. William J.

McGowan, Mrs. John. Mills, Miss Eva. Mitchell, Mrs. S. S. Moore, Mrs. C. W. Moore, Mrs. C. W.
Mulliken, Mrs.
Newman, Mrs. J. R.
Painter, Mrs. U. H.
Parker, Mrs. J. W.
Parker, Mrs. Lillie.
Parker, Mrs. Lir.
Parker, Mrs. Dr. Peter
Patch, Mrs. G. B.
Pitts, Mrs. H.
Pangeroy, Hay S. C. Pomeroy, Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, Mrs. S. C. Pratt, Mr. A. S. Paxton, Rev. John R. Paxtou, Mrs. John R. Rankin, Mrs. J. E. Reed, Mrs. H. W. Reihl, Mrs. A. Russell, Mrs. A. W. Stroug, Mrs. Justice. Sanford, Mrs. F. C. Schenck, Mrs. Searle, Mrs. H. R. Smith, F. H. Smith, Mrs. F. H. Smith, Mrs. J. C. Suyder, Mrs. F. B. Somers, Mrs. J. W. Spencer, Mrs. H. C. Stickney, Mrs. F. H. Stickney, Mrs. William. Sunderland, Mrs. Byron. Sunderland, Miss Laura. Tuttle, Mrs. L. D. Tasker, Mrs. A. P. Temple, Mrs. M. G. Temple, Edward Thompson, Mrs. J. W. Thompson, Miss Thayer, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. C. A. Wight, Mrs. O. C. Wilson, Mrs. Thomas. Wilkinson, Mrs. M. G. Wright, Mrs. H. J. Warner, Mrs. B. H. Wynkoop, Rev. T. S.

SUSTAINING MEMBERS.

Ames, Mrs. J. G. Bailey, Mrs. C. B. Brown, Mrs. J. Sayles Butler, Mrs. J. G. Campbell, Mrs. Wm. H. Emery, Mrs. M. G. Edmondson, Charles. Foster, Mrs. John W. Kibbey, Mrs. W. B.	\$5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 10 00 5 00 5 00 5 00	Rodgers, Mrs. Admiral J. Strong, Mrs. Justice 1 Smith, Mrs. J. I. 1 Smith, Miss E. C. 1 Thompson, Mrs. J. W. 1 Thompson, Wm. 1 Thompson, Mrs. Wm. 1	6 00 5 00
Kibbey, Miss Lenman, Mrs. J. T Mahon, Mrs. D. W	5 00 25 00		5 00 5 00
AN	NUAL I	MEMBERS.	
Alexander, Mrs. M. C. Auld, Miss Mary. Auld, Miss Susie Avery, Mrs. C. L. Berry, Mrs. Mary Barry, Miss A Bunker, Mrs. Burch, Mrs. Joseph Bridge, Mrs. Lillian Bartlett, Miss Hattie Blasland, Mrs. Wm. Copenhaver, Mrs. M. A Chapin, Mrs. M. M. Cochrane, Mrs. C. E Catliu, Mis. M. E Chiadsey, Mrs. James Crittenden, Mrs. Dwight, Mr. T. F Dyer, Mrs. Geo Denham, Miss Kate Dudley, Mrs. S. P Frost, Mrs. S. P Frost, Mrs. S. P Frost, Mrs. G. D. Foss, Mrs. Everett O Freeman, Mrs. Nath; Fox, Mrs. Albert Fitzgerald, Miss Belle Green, Mrs. Ledwin Goodall, Miss Gove, Mrs. W. B.	\$1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 3 00 1 00 1 00 1 00	McCarty, Mrs. D. McKnight, Mrs. M. H Massen, Mrs. E. C McCaffrey, Mrs. M. F McDowell, Miss F. G McFarland, Mrs. N. C Nordhoff, Mrs. Chas Power, Mrs. Frederick Parsons, Mrs. T. W Pratt, Mrs. E. A Richards, Mrs. Prof. Richardson, Mrs. Frank Ricketts, Mrs. Gen Robbins, Mrs. N. A Robbins, Mrs. James Rohrer, Mrs. M. M. Rice, Miss Isabella Redway, Mrs. George Roose, Mrs. W. S Skinner, Mrs. A Spear, Mrs. A Spear, Mrs. Ellis Salmon, Mrs. A Spear, Mrs. Ellis Salmon, Mrs. A Sevenson, Mrs. Mary Stier, Mrs. H. C Smith, Mrs. Shelton, Mrs. C Swinth, Mrs. Shelton, Mrs. C Swinth, Mrs. Shelton, Mrs. C Sunth, Mrs. Shelton, Mrs. C Sunth, Mrs. Shelton, Mrs. C Sunth, Mrs. Shelton, Mrs. C Sunmy, B. W	1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00
Gove, Mrs. W. B. Garratt. Mrs. M. J. Hatch, Miss S. H. Henderson, Mrs. H. Hannilton, Mrs. F. E. Hanson, Miss Kate. Johnson, Mrs. Dr. Jewell, Mrs. C. B. Jewell, Miss J. V. Kearfoot, Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. J. S. Kellogg, Mrs. Dr. Geo Kennedy, Mrs. J. G. C. Kent, Mrs. Alexander Keene, Mrs. T. P. Lamb, Mrs. D. S. Little, Mrs. G. O. Lehman, Mrs. LaFetra, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Dr.	1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00	Summy, Mrs. B. W Snmmy, Miss Susie Summy, E. W., jr Taylor, Mrs. E. F	

150 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of treasurer of Women's Christian Association of Washington, D. C., for year ending December 31, 1884.

EXF	EXPENDITURES.		
Salaries am Special cha Fuel and gr Women's E House furn Drugs. Printing. Plumbing Repairs Dry goods. Insurance. Funeral exy Miscellance Balance pri cember 31 Balance G United St			30 00 34 00 08 50 30 25 00 50
Total	otal	8, 529	13

FORM OF A BEQUEST TO THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

I give and bequeath to the Women's Christian Association of the District of Columbia, chartered under an act of Congress "To provide for the creation of corporations in the District of Columbia by general law," approved May 5, 1870, the sum of to be applied to the uses and purposes of said association.

CHARTER.

This certifies that we, Mrs. William Stickney, Mrs. John C. Smith, Mrs. Z. Richards, Mrs. S. C. Jones, Mrs. George A. Hall, Mrs. J. C. Lewis, Mrs. H. D. Barr, Mrs. C. A. Weed, Mrs. H. Pitts, and Mrs. J. N. Whitney, and our associates, desire to form ourselves into a body politic and corporate, under the name or title of "The Women's Christian Association."

The objects of this association are to afford relief and aid to the destitute, work for those seeking employment, homes for the homeless, sympathy for the friendless, to reform and restore the fallen, and bestow such Christian benevolence upon the needy as our means will allow.

Undenominational in our faith and practice, we would follow the sublime example of our Divine Master, whose charities embraced all alike.

This charter is sought under the third section of an act of Congress "To provide for the creation of corporations in the District of Columbia by general law," approved

The number of directors for the first year, and until otherwise provided, including the officers, will be twenty-five. [SEAL.]

	MRS. W. STICKNEY,
[SEAL.]	President.
[SEAL.]	Mrs. J. C. SMITH.
SEAL.	MRS. Z. RICHARDS.
[SEAL.]	MRS. S. C. JONES.
[SEAL.]	MRS. GEORGE A. HALL.
[SEAL.]	MRS. J. C. LEWIS.
[SEAL,]	MRS. H. D. BARR.
[SEAL.]	MRS. C. A. WEED.
[SEAL.]	MRS. H. PITTS.
Dated at Washington Green	MRS. J. N. WHITNEY.
Dated at Washington City this thirteenth day of	f December, A. D. 1870.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, County of Washington, 88:

I, Edmund F. Brown, a notary public in and for the county and District aforesaid, authorized by law to take acknowledgments, &c., do hereby certify that the abovenamed Mrs. William Stickney, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. Z. Richards, Mrs. S. C. Jones, Mrs. George A. Hall, Mrs. J. C. Lewis, Mrs. H. D. Barr, Mrs. C. A. Weed, Mrs. H. Pitts, and Mrs. J. N. Whitney, all of whom are personally known to me to be the persons who executed the foregoing certificate of charter, personally appeared before me in the county aforesaid, and acknowledged the same to be their act and deed for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal this

thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1870.

[SEAL.]

EDMUND F. BROWN, Notary Public.

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

Actuated by a desire to improve the moral, intellectual, and spiritual condition of women in this District, and of strangers among us, and impressed with the importance of concentrated effort in accomplishing these objects, we do hereby adopt, for our united government, the following constitution:

ARTICLE I .- NAME AND OBJECT.

SECTION 1. The name of this association shall be "The Women's Christian Association of the District of Columbia."

SEC 2 The object of this association shall be the improvement of the moral, social, and spiritual condition of women, by ways and means hereinafter designated.

ARTICLE II.-MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. The members of this association shall consist of four classes-honorary, life, sustaining, and annual.

Sec. 2. Any person can become an honorary member by the payment of \$100 within one year.

Sec. 3. Any person can become a life member by the payment of \$25 at any one

Sec. 4. Any person can become a sustaining member by the annual payment of \$5

Sec. 5. Any person may become an annual member of this association by the payment of \$1 or more.

ARTICLE III. - OFFICERS.

. Section 1. The officers of this association shall be elected at each annual meeting, and shall consist of president, five or more vice-presidents, a secretary, treasurer, and register, who shall also serve as collector. These officers, with two members of each committee, shall constitute the board of managers.

Sec. 2. The president shall preside at all business meetings of the association and executive board. When she is absent, one of the vice-presidents, or some one chosen

by the members present, shall take her place.
Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the secretary to conduct the general correspondence, file all letters received, retain copies of all letters written by her, recording the same in a book kept for the purpose, and prepare the annual report, aided by the chairman of each committee. The secretary shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the association and board of managers, notify all officers of their election, inform committees of their appointment, and keep a complete record of the name and residence.

Src. 4. The treasurer shall receive all moneys subscribed or donated for any and every branch of the association, keeping a list of the names of the donors and subscribers, and disbursing the funds of the association, under the direction of the board of managers, and make a monthly report to the board and an annual report to the

association.

SEC. 5. The register shall record the names of members present at the regular meetings of the association, and shall collect and record all membership fees and pay to the treasurer, keeping an accurate list of the names, divided (in accordance with section 1, Article II) under four heads, for the honorary, life, sustaining, and annual membership, with the address of each member.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. There shall be a public anniversary meeting of this association in January of each year, when every effort shall be exerted to make the occasion pleasant and profitable to all. Reading of annual reports to precede addresses, &c.

SEC. 2. The annual meeting to be held on the first Tuesday in January, to which all members are invited. The officers and managers shall be elected for the ensuing

year, and the annual reports of committees presented.

SEC. 3. The board of managers shall meet the first Tuesday in each month, at 1 o'clock p. m. Thirteen members shall constitute a quorum, except during the summer months, when the members present at the meeting may transact ordinary business at discretion.

Sec. 4. Special meetings may be called by the President, or, in her absence, by one of the vice-presidents or secretary, or by the request of three members of the board.

SEC. 5. All business meetings to be preceded by devotional exercises.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. The standing committees shall each be composed of three or more members, the chairman of which shall be appointed annually by the president, with the advice and consent of the board of managers, the other members being appointed by

SEC. 2. Standing committees shall meet once a month, and at the call of their chair-

ARTICLE VI.

It shall be the duty of the members generally, so far as possible, to seek out young women taking up their residence in the District, and bring them under the influence of this association, to instruct others in its objects and welfare, to attend its meetings, and engage in its operations.

ARTICLE VII.

This constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any general meeting of the association.

Amendment to Article III, Section 1.

The officers of this association shall be elected at each annual meeting, and shall consist of president, five or more vice-presidents, a secretary, treasurer, and register, who shall serve as collector, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the association, or until their successors are appointed and qualified. -Adopted at the annual meeting, December 15, 1881.

AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE III, SECTION 1.

The treasurer shall serve continuously until her successor shall be elected.—Acopted at the annual meeting, January 15, 1884.

BY-LAWS.

I. Order of business .- Reading the Scripture and prayer; reading of minutes of previous meeting; reading of treasurer's report; reading of the secretary's report; re-

ports of standing committees; unfinished business; new business; roll call.

II. Committees.—There shall also be appointed the following committees: (1.) Finance committee; (2) women's exchange committee; (3) home committee; (4) foster home committee; (5) visiting committee; (6) devotional committee; (7) purchasing committee; (8) reception committee; (9) committee on repairs.

(1.) Finance.—Who shall devise means for obtaining the necessary funds for the

association, make investments, and andit the accounts of the treasurer.

(2.) Women's exchange.-Who shall have the entire supervision and direction of the sewing room and bazaar, receiving orders for work, giving employment to those who apply, and furnishing work for the relief of the poor, as the individual applying may be competent to perform, receiving and paying to the treasnrer all moneys for work done; also paying to those employed what they deem just and right.

(3.) Home.—Who shall have charge of this branch of labor, providing a suitable

matron, by the direction and approval of the board, who will faithfully manage household matters, directing the iumates so that every one may have some employment, and whose duty it shall be to report any case of insubordination to the board.

(4.) Foster Home.—Who shall superintend the care of the children, furnishing suitable garments when needed, and deciding all cases to be received or rejected; providing a matron, by the direction and approval of the Board, who will faithfully direct and train the children; have a general supervision of their comfort, bodily,

mental, and spiritual.

(5.) Visiting committee.—To whom all cases of destitution outside of the Home shall be referred for visitation, and who shall be empowered to relieve such as may be deserving and suffering; and also to read the Scriptures and pray with those who will receive it, after providing for their bodily necessities.

(6.) Devotional committee. - Who shall arrange for all devotional meetings, and provide a leader for each regular prayer meeting, and also give special attention to the spiritual interests of the Home, appointing special meetings when, in the opinion of the majority of the committee, it is deemed best; also to institute neighborhood prayer meetings, if in their judgment advisable.

(7.) Purchasing committee.—Whose duty it shall be to purchase dry-goods, furniture, groceries, fuel, and stores for the institution. All bills presented for payment shall

be approved by one or more of this committee.

(8.) Reception committee.-Whose duty it shall be to decide as to the fitness of all persons applying for admission to the Home, either temporarily or permanently.

(9.) Committee on repairs.—Whose duty it shall be to keep the buildings and grounds

in order.

III. In case of neglect in any officer, the majority of the Board of Managers may declare the office of such offender vacant. Members of the Board absenting themselves from the meetings will be fined twenty cents for each absence, to be collected by the

IV. These by-laws may be altered or temporarily suspended by a vote of two-thirds

of the members present at any regular quarterly meeting of the association.

BOARD OF MANAGERS FOR 1884.

President.—Mrs. Justice Strong, 1411 H street.

Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. S. C. Pomeroy, 1339 K street northwest; Mrs. E. M. Gallandet, Kendall Green; Mrs. J. W. Thompson, 1419 I street; Mrs. Admiral John Rodgers; Mrs. William Stickney, 601 M street; Mrs. Le Droit Langdon, Le Droit Park; Mrs. J. G. Ames, corner Thirteenth and Q streets.

Secretary.—Mrs. C. A. Weed, 1412 I street.
Treasurer.—Mrs. Josephine Chester, 1016 Eleventh street.

Register .- Mrs. C. B. Jewell, 2 Iowa Circle.

Finance committee.—Mrs. S. C. Pomeroy; Mrs. J.W. Thompson; Mrs. J.W. Chickering, Kendall Green; Miss E. C. Smith, 226 New Jersey avenne southeast.

Reception committee.—Mrs. James Robbins, 1314 Vermont avenne.

Home committee.—Mrs. S. P. French, 1224 O street; Mrs. E. Whittlesey, University Hill, Mrs. D. D. Wille, Mrs. C. O. Lit. Hill; Mrs. P. E. Wilson, 514 Third street; Mrs. Admiral John Rodgers; Mrs. G. O. Little, 216 I street; Mrs. James Robbins, 1314 Vermont avenne; Mrs. N. C. McFarland, 1326 I street; Mrs. Justice Woods, 1122 Vermont avenue; Mrs. Nathaniel Freeman, 914 French street.

Foster Home committee.—Mrs. T. P. Keene, 1004 O street; Miss S. A. Hatch, corner Sixteenth street and Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. N. A. Robbins. 1609 Thirteenth street; Mrs. Otis Bigelow, 1501 Eighteenth street; Mrs. William H. Campbell, 1680 Thirty-first street; Mrs. J. G. Ames, corner Thirteenth and Q streets; Mrs. T. T. Crittendon, 5823 Versett, Mrs. J. G. Ames, corner Thirteenth and Q streets; Mrs. T. T. Crittendon, 5823 Versett, Mrs. J. D. Labourg, 1100 Ninth street.

tenden, 823 Vermont avenne; Mrs. H. P. Lehman, 1100 Ninth street.

Visiting committee.— Mrs. M. A. Copenhaver, 1226 Fourteenth street; Mrs. M. J. Garrett, 740 Seventh street southeast; Miss J. Scott, 604 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. David M. M. M. J. J. Scott, 604 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs.

Derofional committee.—Mrs. B. R. Catlin, 1737 Thirteenth street; Mrs. M. Chapin, 1662 Thirteenth street; Mrs. M. Copenhaver, 1226 Fourteenth street; Mrs. Horace White, 1325 Riggs street; Mrs. Nathaniel Freeman, 914 French street.

Purchasing committee.—Mrs. T. P. Keene; Mrs. N. A. Robbins; Mrs. S. P. French; Mrs. Admiral Podesor. David McKnight.

Admiral Rodgers.

Committee on repairs .- Mrs. James Robbins; Mrs. S. P. French.

Medical advisers. - Dr. Mary Parsons, 734 Eleventh street; Mrs. Dr. M. D. Spackman, 1634 Sixteenth street.

Consulting physician .- Dr. J. Tabor Johnson, 937 New York avenue.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE.

The Board of Managers of the Women's Christian Association called a meeting on November 12, 1883, for the purpose of considering the establishment of a Women's Exchange in Washington.

A committee of young ladies was appointed to carry on the enterprise, subject to the approval of the Board. Since that time the work has gone on as follows:

Rooms were obtained at 817 Fourteenth street northwest, November 28, and the Exchange was opened immediately, under the auspices of the Women's Christian

Association.

The undertaking was well advertised in the daily papers, and as a consequence the rooms were soon filled with a great variety of articles, useful, ornamental, and edible. Two members of the committee were detailed to be present each day, from 10 to 12 o'clock, to receive articles brought for sale and to attend to customers. Rules for the management of the Exchange have been adopted, and will be found at the close of this report.

The dressmaking and plain sewing department seems, thus far, to be a success. The wages paid to sewing women are \$2.25, \$3, and \$4 per week, according to the merit of the work done. Seven women have been employed at various times, and as the work

is only done by order, the number varies each week.

The Exchange has also furnished work to women to be done at their homes, and some of the articles made are now at the rooms for sale. It is hoped that many women may be helped in this way.

Some very fine work has also been sent in; embroidered pillow shams, infants'

dresses, tidies, and handkerchiefs, which have been much admired.

Many beautiful specimens of painting and colored embroidery have come in since

The cake department has been especially popular with our patrons. A lady who sends cake to be sold earned, in one week, \$24. Fresh doughnuts are often to be found at the rooms.

Orders are constantly coming in for cake, and the preserve department presents a

tempting array.

Much interest is manifested in the success of the enterprise, and we only ask for a continuance of that same kind interest to make the coming year a prosperous and, we hope, a happier one to many needy women.

Memberships from \$1 to \$5 will be gladly received.

Officers of the Exchange. - Chairman, Mrs. A. P. Westcott; vice-chairman, Miss F. Woods; secretary, Miss F.E. Chickering; corresponding secretary, Miss E. Alley; treasurer, Miss M. Ballantyne.

Women's Exchange Committee.—Miss E. Alley, 926 Fifteenth street; Miss Ballantyne, 1328 Vermont avenue; Miss Carter, The Hamilton; Miss Chickering, Kendall Green; Miss Childs, 1304 Connecticut avenue; Miss Condict, 1508 Thirtcenth street; Miss Crittenden, 823 Vermont avenne; Miss Dawes, 1632 Rhode Island avenne; Miss Egglesten, 601 E street; Miss Gallaudet, Kendall Green; Miss James, 1412 I street; Miss Jewell, 2 Iowa Cirele; Miss Kennedy, 205 New Jersey avenne; Miss Lemman, 1100 Twelfth street; Mrs. O'Rielly; Miss L. Patterson, 919 I street; Miss Pentland, 609 M street; Miss Riddle, 1160 Thirteenth street; Miss Rodgers, 1733 N street; Miss Shellabarger, 812 Seventeenth street; Miss Spofford, 1621 Massachusetts avenue; Miss Stone, 1339 L street; Miss J. D. Strong, 1411 H street; Miss J. Strong, 1411 H street; Miss I. Thompson, 1419 I street; Mrs. A. P. Westcott, 1416 Twentieth street; Mrs. Wight, Kendall Green; Miss F. Woods, 1122 Vermont avenue.

Advisory committee. - Mrs. J. C. McFarland; Mrs. C. A. Weed; Mrs. E. Whittlesey;

Mrs. L. L. Crounse; Mrs. Justice Wood; Miss E. C. Smith.

RULES.

1. Any needy woman may enter her work for sale at the Exchange, subject to the rules of the society.

2. A commission of 10 per cent. is charged on all articles sold. 3. All work is received subject to the approval of the committee.

4. Wax and feather flowers, hair and leather work, splatter and splinter work, and card board are too perishable and unsalable to be accepted.

5. All articles will be returned, at the owner's expense, if unsold at the end of six months, unless the consignor authorizes them sold at the discretion of the managers. 6. The society does not hold itself responsible for losses, having taken all reasonable precantion against fire and theft.

7. All letters containing information about articles sent to the Exchange should be addressed to the society, inclosing stamp for reply.

8. In the cake and preserve department there is a standard, and none can enter them without first sending samples of their work.

9. No preserves will be received before October 1 or after April 1. 10. No worsted goods will be received after May 1.

11. Consignors must put the price on the articles they send, these prices being subject to revision by a competent committee. *The consignor must also put a minimum price upon any article, which in every case will be respected by the committee.

12. Consignors desiring articles returned by mail must take all risks.

DONATIONS.

Donations to the Home and Foster Home, including those for Thanksgiving and Christmas, consisting of dry-goods, books, clothing, lumber, regetables, meats, provisions, carpets, stores, hardware, china, coke, magazines, papers, furniture, fire-wood, toys, and all kinds of useful articles, were received from the following persons and other friends:

Mrs. J. G. Ames.	Mrs. Orme.
Mrs, Oscar Baker.	Miss A. D. Palmer.
Mrs, Otis Bigelow,	Mrs. S. C. Pomeroy.
Miss Blackfan,	Mrs. E. A. Pratt.
Miss Crittenden.	Mrs. Admiral Rodgers.
Mrs. C. E. Cochrane.	Mr. James Robbins.
Mrs. Wm. Campbell.	Mrs. James Robbins.
Mrs. T. T. Crittenden.	Mrs. N. A. Robbins.
Mrs. J. W. Chickering.	Mr. C. F. Riley.
Mr. Christie.	Mrs. Ridgway.
Mr. W. W. Corcoran.	Miss Reeder.
Judge Drake.	Mr. Rupert.
Mrs. N. Freeman.	Miss Shady.
Mrs. S. P. French.	Mrs. Judge Strong.
Mr. William Galt.	Mr. Summy.
Mr. Hall,	Mrs. Smith.
Miss Herens.	Mrs. C. A. Weed.
Mrs. Henderson,	Mrs. General Whittlesey
Mrs. William Hillyer.	Mrs. Windom.
Mrs. T. P. Keene.	Mr. Wetzell.
Mrs. Lucas.	Willing Workers, Congregational Church.
Mount Zion Church.	Young Ladies' Aid Society, New York
Mrs. N. C. McFarland.	Ayonno Church.
Mrs. D. W. Mahon.	Dead-Letter Office: Books, magazines, and
Mrs. A. Murray.	neners
Mrs. Morrell.	Kennebeck Ice Company, 15 pounds of ice
Mr. Oyster.	daily.

CHURCH COLLECTIONS, ETC.

	\$20	00
Mount Zion New York Avenue	*69	00
		00
Proceeds of an entertainment at Hamilton House	16	00
Proceeds of an entertainment at Hamilton House Western Presbyterian Church (Thanksgiving)	17	51
Western Presbyterian Church (Thanksgiving) First Presbyterian Church (Thanksgiving))	
First Presbyterian Church (Thanksgiving) Hamline (Thanksgiving)	14	477
Grace (Thanksgiving)	(41
McKendree (Thanksgiving)	1	
Mount Zion (Thanksgiving)	73	80
Mount Zion (Thanksgiving)	13	30
Congregational (Thanksgiving)		

V.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR AND MEASURER OF WOOD, POTOMAC DISTRICT.

Washington, D. C., November 1, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report that during the year ending June 30, 1884, I inspected and measured 14,977 cords of wood, classified as follows:

	Corus
	12,0714
Pine	1.8631
Pine Oak	2,000

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	Cords.
Mixed	4571
Hickory	5851
Total	$14,977\frac{8}{8}$

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. JONES,

Inspector and Measurer of Wood for the Potomac District. The Commissioners.

W.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR AND MEASURER OF WOOD, ANACOSTIA DISTRICT.

Washington, D. C., October 14, 1884.

Gentlemen: Please find inclosed statement, as requested by your circular letter of October 1, 1884.

Very respectfully,

A. W. EATON,

Inspector and Measurer of Wood, Anacostia District, District of Columbia.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Report of number of cords of wood measured in Anacostia district for year ending June 30, 1884.

	Pine.	Oak.	Hickory.
1883.			
July	6724	863	
August	7713	1571	
September	7723	1063	
	454	2223	2
November. December.	3×33	701	
DOCUMBEL	$260\frac{1}{2}$	148%	3
1884.			
January			
February	1203	317	
	2098	893	
	4188	67#	
May	7331	2205	
une	7105	1658	1
	5, 5167	1, 3667	6
Total number of cords measured			

X.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR AND MEASURER OF WOOD, ROCK CREEK DISTRICT.

WEST WASHINGTON, D. C., November 3, 1884.

The Commmissioners of the District of Columbia:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the instructions contained in the letter from your office of October —, 1884, I have the honor to report as follows:

During the year beginning July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1884, I inspected and measured 6,707 cords of wood, of which about equal quantities came from Maryland and Virginia.

Very respectfully,

HENRY BURROWS,

Inspector and Measurer of Wood for Rock Creek District.

Y.—REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF FLOUR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my report for amount of flour inspected since October 1, 1883, to June 1, 1884.

Barrels.
100, 302
1. 426
546 1,758
1,758
104,032

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WELCH,

Flour Inspector, Washington, D. C.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Z.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FLOUR, GEORGETOWN.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., October 28, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: The number of barrels of flour inspected by me for the year ending June 30, 1884, is 56,948.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. F. STAUB,

Flour Inspector for Georgetown, D. C.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

a.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF LUMBER, WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to submit the following report of the lumber inspected and measured by us for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884:

June 30, 1884:	Feet.
Yellow pine	13, 273, 530
Yellow pine	70, 372
Cypress	215, 211
Poplar	4,927
Basswood	
Black walnut	01,000
Cherry	
Ash	200,000

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	reet.
Oak	10, 410
	14 995 000

Respectfully submitted,

E. L. HARBAUGH, E. CHAMPLIN, GEO. Z. COLISON,

Inspectors and Measurers of Lumber.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

b.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF LUMBER, GEORGE-TOWN.

Georgetown, October 16, 1884.

Gentlemen: I beg leave to submit my report as inspector and measurer of lumber for the port of Georgetown for the year ending June 30, 1884.

	T. C.C.
Yellow pine	3,784,221
Cypress	98, 112
Oak	33,731
Walnut	

I would have sent my report in sooner if I had not made a mistake

in your date, taking the 5th for the 30th.

Respectfully,

C. THOMAS,

Inspector.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

c.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

[Office of Trustees of Public Schools, Franklin Building.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your communication of the 1st ultimo, asking for any recommendations this Board might deem advisable, with the object of increasing the efficiency of our public schools, the following is submitted:

For the school year ended June 30, 1884.

	Divis	Total.	
	No. 1 to No. 6.	Nos. 7 and 8.	Total.
Whole number of pupils enrolled Average number of pupils enrolled Average number of pupils in daily attendance Whole number of teachers employed.	21, 207 16, 630 14, 411 371	9, 181 7, 237 6, 907 154	30, 388 23, 867 21, 318 525

The accommodations for the schools of the eight divisions are still to some extent unsuitable and inadequate. The high schools have already been filled with pupils, and there will be a demand for more room at the beginning of the next year. In the first six divisions thirty rooms are now rented for the use of schools below the high-school grade, and a number of schools are occupying basement rooms that are damp, dark, and unwholesome.

In the seventh and eighth divisions forty rooms are used to accommodate eighty schools. The basement rooms in the Stevens, Miner, Lincoln, Randall, and John F. Cook buildings are damp, dark, illy-ventilated, and inconvenient for school purposes. The Stevens and Chamberlain buildings should be replaced by other buildings because of their generally poor and even unsafe condition. Two buildings, containing fifteen school rooms, are rented. The high school of the seventh and eighth divisions is seriously incommoded for want of room, and should be accommodated in a separate building especially adapted for its use and sufficiently large to provide properly for its increasing membership.

An appropriation is needed for the purchase of sites and the erection of proper school buildings to supply the wants of the schools, as stated

above.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. BROOKS, Chairman of Committee. WM. H. BAUM, President Board of School Trustees.

Attest:

C. B. RHEEM, Secretary.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

d.—REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN—REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation of Congress\$7,000 00 Donations Payment of interest... Payments for board Annual payments for membership 286 20 196 30 48 00 Sale of rags.... 10 80 EXPENDITURES. Salaries and wages......\$2,169 68 Meat 696 58 Bread Milk Fish 691 74 488 95 42 00 761 34 Coal Clothing Shoes... Shoe-mending Matron's current expenses. 386 66 78 25 102 10 310 00

160 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Plumbing	\$53 95
Carpentry	36 09
Repair of chimney	7 00
Attorney's fee	100 00
Insurance	35 25
Hardware	55 15
Whitewashing and plastering	37 00
Printing	37 00
Stat cots	12 00
Yarn	11 50
Crockery	5 90
Straw	1 15
Wood	3 25
Paints	
Advertising	4 80
AACTCLCIBES	7 85
Total	7 137 45

LUCY S. DOOLITTLE, Treasurer.

e.—REPORT OF BOARD OF SURGEONS ON CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Under instructions from your office, under date of July 25, 1884, the Board of Police Surgeons have the honor to present the following report, embodying the result of their examination of the following institutions of charity aided out of District revenues:

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

The sanitary condition of this institution was found to be all that could be desired; the inmates looked clean and healthy; the dietary was ample and of sufficient variety. The new building in course of erection at the time of inspection will obviate overcrowding.

SAINT ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

At this asylum the inspection brought out nothing new. The inmates are as a rule healthy, the mortality not greater than usual among infants. The hygienic conditions are good in every respect.

CHURCH ORPHANAGE.

Here we found about the same conditions as last year, viz: overcrowded dormitories. This, we understood, was soon to be overcome by proposed alterations in the building. We noted a greater degree of neatness and cleanliness in the inmates and the rooms.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

In this institution everything was found satisfactory. There is no overcrowding, the dietary is carefully adapted to individual cases, and the hygienic conditions are all that can be desired.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

Our visit to this institution, it was claimed by the officers present, was ill-timed, as it occurred when the building was undergoing repairs.

But, making all due allowances for such a state of affairs, we were much disappointed. Everything was in an exceedingly crude state, and, with the exception of the reception-room, presented a very uninviting ap-

pearance.

The building is not well adapted for hospital purposes, as no rented building is apt to be, being dependent upon the caprice of the landlord for repairs and necessary alterations; and while the amount of work done is far in excess of the appropriation, still more and better work could be done in properly-arranged quarters.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

This was in the main found in excellent condition. The diet is all that can be desired. The plumbing was in excellent condition, but the supply of water is deficient. The reservoir on the top of the building (which supplies the water-closets), which is also furnished with a piece of hose for immediate use in case of fire, was empty at the time of our visit. This reservoir is filled by manual labor at a force-pump; but when the increased water-supply to the city is completed, if the head is not sufficient to raise water to and supply this tank, a caloric engine should be substituted for the present laborious and unreliable means. The means provided for the safety of the inmates in case of fire are all that can be desired.

The medical and surgical services are all that could be desired, and are rendered gratuitously, as are clinical services to a large number of

indigent persons.

THE GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Situated beyond the city limits, on the road known as "Good Hope Hill Road," is a frame edifice erected for, and for a time used as, a private residence, but now as an asylum. Laboring under the disadvantages of overcrowding and want of adaptability, everything was found in as good condition as could be expected. Plans have been made for a brick addition, looking to the real needs of the institution, which, when erected, will cause the institution to meet the wants of those who may seek its sheltering care. While we have not much to commend, we hope its shortcomings will be soon removed by the contemplated addition.

THE HOME OF THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

This, in its cleanliness, presented a very pleasing appearance. In the diet and general economy of the home we found nothing to complain of and no suggestions to make, beyond the one of enlargement, that less crowding should exist, though there was no sickness in the institution. The colored department, which consists of two brick dwellings improvised into a home, truly needed the appropriation which has been made for the erection of a new building for the inmates.

THE CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

This showed marked improvement over last year in every department, and the inspection was a very gratifying one. The sanitary arrangements were very good. New hoppers, with flushing tanks, were found on each floor, and cleanliness the rule. In the "Foster Home" for orphans the shortcomings of last year appeared to have been reme-

died, and our commendation has been justly earned. The institution seems worthy of the aid bestowed. A fire-escape should be erected. such an one as children could use with some degree of personal safety in time of need.

The surroundings outside of the building and beyond the control of those in charge of it should receive the continued attention of the Health Department, not only to remove the crop of weeds but to pre-

vent frequent nuisances being created by the neighbors.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

This institution was visited at a most busy season, when every one was engaged in either picking, canning, preserving, or shipping for

market the fruits raised on the farm.

Everything connected with the school in the building and about the grounds deserved and received our commendation, and several things which would have received notice as needing attention were found already in course of correction or of improvement. Neatness and order prevailed everywhere. The diet was good, and the choice of articles and preparation judicious. The dormitories, beds, and bedding were in excellent order and first class. Careful and thoughtful arrangements are made against fire. Buckets of water are placed in convenient positions on each floor; the water is replaced every second day. A standpipe, with suitable hose and wrenches in place, and in order to respond readily to the applied force to turn on the water deserves special commendation. The floor space as well as the cubic contents of the dormitories is ample, and care to prevent sickness of a contagious or infections character is taken.

The building occupied by the colored inmates is equal in all respects to the one used by the whites, aside from the overcrowding, and the request of the Board of Visitors for an additional building deserves and needs to be granted. That the best interest of the school might be served in this suggested improvement a small lot of adjoining ground should be purchased, which can be done at a reasonable price. The out-door water-closets, standing as they do in the center of the playgrounds, should be removed to the farther side and concealed from

observation by suitable shrubbery.

We hope that a suggestion which seems timely may be allowed, which is that, while purchasing ground and creeting an additional building, the favorable opportunity may be seized to also erect a building to be used as an inebriate asylum, an institution so much needed and so often talked of in this District, and, all things considered, could scarcely be better located or more economically managed, for a time at least, than by being put under the charge of the authorities who so praiseworthily manage the reform school.

THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

This comprises the poorhouse, workhouse, and the hospital and dispensary for the treatment of the invalid inmates of these two institutions, and other persons who are sent there.

In the poorhouse everything was found in as good order and as neat, perhaps, as in any similar institution. Inmates happy and contented and their wants satisfied by a wholesome and sufficient diet.

The workhouse was found to be very cleanly, in fact, a model for neatness and system. Special care is taken daily to flush the closets and sewers, so that all danger of infectious diseases should be kept at a minimum. All this goes to show how, under careful supervision, the miserable wretches committed to its charge can be made to lead a healthful and cleanly life.

The dispensary was found to be small, neglected, and not clean.

In the hospital the following conditions obtained: The colored ward (40 by 22 feet) was clean, straw mattresses, plumbing defective, waterclosets old-fashioned.

In the white male ward the same condition of affairs was found,

water-closets exceedingly primitive.

White female ward (70 by 22 feet), straw mattresses, water-closet, and one bath-tub of an indifferent character. The bathing facilities throughout the wards were very inferior and deficient, not of such a character as to entice the patients to acts of cleanliness. It was learned, though, that an appropriation has been made for the erection of increased hospital facilities, when it is expected that the objectionable features of the present arrangement will in a great measure be over-During the winter season the present buildings are entirely in-

adequate for the proper accommodation of the sick.

This hospital should be separated from all official connection with workhouse or almshouse, and be created into a general hospital, in fact as well as theory, and from its location and surroundings be so inviting as to be sought as a safe and respectable retreat for all who may need hospital services at a moderate charge, or as a charity. This would be the "City Hospital," and could be made to meet a growing need and fill a great gap in the hospital accommodations of Washington. Gas should be substituted in the new hospital building for coal-oil lamps. Greater latitude should be allowed the physician in charge in the diet list, that he may allow a greater variety than is now given, as well as one more suited to patients.

The small-pox hospital should be removed to a greater distance from the asylum, which act would lessen a great objection to going to the

asylum hospital.

Some steps should be taken to obtain suitable nurses for the hospital, that the sick be not left to the unreliable care of convalescents or to,

apparently, willing inmates of the poorhouse.

The National Association for Destitute Colored Women and Children. The Aged Women's Home, and the Washington Night-Lodging House, will be the subjects of a supplementary report soon to be presented to your office.

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. A. KLEINSCHMIDT, M. D., Secretary Board of Surgeons of Police.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Through WILLIAM MCE. DYE, Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

The following supplementary report on the sanitary condition and management of institutions of charity within the District is respectfully submitted:

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The old buildings are still occupied. The same attention to cleanliness was observed, as was remarked last year. The diet was also found to be wholesome and of sufficient variety. The children were healthy and neat in appearance. All seemed bright and happy. There were only two children sick out of the ninety-four inmates.

The new building, which is rapidly approaching completion, will greatly enhance the comfort of the children and the old people.

THE AGED WOMEN'S HOME.

This charity, located in West Washington, at the time of inspection had thirteen inmates, their ages ranging from 50 to 87 years. Each inmate is provided with a separate room, kept in order by herself, and cooks her own meals. The rooms and inmates were found clean. The institution deserves the support of the authorities.

THE NIGHT-LODGING HOUSE.

This has not as yet been opened.

By order of the Board. Respectfully submitted.

> C. H. A. KLEINSCHMIDT, Secretary.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Through Maj. W. McE. Dye,

Superintendent Metropolitan Police,

District of Columbia.

f.—REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ENGINEER DE-PARTMENT.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MAJ. GARRETT J. LYDECKER, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ENGINEER COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ASSISTED BY CAPT. F. V. GREENE AND LIEUT. C. M'D. TOWNSEND, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.

A.—REPORT OF CAPT. F. V. GREENE, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A., ASSISTANT TO THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, D. C., November 15, 1884.

Major: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the streets and roads (and in part concerning the sewers) of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

The nature of the work performed is shown in the following statement:

ment:

Summary statement of operations and estimates.

No.	Description.	Expended 1883-'84.	Appropriated 1884-'85.	Estimated 1885–'86.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Replacement of pavements and work on sundry streets and avenues and avenues and avenues. Materials for permit work Repairs to bridges. Current repairs of streets, avenues, and alloys Repairs of county roads. Cleaning streets Cleaning alleys Lighting streets and erecting lamps Parking Commission. Continuation of survey of the District with reference to the future extension of various avenues to the District line	\$349, 965 17 49, 974 37 29, 375 36 1, 499 75 24, 993 98 40, 000 00 7, 219 09 4, 432 68 17, 930 25 4, 999 32	50,000 00 50,000 00 50,000 00 25,000 00 25,000 00 40,000 00 10,000 00 95,380 00 18,000 00	\$325, 000 0 50, 000 0 6, 000 0 25, 000 0 40, 000 0 45, 000 0 10, 000 0 18, 000 0 5, 000 0

PAVEMENTS.

The condition of the streets on July 1, 1884, as shown in detail by the tabular statement in the Appendix, was as follows:

	Square yards.	Miles.
Concrete (asphalt or coal tar)	1, 415, 943	60. 10
Dione blocks (granite or tran)	504, 957	19. 59 16. 18
Rough stone (cobble or rubble) Macadam	197, 235	6. 94
Grave]	100, 001	36. 72
Wood	69, 411	2. 37
Total improved	3, 501, 530	141.90
Total improved	1, 674, 809	91. 69

The replacement of the remnants of the old wooden pavements was, during the past year, as during so many years previous, the principal

work on the streets. The amount of these still remaining, on July 1, 1884, was 69,411 yards, covering a length of 2.37 miles. Estimates for the replacement of this entire amount were submitted to Congress at its last session, but the appropriation not being equal to the estimates. it was decided, in making up the contracts for the current year, to omit a portion of the replacement of the wood in the northwest section, in order that the work of paving the streets on Capitol Hill, which has been so long delayed in consequence of the wood, might no longer be deferred. It thus results that there still remain on the streets about 37,300 yards of wood, covering about 11 miles. A large part of this has been repaired with gravel, and the balance is included in the estimates for next year; and when these are replaced, the last vestige of wood will have disappeared from the streets.

The wood pavement was a costly experiment for Washington. The first cost was over \$4,000,000, on which the city is still paying, and for several years will continue to pay, interest. The replacement has absorbed nine-tenths of all the money available for streets during the last eight years; the exact amount expended during the six years since the present form of government was established being \$1,420,250.78, as

shown in the following statement:

Replacement of wooden pavements.

Years.	With a	sphalt.	With g	granite.		eks.	Т	otal.
	Sq. yds.	Cost.	Sq. yds.	Cost.	Sq. yds.	Cost.	Sq. yds.	Cost.
1878-'79 1879-'80 1880-'81 1881-'82 1882-'83 1883-'84	75, 469, 32 72, 623, 94 87, 111, 42	\$200, 900 18 104, 143 17 146, 291 70 156, 663 71 197, 765 19 201, 261 78	56, 993, 24 45, 084, 28 47, 742, 67 15, 476, 69	42, 529 05	1, 093. 35 3, 214. 08 4, 937. 24 14, 130. 21	\$2,661 61 6,349 51 9,318 60 31,639 68	162, 109, 11 116, 261, 27 123, 211, 99 93, 037, 87 101, 241, 63 87, 045, 08	\$333, 219 1; 197, 883 10 249, 970 50 20×, 511 30 229, 404 8; 201, 261 7;
Total .	494, 235. 19	1,007,025 73	165, 296. 88	363, 255 65	23, 374. 88	49, 969 40	682, 906. 95	1, 420, 250 7

Exclusive of the replacement of wood, the street improvements dur ing the same six years have been as follows:

	Sq. yds.	Cost.
Asphalt. Granite Asphalt block Grading and regulating. Artificial stone sidewalk on Pennsylvania avenue.	48, 969, 20 45, 366, 91 2, 572, 02 9, 872, 40 106, 780, 53	\$121, 584 96 133, 765 52 7, 661 03 130, 736 68 20, 486 72 414, 234 91

Wooden pavements have lately come into vogue in London and Paris, where they meet with great favor. They are made of more durable woods than those which were used here, and they are laid on a concrete foundation; but the wooden covering only lasts from five to seven years, and the expense, including first cost and frequent renewals, is between three and four times the cost of asphalt pavements, as laid in this city. In view of the experience here, it is not probable that any propositions for wooden pavements will be entertained for some years to come.

The pavements, as now laid, are of three classes, depending upon the

traffic and the grade of the street, viz, granite blocks, sheet asphalt, and asphalt blocks, the durability and the cost being in the order stated. Long experience has reduced these pavements to the nature of standards, and it is believed that they have solved the problem of paving under the conditions existing in Washington. No change has been made during the past year in the method of preparing or laying these pavements, of which full descriptions have been given in previous reports. detailed specifications for each class will be found in the appendix. The average cost per square yard is as follows: Granite, \$2.65; asphalt,

\$2.25: asphalt block, \$2.10.

With the disappearance of the wood it becomes possible to begin to extend the area of improved streets by laying new pavements, but this should be made subordinate to the necessity of replacing the rough rock or rubble pavements laid about eighteen years ago. The extent of these is very small in comparison with the wood, and the two classes of work can go forward at the same time. The estimates for the current year, submitted at the last session of Congress, were prepared on this basis. A large amount of new work, far in excess of their proportion of taxes, was projected for the eastern and southern sections of the city, while the rubble was to be replaced on portions of H and I streets in the northwest. This work has just been completed. For next year the estimates are made on the same basis. In the northwest no paving is proposed, except in replacing the wood and the rubble. The former is small in amount, but the latter makes the large item of \$68,271. new pavements are all in the eastern or southern sections of the city and in Georgetown.

The proportion of property assessed for taxes in the various sections, and of street improvements in progress, or projected, is as follows:

Section.	Assessment.		Street improvements, 1884-'85.		Estimates— 1885-'86.	
	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent,
Southeast	5, 271, 334 00 68, 828, 283 00	$.05\frac{1}{3}$ $.04\frac{1}{4}$ $.06\frac{2}{3}$ $.79$ $.04\frac{1}{2}$	\$36, 337 84 35, 886 71 52, 074 77 115, 810 52 15, 262 06	. 14½ . 13½ . 20¼ . 45¼ . 06	\$70, 524 00 39, 050 00 42, 663 00 145, 383 00 31, 445 00	. 21 . 12 . 13 . 43 . 09
Total	86, 983, 805 00	1. 00	255, 371 90	1.00	329, 065 00	1. 00

STREET REPAIRS.

Under existing laws all new pavements are guaranteed by the contractor for a period of five years, and during this period all repairs are made at his expense, ten per cent. of his payments being retained to insure a compliance with the guarantee. All streets on which the guarantee has expired are repaired by the District. For this purpose an aunual appropriation of \$50,000 is made for repairing the concrete pavements, and \$25,000 for current and miscellaneous repairs to pavements of other classes and to unpaved streets. The principal part of the first appropriation is used in keeping up the older coal-tar pavements, and in covering them with a new surface of asphalt, when they cannot any longer be patched. This work is done by contract with the lowest bid-

	Square yards.	Cost.	
Minor repairs to asphalt. Minor repairs to coal-tar. Resurfacing coal-tar with asphalt	3, 426. 03 11, 861. 54 19, 426. 62	\$5, 435 39 12, 043 23 31, 510 78	
Cost of inspection		48, 789 37 1, 185 00	
Total		49, 974 37	

From this it will be seen that the annual cost of maintaining the lux ury of 60 miles of smooth surface pavements is about \$50,000, or \$835 per mile. The number of yards is about 1,400,000, and the cost per yard 3½ cents. It will be noticed that \$31,310.75 of the appropriation was expended for resurfacing or practically renewing the coal-tar pavements. The asphalt pavements, covering a surface of about 700,000 yards, cost only \$5,435.39, or about three-fourths of a cent per yard for annual maintenance. It will be necessary, however, to continue for several years the work of gradually resurfacing the coal-tar pavements.

Since 1878, 146,053 yards have been resurfaced.

Street repairs other than on concrete pavements are all conducted by day's labor under a most efficient superintendent of streets, Mr. J. J. Burrows. The cobble, gravel, and macadam streets extend over a length of about 60 miles, and the alleys are nearly as much more. These inferior classes of roadways require constant work, each piece small in itself, but forming a large amount in the aggregate. A detailed statement of this work will be found in the appendix. The execution of "permit work" is also conducted by day's labor under the superintendent of streets, the property holders paying the cost of the labor, and the District purchasing the materials. This permit work is, in effect, a voluntary assessment system. As the District cannot by any means extend improvements as rapidly as they are asked for (the petitions now on file ask for more than \$1,000,000 worth of work), it is designed to give to such parties as are willing to pay part of the cost the benefit of improvements in advance of the regular schedule. For this purpose an annual appropriation has been made for several years for the purchase of materials for permit work, these materials being laid at the expense of the parties benefited by them. During the past year 10,233 feet of curb, 7,847 feet of flagging, 5,185 yards of cobble and rubble stones, 99,762 asphalt blocks, and 537,240 paving bricks were purchased at a cost of \$14,930.92, and laid at a cost of \$8,598.72, deposited for that purpose by the property owners, the improvements aggregating 1.93 miles in length. For the current year the appropriation for these materials was increased to \$50,000, in order to meet the increasing demand for them.

As before stated, this assessment is purely voluntary, and it fails to meet a class of cases which, every year, are demanding more attention, viz. defective alleys and sidewalks. Of the 250 miles of brick sidewalks and the 1,200 alleys a very considerable portion is in bad order. The sidewalks, in many places, are worn out; a large number of the alleys are not paved at all, and receiving slop-water and refuse thrown on them, in spite of the health regulations, they constitute a very serious nuisance. In order to remedy these defects one or the other of

two courses is possible: (1) To reduce the appropriation for street improvements, and devote the money to the alleys and sidewalks; or. (2) to compel the paying of alleys and sidewalks under the permit system. It would seem to be best for the interests of the city, and all concerned, that the street improvements should not be stopped, and I therefore suggest that legislation be asked for, under which, whenever the Health Officer declares an alley to be a nuisance, the Commissioners may order it to be paved, and whenever the Commissioners declare a sidewalk to be worn out, they may order it to be relaid with new bricks; the materials in each case to be purchased from the appropriation for permit work, and the cost of the labor, not exceeding one-half of the cost of the materials, to be assessed against the abutting property, under such equitable rules as may be established by the Commissioners, and collected as other taxes are collected. A recommendation of the same tenor as this was made in my last annual report. The necessity for such legislation is every year becoming more apparent, and I therefore venture to renew the recommendation and urge it upon your consideration.

STREET AND ALLEY CLEANING

The paved streets and alleys are cleaned by contract; unpaved streets and alleys in part by day's labor, but principally by the inmates of the The streets are cleaned from once a day to once in two weeks, depending on the traffic; the alleys once a week or once in two weeks, according to the season. The rate for street cleaning last year, under contract with L. P. Wright & Son, was 291 per 1,000 square yards. This contract having been satisfactorily executed, it was extended to cover the present year at the same rates. Next spring it is proposed to advertise for bids for this work for a period of five years, in accordance with the authority granted for this purpose by Congress at its last session. This act was not passed in time to take action under it for the present year. The amount cleaned last year was 118,179,900 square yards. As the area of paved streets is extending, and the number of vehicles and animals is increasing with the growth of the city, it will be necessary to increase the amount of cleaning next year, and the estimate is increased from \$40,000 to \$45,000 for this purpose. The rate for alley cleaning last year was 40 cents per 1,000 square yards, and the amount cleaned 14,662,591 square yards. For the current year the rate is 42½ cents and the appropriation was increased from \$7,500 to \$10,000. It is believed that this amount will be sufficient for next year also. there is no expensive plant necessary for this work there is no advantage in making a contract for more than one year, and proposals are therefore invited annually.

The total expenses for cleaning last year were as follows:

- no total expenses for extrag	
Cleaning paved streets	\$34,860 41
Cleaning unpaved streets	
Removing ice and snow	273 84
Cost of inspection	1,263 00
Cost of inspection	
Total	40,000 00
Total	
Cleaning paved alleys	5,865 03
Cleaning unpaved alleys	
Cost of inspection	1,354 04
Total	7, 219 07

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STREET LIGHTING.

The report of the superintendent of lamps shows the following:	
Number of lamps June 30, 1883 93 Erected 1883-784 93 Discontinued 6	
Relighted	87
Number of lamps June 30, 1884	

It is estimated that 110 lamps will be erected during the current year and the first month of next year, making 4,476 lamps to be provided for during 1885–86. Of these, 90 are chargeable to the railroad companies, under existing laws, and 4,386 are to be paid for by the District. The estimate of \$100,000 is based on this number at \$22 per lamp, leaving a margin of \$3,508 for the purchase and erection of additional lamps. The expenditures for the past year were as follows:

Lighting, cleaning, &c. Purchase of lamps	\$93,249 1,182	75 93
Total	04 439	
10(at	94, 402	00

The suit of the gas companies to recover the amounts withheld from them, under the decision of the First Comptroller, for erecting lamps, the nature of which was explained in the last annual report, is still pending. A balance of last year's appropriation is reserved to pay for erecting lamps during that year, in case the suit should be decided adversely to the District.

PARKING COMMISSION.

During the last year 3,478 trees have been planted, and 392 old trees removed. The number of trees on July 1, 1884, was 62,487, of 36 varieties, covering 140 miles of streets.

It is believed that in no other city in the world has the question of street shade received such careful, thorough, and successful treatment as in Washington. The matter has been under the direction of the same persons-William R. Smith, William Saunders, and John Saul composing the parking commission—from the time when trees were first systematically planted in 1871 till now. They have given their services without compensation; but they must take satisfaction in knowing that in the well-shaded streets of this capital city they have reared a monument of the most enduring nature and the most stately proportions. Their efforts were at first derided, not only in the press, but from the pulpit; but their success is now so well assured that the only difficulty is in meeting the demand for trees on newly improved streets, both within and without the city limits. The total expense of the superin tendents and workmen employed under their direction is less than \$20,000 annually. Their report for last year will be found in the appendices, and I invite attention to their remarks concerning the proper method of pruning, and to the list of varieties of trees planted on the streets.

COUNTY ROADS.

The appropriation for county roads during the past year was \$20,000. Of this it was necessary to expend \$4,605.88 in continuing the reconstruction of Seventh street road, the most important highway leading into the city, which was completely worn out. The balance was expended (as shown in detail in the appendix) in small amounts where

most needed in keeping the roads in as good order as was possible. It was not sufficient to keep them in proper order, and at the end of the fiscal year they were greately in need of repairs. The appropriation for the current year is \$25,000, the greater part of which has already been expended. A violent storm, about the 1st of July last, washed out nearly all the culverts in the vicinity of the Eastern Branch, and the rebuilding of them consumed \$3,500. The reconstruction of the Seventh street road has been continued at an expense of \$6,100, and a beginning has been made in rebuilding the Tennallytown road at a cost of \$5,200. This road was the property of a turnpike corporation until about two years ago, and, although it was the main highroad into Georgetown, it has not been thoroughly repaired, during the present generation at least. For long distances it is almost impassable in the winter season.

The county of Washington is very completely traversed by roads. Having an area of barely 50 square miles, it has 116 miles of roads. Some of these, like the Seventh street road, Lincoln avenue, and Bladensburg road, on the north; Tenallytown road, beyond Georgetown; and Good Hope and Benning's roads, on the east, are the main lines of communication by which the produce of the surrounding country reaches the city, and are very heavily traveled. Others, like Fourteenth street and Woodley lane, are either pleasure drives or cross-roads affording access to farms. There are also a great many miles of suburban streets, the number of which is increasing every year. The main highways are now either in very fair condition or in process of being made so, but the cross-roads and suburban streets are by no means what they should be, and it is impossible to make them so with the sum annually appropriated for this purpose. An idea of the cost of good driving-roads may be obtained from the experience of the Soldiers' Home, where it costs about \$10,000 a year to maintain about 5 miles of roads, or \$2,000 per

mile. Our appropriation is only \$200 per mile.

As the roads and suburban streets in the vicinity of the city are used so largely for pleasure driving, and as this class of suburban property pays the same rates of taxation as city property, without having the benefits of gas, sewerage, or the fire department, it would seem proper that these roads should be put in better condition, and in order to accomplish this a larger appropriation is necessary. The estimate submitted is \$40,000, and it is to be hoped that it will not be cut down. this amount is appropriated it will be possible next year to finally complete the Seventh street road, to carry on the work on the Tenallytown road for another mile, to macadamize the Good Hope road, and to greatly improve the drives near the city. If the District has the money next year to make the improvement, it is believed that the land can be secured free of cost for a drive along the bank of Rock Creek from the P street bridge to Pierce's mill. Written agreements to this effect for a large portion of the distance have already been made by the owners of the property. This road, if opened, would rival the celebrated Wissahickon drive, near Philadelphia, in the beauty of its surroundings, and would in itself accomplish a large part of the purposes of the Rock Creek Park, which is desired by so many of the citizens of Washington. With an appropriation of \$40,000 it would be possible to begin the construction of this road.

SURVEY OF THE DISTRICT.

In connection with the roads, the topographical survey of the District has been carried on during the past year under the direction of

Mr. J. W. Donn, assistant in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. At the

present time the progress of the work is as follows:

Triangulation completed, 6 primary points and 20 secondary points determined, and all of these permanently marked; 18 square miles surveyed with plane table and level, the contours being run with 5 feet difference of level; 9 square miles mapped on a scale of 400 feet to the inch $(\frac{1}{1500})$, and photolithographed in 7 sheets; five sheets, covering 6

square miles, in the hands of the draughtsman.

The main object of this survey is to afford the data for laying out new and extending old roads, and for properly subdividing county property as it is laid out in suburban streets and lots. But its minute accuracy will make it useful for all time in planning public works of every description. It saved the necessity for the preliminary surveys in connection with the extension of the water-works now in progress, and it will accomplish the same purpose when the city sewerage has to be extended into the county. From the maps of this survey, so far as completed, and from such other data as was available, I compiled during the last year a new map of the entire District, on a scale of 4 miles to the inch $(\frac{1}{12}\frac{1}{20})$, to take the place of the Boschke map of 1855, of which the edition was exhausted, and which, in spite of many errors, was the only topographical map of the District in existence. The new map was hand-somely lithographed and printed in four colors by Bien & Co., of New York.

In connection with this survey, during the past season, the four corner monuments of the District, as established by Ellicott in 1791, were identified and located. It was discovered that the District is not exactly a 10-mile square, the length of the four sides being as follows: southwest, 53,031.3 feet, or 231.3 feet too long; southeast 52,871.3 feet, or 71.3 too long; northwest 52,863.6 feet, or 63.6 feet too long; northeast 53,063.8 feet, or 263.8 feet too long.

The total area of the original District was 100.6 square miles. The north point is 116.6 feet west of the meridian of the south point, and the east point is 138.6 feet south of the west point. Considering the character of the instruments with which Ellicott made his survey, and the nature of the country, then practically a wilderness, through which he ran his lines, one cannot but be surprised at the accuracy of his results.

From the data already furnished by this survey, preliminary plans have been sketched out for the extension of the following avenues and streets through a portion of the county, viz, Massachnsetts, Vermont, New Jersey, and Rhode Island avenues, Sixteenth street, and T street. Other demands upon the District revenues make it impossible to attempt to carry these plans into effect at the present time; but the property owners are recognizing the importance of having suburban property systematically laid out, and show a willingness to follow these plans in the subpense in the future of rectifying irregular street lines in the subdistrict at a cost far exceeding the expenditures for this survey, which are only \$5,000 a year.

STEAM RAILROADS.

The question of steam railroads routes within the city limits is still unsettled. In fact, it seems to be no nearer a settlement than it was four years ago, when the Commissioners were first directed by resolution of the Senate to investigate and report upon it. In every succeeding annual report the subject has been discussed at length, and at every session it has been considered by the committees of Congress, but no action has yet been taken. The views which have been constantly advocated

by the Commissioners require the removal of the Pennsylvania Railroad depot to a point south of the mall; the removal of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot to a point which would not obstruct North Capitol street; and the uniting of the two branches of the latter road at some point outside of the city limits from which they should enter the city on the proper grade. The bill embodying these views met the approval of the Senate committee, and it was reported favorably to the Senate in February, 1883, at the close of the session, but it was not acted upon. At the beginning of the last session the matter was again taken up in the committee, where it was vigorously opposed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which desires no change in the existing condition of things, as it has an unrivaled location for its own interests. A modification was also desired by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in order that it might be enabled to pass through the city and obtain a southern con-Numerous plans were proposed and debated, but the session closed without any action. Meantime the central park of the city continues to be cut in two by one road, and the streets of the northeastern section rendered impassable by the other. The most feasible solution of the matter would still seem to be the one proposed in the bill of 1883, which fixed the route of the Pennsylvania Road on Virginia and Maryland avenues with a depot near Seventh street, and the route of the Baltimore and Ohio road on Delaware avenue, with a depot near D street. These avenues are selected because they are 160 feet wide, and by restricting the roads to 60 feet in the middle, room is still left for roadways and sidewalks on each side. With the streets on the narrower avenues this would be impossible; the entire space would have to be given up to the railroad, and the street abandoued for ordinary travel.

The other point for which the Commissioners have contended—the feneing in of the tracks—has at last been accomplished without the aid of legislation. The Pennsylvania track is now fenced in continuously from Sixth street east to Sixth street west, and it is intended to complete the fencing of the entire line at an early day. The Baltimore and Ohio track is fenced in from E to K streets. These fences are of a substan-

tial character, with closing gates at intersecting streets.

TELEGRAPH WIRES.

During the past year permits were issued for 286 new poles, 24 of which were on the streets, 120 on the alleys, and 142 on the county roads. All permits for new poles within the city limits were for the Telephone Company. The number of poles removed was 79, leaving a net increase within the city limits of 65 poles. The total number of poles on the streets and alleys on July 1, 1884, was 2,688, with about 800 miles of wire attached to them. Substantial progress was made during the past year in the direction of underground wires, the amount laid being as follows:

Company.	Line.	Wire.
Standard Cable Company for the United States and District governments Postal Telegraph Company Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company Baukers' and Merchauts' Telegraph Company Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company	. 15	Miles. 51. 60- 3. 82 3. 00 5. 20- 221. 70
Total	6. 11	285. 32

The Standard cables have been in constant use, without a fault, for telephone, telegraph, and fire-alarm purposes, for nearly a year. The

The Western Union Company, which has one-half of all the mileage of overhead wire within the city limits, is alone in refusing, or at least in neglecting, to take any steps towards burying its wires, although urged to do so by the Commissioners. All applications for new poles for the telegraph companies, or for renewing their pole lines, have been uniformly refused. Their wires are now much interfered with by the growing trees, and in order to get their wires out of the foliage they have resorted to the expedient of splicing the tops of their poles. But the trees will soon overtake them; and this and the rotting of their poles will in a few years compel a settlement of the matter, even if legislation is not obtained requiring the removal of their main pole lines.

The Telephone Company has gone to work in good faith to put its main lines under ground. It laid last spring a line of 400 conductors up Fifteenth street and Vermont avenue from G to M streets, at a cost of \$30,000. It has just obtained a permit to lay a line along G and E streets from Fifteenth to Fifth streets, a distance of about 1½ miles, with 500 conductors, at an estimated cost of \$65,000. These are their main trunk lines through the heart of the city, and the construction of the first made possible the removal of their poles on Fourteenth street, and on completion of their second their overloaded poles on D street will be taken down. In view of this action on their part, liberal facilities in the way of alley poles for distributing their underground wires, and of pole lines, mainly in alleys, in the outskirts of the city, have been granted to the Telephone Company.

A permit has also been granted within the last month to the Brush-Swan Electric Company to lay about 3 miles of underground wires on Pennsylvania avenue, and a similar permit to the United States Electric Light Company for about 1 mile of underground line on F street. The close of this year will, therefore, see about 300 miles of underground wires for telephone, telegraph, and electric light purposes, in full and successful operation in this city. It would seem, therefore, that the time had passed for discussing the feasibility of underground wires, and the time had come for compelling the removal of all overhead trunk lines within a reasonable period. I recommend that this matter be brought to the attention of Congress during the coming session in a special report, with the draft of a bill to carry these views into effect.

SEWERS.

About the 15th of August last you directed me to take charge temporarily of the work on the sewers. The nature of this work is shown in the following statement:

Summary statement of operations and estimates for sewers.

		•	
Description.	Expended, 1883-'84.	Appropriated, 1884-'85.	Estimated, 1885-'86.
Eastern Boundary sewer Western Boundary sewer Construction of lateral sewers Clearing and repairing lateral sewers and basins Clearing tidal sewers. Total	74, 269 67	\$600,000 00 22,000 00 3,000 00 625,000 00	\$25, 000 00 20, 000 00 5, 000 00

^{*\$6,454.24} charged to appropriation for 1883, and balance to appropriation for 1881 and 1882.

At the close of the last session of Congress a bill was passed appropriating \$500,000, in the nature of an advance, to be repaid in ten annual instalments, for the completion of the main sewerage system. The annual appropriation bill contained an item of \$100,000 for the Boundary and lateral sewers. This made a total of \$600,000 available on the 1st of last July for the construction of new sewers. Proposals were immediately invited, by advertisement in all the large cities in the country, for executing this work by contract, and the constracts have all been made. This work is now progressing with the utmost rapidity consistent with good workmanship.

In order to explain the necessity for this large appropriation, and the objects which are to be accomplished by it, it will be necessary to state, in as few words as possible, the principles on which the sewerage system in this city is designed, and the manner in which it has grown to its present condition; and in this connection it is proper to state that the forms of sewers now adopted (as shown in the accompanying drawings), and the approved plans for their location and construction, are the work of Capt. R. L. Hoxie, U. S. Engineers, who, during four years as engineer of the District and six years as assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, devoted the most careful, elaborate, and successful study to this

very important subject.

The general principles of the adopted system of sewerage in Washington are as follows:

1. The system is entirely what is known as the "combined" system —i. e., the sewage and rainfall are carried off in the same channel.

2. The adopted form of brick sewer is oval, the invert or bottom being glazed, vitrified pipe which carries the dry-weather flow or sewage proper. The smooth surface of this pipe and its relatively small area give all the practical advantages which are claimed for the "separate" system, while the large area of the rest of the sewer gives ample room for the storm water, which in turn thoroughly flushes and purifies the pipe at every storm.

Sewers that are too small for the oval shape are constructed of circular pipes imbedded in concrete, and on the other hand those that are too large are also circular, but made of brick and concrete, with inverts of the hardest trap rock in order to resist the grinding action of pebbles washed into them by storms, which has proved so destructive to the brick inverts of the severs built ten and twenty years ago.

The accompanying drawings and table show the details of the various types of sewers and their capacity. Full data as to the amount of material in each, their relative cost, &c., were published in Captain

Hoxie's report for last year.

3. The size of sewer for a given locality is computed by Kutter's well-known formula* on the basis of a rainfall of 2 inches per hour, all of which is to be carried off by the sewer within the hour. This is very much in excess of the computations which have been usually adopted

$$V = \frac{41.66 + \frac{.002807}{8} + \frac{1.8113}{n}}{\left(\frac{41.66 + \frac{.002807}{8}}{n}\right)_{\sqrt{R}}^{n} + 1}$$

in which

v = velocity in feet per second.

R = hydraulic radius.

S = slope. n = constant of roughness. Adopted value = 0.13.

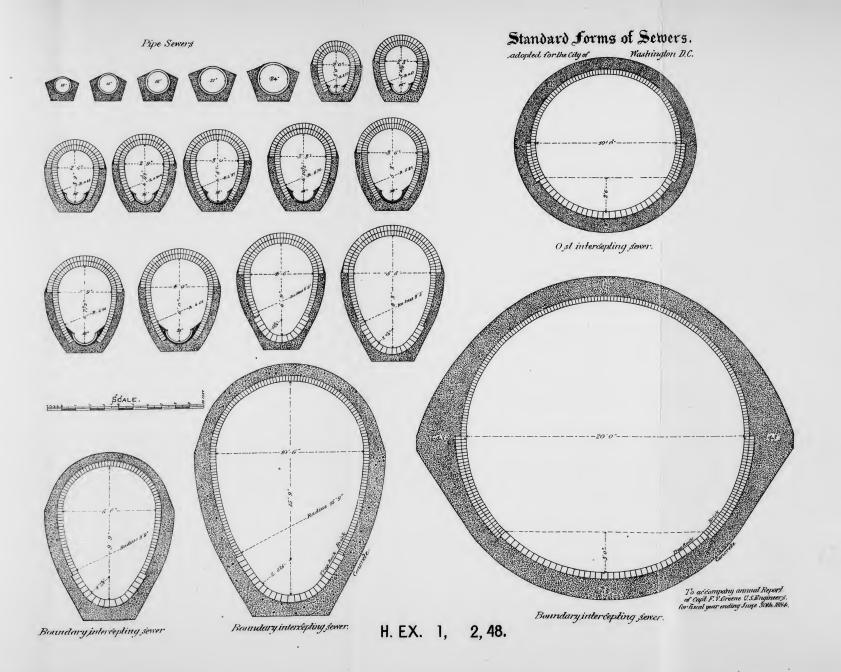
in other cities, where the maximum rainfall has generally been taken at 1 inch per hour, and one-half of this has been estimated to reach the sewer and the other half to be absorbed by the ground and evaporation; but experience has shown that with our smooth pavements and sudden heavy showers the above data are not too large. The New York avenue sewer, constructed in 1881 on this basis, has run full in heavy storms.

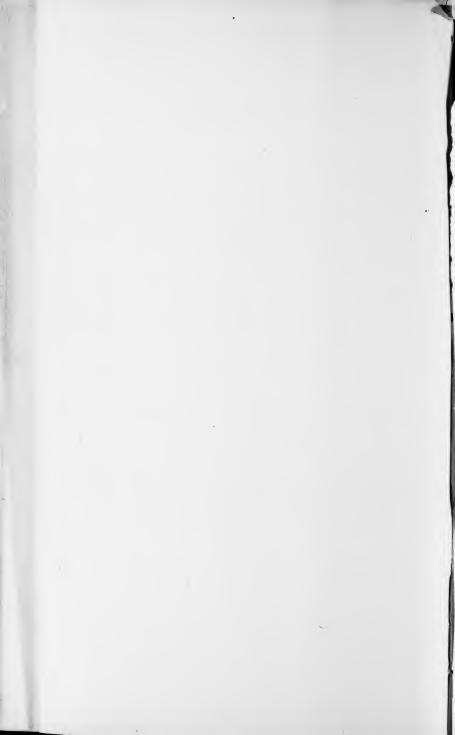
These three principles—the "combined" system, oval shape, and 2 inch rainfall—are the basis of the sewerage system as now being carried to

completion.

The sewerage of this city dates almost wholly from the last twenty years, and most of it from the time of the Board of Public Works, i. e., 1871-74. There are two natural drainage lines running through the city, one of them being the valley of Tiber Creek and its branches, which run past the foot of Capitol Hill, and drain about one-third of the area within city limits, and a still greater area beyond the city; and the other, the valley of Slash Run, passing through the northwest section and emptying into Rock Creek. Elsewhere the ground slopes directly to the banks of the Potomac or its branches. These drainage areas are shown by different colors on the accompanying map of sewers. When the Board of Public Works was organized, Tiber Creek had been arched, but this was the only large sewer. This Board arched over and filled up the canal outlet of Tiber Creek along B street, built a main sewer in the bed of Slash Run, extended main sewers up the branches of Tiber Creek as far as Boundary street, and projected and partly completed a plan of sewers for the entire city. The sewers were all circular, o' vitrified pipe or brick, according to size, and they were computed for a rainfall much less than the maximum now adopted. When the present government for the District was established in 1878 there were four principal defects in the system of sewerage as it then existed; the sewers were too small, the brick inverts were wearing out, the pipe-sewers were obstructed by roots of trees in consequence of not being laid in concrete, and in some localities there were no sewers at all. The most serious defect was the insufficiency of the Tiber Creek and B-street sewers to carry off the water discharged into them, in consequence of which large numbers of houses were flooded with back-water at every storm.

In the summer of 1879 work was begun on two intercepting sewers designed to afford relief. The first was along New York avenue from Seventh to Fifteenth street, and thence down Fifteenth street and across the White Lot to the outlet at Seventeenth and B streets. This sewer intercepted the northern half of the area draining into B street. was a mile and a quarter in length, but comparatively small in size, and it was completed in two years at a cost of \$109,407.45. of the Tiber valley the great Boundary sewer was planned to run along Boundary street from Eighth street west to the Eastern Branch, a length of over 3 miles, intercepting in its course all the headwaters of the Tiber valley, and relieving the Tiber sewer of about two-thirds of the area then drained into it. This sewer is of large proportions, the largest, it is believed in this country. Its outlet section is 22 feet in diameter, and for about half its length it has a diameter of 20 feet. Failing contractors, insufficient appropriations, and other difficulties have delayed its construction, so that, although five years have elapsed since it was commenced, not quite half its length is completed. This, however, is the largest portion in size, and the balance is now under contract with responsible parties, to be completed, under heavy penalties, before December 31, 1885. It has cost to date \$348,753.98, and the estimated cost of completion is \$265,000, or a total of about \$615,000. In





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the summer of 1883 work was begun on the western Boundary sewer, running from Fourteenth street along Boundary to Rock Creek at the P-street bridge. This sewer relieves the Slash Run sewer in the same way that the eastern sewer on Boundary relieves the Tiber. It has just

been completed at a cost of \$77,654.86.

These three large sewers, two on Boundary street and one on New York avenue, have been the principal work on the drainage system for the past five years. At the same time existing sewers have been cleaned and repaired, pipe-sewers relaid where obstructed by roots of trees, and a certain amount of small new sewers extended into localities which had no drainage. The appropriation of \$600,000 now enables us to complete, within the next twelve months, the main drainage of the more thickly-settled part of the city, from Lincoln square to its western limit. This will include the completion of the great Boundary sewer and a number of small intercepting sewers, each of which cuts off the existing sewers at the points where they are insufficient for the water thrown into them. The most important are as follows: In Georgetown an intercepting sewer along O, Thirty-first, and Q streets, from Thirtieth to Thirty-second streets. In the Slash Run area an intercepting sewer along Q and Fifteenth streets, from Rock Creek to Boundary, and another along Sixteenth street and Rhode Island avenue, from K to P streets. In the western B-street area an intercepting sewer along B street and Virginia avenue, from Seventeenth to Twenty-first streets. In the Boundary-street area an intercepting sewer along Tenth and Q streets, from Tenth to Thirteenth streets, another along U street from Tenth to Thirteenth streets, and another along O street from First street west to First street east. In the Tiber Creek area an intercepting sewer along F street, from Fourth to Seventh streets east, and along Seventh street east from F to East Capitol street; another along G street south, from South Capitol to Third streets west. In the Eastern Branch area an intercepting sewer along I street south, from Twelfth to Ninth, and along Ninth street east, from I street to C street. In addition to these main sewers, branches or laterals will be run wherever needed, according to applications on file at the date when the contracts were advertised, and the old main sewer in Georgetown will be thoroughly reconstructed from the interior. The total of this work under the contracts now made calls for sewers of 21 different sizes, from 12 inches to .0 feet, in 154 localities, aggregating 16 miles in length, and estimated to cost, including inspection, \$584,000. As previously stated, this work is progressing very rapidly, and is all to be completed on or before With its completion the main drainage of the more December 31, 1885. thickly-populated portion of Washington and Georgetown will be permanently accomplished, and nothing will be required hereafter in those portions but ordinary repairs and extension of small pipe laterals. suburbs, just north of the city limits and in the extreme eastern and southern portions of Washington, are not provided for in the existing project. They will need sewerage facilities as soon as they become more thickly populated. As the population of the extreme northwestern section increases, provision will also have to be made for intercepting sewers along both banks of Rock Creek. Plans for these, at an estimated cost of \$65,000, have already been prepared, but they were not included in the contracts recently made, because the necessity for them was less urgent than for the sewers already named, in the building of which the entire appropriation will be exhausted. An estimate is submitted for cleaning the basin of Rock Creek during the next year, and arrangements have been made with the Canal Company to open their gates and

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discharge the stagnant water twice a week. It is believed that these measures will prevent the Rock Creek basin from becoming offensive during the next few years.

Very respectfully,

F. V. GREENE, Captain of Engineers.

OFFICE OF ENGINEER COMMISSIONER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, November 11, 1884.

Major: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the water department for the year ending June 30, 1884:

Summary statement of expenditures and appropriations, and estimates, for the water department.

Description.	Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1884.	Appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1885.	Estimates for the year ending June 30, 1886.
Salaries Contingent expenses Pumping expenses and pipe distribution Main, &c., for protection of Government Printing Office. Interest and sinking fund on water-stock bonds. Interest and sinking fund on account of increasing water-	47, 299 07 3, 346 27 44, 610 00	\$9, 339 00 2, 400 00 100, 000 00 44, 610 00	
supply, per act of July 15, 1882. Pumps, repairs of		3,000 00	55, 057 27 3, 000 00
Total	109, 337 77	159, 349 00	192, 406 27

During the year there have been laid 10,010 feet of 12-inch and 6-inch pipe; 33 fire plugs have been erected, and 35 old hydrants have been replaced by new ones.

The increased appropriation for pumping expenses and pipe distribution for the year ending June 30, 1885, will permit the laying of new mains in those portions of the city in which they may be required.

Hereafter as large an appropriation should be allowed for this purpose as the revenues of the water department will admit. The fund is returned by a tax on adjoining property. The revenues of the water department are increased by the increased number of water consumers.

A rigid house to-house inspection has been maintained during the year to prevent the unnecessary waste of Potomac water. Measurements of the flow from the distributing reservoir were made in the months of June, 1882, 1883, and 1884, with the following results: 1882, 29,727,864 gallons per day; 1883, 24,314,715 gallons per day; 1884, 24,827,013 gallons per day.

As the number of water consumers becomes greater each year, the necessity of increased vigilance to prevent waste is apparent. The inspection of dwelling-houses, though objectionable to the occupants, will require to be maintained until an additional water-supply is introduced into the city.

Accompanying this report is a tabulated statement of the operations of the water department for the year ending June 30, 1884.

Very respectfully,

C. McD. TOWNSEND, Lieutenant of Engineers, U. S. A.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Engineer Commissioner, D. C.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. 1.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CLERK.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, November 1, 1884.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the clerical work performed in the engineer department, together with the condition of the public markets, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884:

Number of communications received, briefed, and recorded in letters received book	3, 584
Upon these 10,752 indorsements have been made and 4,480 reports submitted. Number of letters and orders written	
Number of copies of contracts drawn and recorded	159
Number of permits (gas, sewer, and water) issued	1,793

The miscellaneous clerical work incidental to departmental operations has been of a very considerable quantity, and consumed much time and care.

The suits against the District of Columbia pending in the Court of Claims have required much time of the force. The remaining suits, small in number, are of a complicated class, and will, it is thought, require much assistance from the District in making up the cases. It is believed that all of the cases will be disposed of during the present fiscal year.

A great deal of time and assistance was given the attorney of the District in preparing (and trial of) two cases against the Washington and Georgetown and the Metropolitan Railroad Companies.

A consolidated summary statement of operations of the department, showing the expenditures for the past fiscal year, together with appropriations made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and the esti-

mates for the year ending June 30, 1886, is hereunto annexed. A tabulated summary statement, showing the receipts and expenditures of the several public markets of the District for the past fiscal year, is also annexed. This statement shows that the revenues exceed the expenditures \$4,189.57, being a diminution of receipts, compared with last year, of \$308.26.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH C. ROCK,

Chief Clerk.

To Maj. G. J. LYDECKER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Commissioner, D. C.

180 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Consolidated summary statement of operations of the engineer department, showing the expenditures for the past fiscal year, together with appropriations made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1555, and estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1566.

Description.	Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1884.	Appropria- tions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.
Engineer department: Salaries Contingent expenses Office of inspector of gas and meters, contingent expenses. Water office: Salaries Contingent expenses Pumping expenses and pipe distribution Main for the protection of Government Printing Office. Interest and sinking fund on water-stock bonds Interest and sinking fund on account of increasing	9, 339 00 1, 763 03 47, 299 07 3, 346 27	\$59, 750 00 5, 000 00 600 00 9, 339 00 2, 400 00 100, 000 00	\$62, 690 00 5, 000 00 800 00 9, 339 00 2, 400 00 78, 000 00
water supply, as provided by act of July 15, 1882. Completing the sewerage system of District of Columbia. Eastern boundary sewer. Western boundary sewers. Construction of lateral sewers. Cleaning and repairing lateral sewers and basins. Cleaning tidal sewers Sewer debt, to reimburse United States for advance made	*60, 190 51 74, 269 67 19, 597 60 19, 995 12	500, 000 00 100, 000 00 22, 000 00 3, 000 00	25, 000 00 20, 000 00 5, 000 00
on account of completing sewerage system, per act J une 30, 1884 Public hay scales. Pumps, repairs to Replacement of pavements, and improvements of streets	200 00 2, 980 40	500 00 3,000 0 0	50, 000 00 3, 000 00
and avenues. Repairs to concrete pavements Material for permit work Repairs to bridges. Ordinary care of Benning's, Anacostia, and Chain bridges Current repair of streets, avenues, and alleys. Repair of county roads Cleaning streets. Cleaning alleys. Lighting streets, &c. Parking commission, labor, &c. Continuation of survey of District of Columbia.	49, 974 37 29, 375 30 1, 499 78 2, 000 00 24, 993 99 19, 999 84 40, 000 00 7, 219 07 94, 432 68	263, 000 00 50, 000 00 50, 000 00 2, 000 00 25, 000 00 25, 000 00 10, 000 00 10, 000 00 18, 000 00 5, 000 00	325, 000 00 50, 000 00 6, 000 00 2, 000 00 25, 000 00 40, 000 00 10, 000 00 18, 000 00 5, 000 00
	990, 108 35	1, 434, 079 00	1, 036, 896 27

^{*} \$6,454.24 charged to appropriation for 1883, and balance to appropriations for 1881 and 1882.

Summary statement of various District markets, 1883-'84.

	East	ern mar- ket.		tern mar- ket.	Geo	rgetown arket.
Class of stall.	No. of stalls.	Monthly rent.	No. of stalls.	Monthly rent.	No. of stalls.	Monthly rent.
Butcher	18	\$4 50	C 21	\$9 00	} 16	\$2 16
Pagen	10	\$4 50	20	4 50	3 10	
Bacon	6	4 00	$\begin{cases} 1\\ 3 \end{cases}$	7 50 3 75	} 4	2 16
Butter	6	4 00	71	3 00	12	2 16
Huckster	38	3 00	$\begin{cases} 27 \\ 9 \end{cases}$	6 00 3 00	} 20	2 16
Fish	3	3 00	\ \ 3 \ 2	6 00 3 00	,	
Miscellaneous	9	4 00	{ 6 6	6 00 3 00	} 8	2 16
Receipts. Expenditures		3, 172 50 2, 004 85		5, 350 65 2, 210 16		1, 270 80 1, 389 07

APPENDIX No. 2.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR.

Surveyor's Office of the District of Columbia, Washington, October 21, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, as follows:

Orders for surveys from private parties	647
Subdivisions recorded, private parties	139
Plats of changes in county roads recorded, by order Commissioners, District	
Columbia	2
Surveys, with plats, streets, alleys, wharves, lots for schools and police stations, by order Commissioners District Columbia	4
Surveys for numbering houses, by order Commissioners	19
Investigation and report upon alleys and miscellaneous subjects, by order the Commissioners	29
Tracings and plats for Commissioners	39

I beg to renew my recommendation of last year for the establishment of permanent points in the county roads where the District line crosses; the necessity of this I scarcely need repeat.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. FORSYTH,

Surveyor of the District of Columbia.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER, U. S. A., Engineer Commissioner District of Columbia.

APPENDIX No. 3.

REPORT OF THE PARKING COMMISSION.

Washington, October 24, 1884.

SIR: The parking commission offer the following report of their operations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884:

Trees planted, 3,478; old trees removed, 392; tree holes excavated and prepared for planting, 2,613; new tree boxes procured and set in

place, 4,635; stakes for new and old tree boxes, 48,000.

Many of the trees set out during the first years after the organization of this commission, fourteen years ago, have now reached a size and condition which calls for but little further care except that of maintaining the boxes around them as a safety against injury, but by far the larger number require much attention as to pruning and cultivating the soil about their roots. No subject connected with their operations has given the parking commission so much concern as the matter of pruning the trees. Tree pruning is at all times an operation which demands skill in the operator, and can only be safely trusted to experts, a class of laborers whose services cannot be secured except at wage rates which the present appropriations are unable to meet.

The necessity of pruning may be referred to three salient reasons: (1), that of the removal of branches and twigs which interfere with travel on the sidewalks and on the streets; (2), the thinning out of the heads of luxuriant trees to prevent their prostration by heavy gales, a fatality to which street trees are more liable than those planted in parks; and (3), the heading-in or cutting back the entire system of branches on diseased trees, and this is also a necessity which seldom

occurs with trees in parks and in open spaces. In the aggregate the pruning is now the heaviest item of expenditure in the ordinary care of the trees.

The next important item of cost is that of repairing and renewing tree boxes. A force of from six to eight men are employed at this every working day, but it is too small to keep up with the requirements of the trees.

If the health and beauty of the trees are to be maintained it will be imperatively necessary to increase their rooting facilities, by removing a portion of the poor soil at their extremities and substituting it with rich surface soil.

It may be safe to state that there are not many trees that have been planted more than four years which do not require attention either by treatment as above, or by removal of the accumulated soil around the stems, which prevents water from reaching the roots.

An enumeration of the kinds of trees planted by your commission in the streets, roads, and avenues of the District of Columbia is herewith submitted. This information is much sought after by correspondence from various cities, and it is suggested it would be judicious to publish the list in connection with this year's report:

Common name.	Botanical name.
Ash-leaved maple or box elder	Acer negunda.
Sugar maple	Acer saccharinum.
Sycamore maple	
Soft or white maple	Acer pseudo-platanus.
Norway manla	Acer dasycarpum.
Norway maple	- Acer platanoides.
Rad manla	. Acer nigrum.
Red maple	Acer rubrum.
American linden	
European linden	
Sycamore or buttonwood	Platanus occidentalis.
Sycamore or buttonwood, European plane tree	. Platanus orientalis.
American ash	
American elm	Ulmus americana.
Winged elm or Wha-whoo.	Ulmus alata
COLKET WHITE CITH	Illinus macomosa
Cataina	C 1 Treated that is the contract of the contra
Horse chestnut	- Liquidambar styracifina.
Honey locust.	- Gymnocladus canadensis.
Ginkgo or maiden's hair tree	- Gleditchia biacanthos.
Vellow wood	- Salisburia adiantifolia.
Decidnons cypress	Virgilia lutea.
Weening avnpage	Taxodium distichium.
Pin oak	. Taxodium sinensis.
Willow oak	. Quercus palustris.
Swamp white oak	- Quercus phellos.
White oak	. Quereus bicolor.
White oak Tulip tree	Quercus alba.
Tulip tree	Liriedendron tuliniforum

Respectfully submitted.

WM. R. SMITH. WILLIAM SAUNDERS. JOHN SAUL.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER.

Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Commissioner, D. C.

APPENDIX No. 4.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report covering the transactions of this branch of your department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, together with recommendations and estimates for the fiscal year 1885–'86.

Tabular statement of permits issued for buildings, &c., from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

Description.	Number.	Estimated value.
New brick dwellings Private stables Livery stable Workshops Stores Offices Churches Opera house and armory. School Ice house Brick repairs and additions New frame dwellings Private stables (frame) Stores (frame) Church (frame) Green-house (frame) Base-ball stand Sheds Remoyals. Frame repairs	932 38 1 17 38 8 8 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	value. \$2,741,690 5,000 5,000 23,410 132,820 108,150 56,500 110,000 75,000 366,484 81,644 3,415 1,725 3,000 5,000 1,400 8,230 1,935 63,679
Vaults (821½ linear feet). Awnings Park railings	39 86 291	
Total	2, 915	3, 829, 682

The total revenue for the year amounts to \$5,712.50, an excess of

\$1,642.50 over the preceding year.

By reference to the above statement it will be seen that the total number of new buildings erected in the District during the year was 1,194, and 1,305 repairs and additions, being 248 new buildings and 139 repairs and additions in excess of the preceding year.

The total value of new buildings and improvements is, as shown, \$3,829,682, an advance in value over the previous year of \$497,719.

The above statement shows the rapid growth of the city; and under the control of the building regulations the improvements are of a very substantial character compared with the buildings put up previous to

their adoption.

The construction of all buildings is controlled in the office before the permits are issued, but for supervision necessary to ascertain whether they, in each case, conform to the conditions, our force is entirely too small, and should certainly be increased by an addition of one more assistant on general city work, as the time of the present assistant on that work is largely taken up by examinations of old buildings, in answer to complaints, applications for removals, and repairs on wooden buildings, and other work not strictly in the line of the inspection of the construction of the new buildings.

There have been made by the assistant inspector on new and old buildings 4,171 inspections, and by me 930 inspections, independent of

District, this work embracing about 86 buildings and consuming principally my time outside the office, as not only the character of the work, but the necessity for each item and the expenditures, need to be closely supervised.

It is therefore very evident that we cannot keep up to the requirements and check all cases of defective construction, or especially the frequent violations of the regulations on wooden buildings.

There have been condemned and ordered to be taken down 17 dilapidated and dangerous buildings, and 11 buildings ordered to be reconstructed and made safe or taken down; and in construction of new buildings, 76 notices of violations of law. All these orders, with one exception, have been complied with.

There have been condemned as unfit for the purposes of new structures about to be erected 10 party walls, which in each case have been taken down and rebuilt.

The regulations empower the inspector of buildings, in case of a condemnation, to take down the building; but regarding this as a summary proceeding, and to give the parties a hearing in defense, I have tried one of the cases in the police court, and a decision having been rendered that the court has jurisdiction in these cases, I think it advisable, where the parties refuse to comply with the orders, to present their cases to the court. The penalties being very heavy, such action will in all probability insure compliance.

DISTRICT BUILDINGS.

The appropriation made for a police station building in the sixth precinct will, when completed, leave but one of the seven precincts occupying a rented building; that building being in such a dilapidated condition for want of repairs, which the owner positively refuses to make, and, if made, it is so poorly adapted, the prison cells so insecure, and the accommodations for the officers so insufficient that an appropriation should be made for a proper house, which, including the cost of site, will require an appropriation of \$15,000.

There has been expended during the year on repairs of station houses \$1,183.38, of which sum \$500 was expended on repairs and improvements to the police court. This sum, so applied, so reduced the fund for repairs to station houses that they were suffering for needed repairs. The amount for the present year will place them again in a proper condition, and to keep them up to a proper state of preservation not less than \$1,200 should be again appropriated, and an addition of \$300 embraced for repairs to the police court, which addition will make the amount needed for repairs to station houses \$1,500.

The \$1,500 appropriated for repairs to the police court will, with the exception of some needed minor repairs, put the building in a substantial condition, and to fully complete and keep up the building to a proper state of preservation it is necessary that the \$300 be allowed as suggested.

As no appropriations have been previously made for repairs to this building, and its condition made the recent special appropriation a necessity, it is also necessary that such a fund be made available, which I would suggest be embraced each year in the amount for repairs to police stations.

55,800 00

Engine-houses.

The entire amount appropriated for repairs to engine-houses during

the year has been expended.

In estimating for repairs to engine-houses, I find it necessary to increase the amount over the two previous years, as, on account of the small amount appropriated, several very important repairs and improvements necessary to the preservation of the buildings have been passed over.

The old Town Hall, Georgetown, has, under the appropriation for that purpose, been reconstructed and completely fitted for fire-engine com-

pany No. 5, and is well adapted.

The appropriation was expended as follows:

Contract Extra work (various items) Forage house Asphalt blocks in sidewalk and laying Manure pit	\$6,200 238 503 110 22 59	00 00 00 00
Gas fixtures Bins, racks, &c Gas service Rollers	46 8 3	00 70 80
Printing and stationery	7, 206	_

Market-houses.

There has been expended during the year on repairs to these buildings, \$751.81, and to keep them in proper condition the sum of \$800 should be appropriated. The buildings are large and need to be kept in a sound, sanitary, and cleanly condition.

Public-school buildings.

The appropriations for new buildings during the year have been expended as follows:

SECOND DIVISION.

(Twining building, situated on Third street, between N and O streets north Morse building, on R street, between Fourth and Fifth streets northy	hwest, a vest.)	nd
Purchase of sites	\$9,259	43
Amount of contract.	39, 975	00
Hasting Hasting	2,830	00
Heating.	2,400	00
Iron stairs.	156	
Water pipe and sewer	174	96
Retaining walls		40
Coning and trench		00
Kods		20
Brick fence wall		68
Slen walls	115	
MISCEllaneous items	175	
Blackhoarding		
Ollberintendence	524	
Bells	93	00
_		~0
	55, 890	
Reductions from contracts	172	37
- Local Contracts		
	55, 718	
Balance	81	64

Amount appropriated, \$57,000. By act of Congress \$1,200 of this amount was transferred to the third division, making the actual amount appropriated \$55,800.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brent building, situated corner of Third and D streets southeast	,
Purchase of site Amount of contract Heating	19, 230 00
Figure 1 Figure 1 Figure 1 Figure 2 Fig	1,300000 2400
Extra terrace steps	37 50
Blackboarding. Bell	58 00
Iron stairs	
Superintendence	104 00
Miscellaneous Balance	38 90
Datamos	26 10
Amount appropriated	24, 200 00
SIXTH DIVISION.	
Building at Brooks's Station.)	
Cost of site	\$300 00
Amount of contract	2,420 00
Well and pump. Out-houses	123 36 98 93
Superintendence	138 00
Printing and surveying	36 69
By reduction, change of plans	3, 116 98 119 78
Total	2,997 20
Dalance	2 80
Amount appropriated	3,000 00
BUILDING AT BENNING'S.	
Purchase of site	\$400 00
	4,390 00
Extra foundation Well and pump Miscellaneous printing #20	30 91 81 77
	14 40
Out houses	41 80
	27 75 11 76
Balance	1 61
Amount appropriated	5 000 00
=	3,000 00
HEATING RANDALL, COOK, MINER, AND ABBOTT BUILDINGS.	
Amount of contract	11,928 00
	72 00
Amount of appropriation	12,000 00
REPAIRS.	
The appropriation of \$17,500 for the repairs to public scho improving and inclosing grounds has been expended in the divisions as follows:	ools and several
First division Second division Third division	\$2,411 50 4,183 62 2,467 90

Fourth division Fifth division Sixth division Seventh division Eighth division High school	681 3, 327 1, 335	78 33
Due for shop rent	17, 463 36	

The appropriation of \$2,540.50 (March 3, 1883) for repairs and improvements to the Analostan, Banneker, and Amidon school buildings has been expended as follows:

Analostan	\$1,319	89
Banneker		
Amidon		42
Balance		19

2,540 50

In submitting the estimates for repairs to the various buildings I would state that the amount asked for for school repairs for the present year was reduced in making the appropriation (\$15,000), and as I stated when making the request that the appropriations for the last four years were so small that it was impossible to do more than keep the buildings in a habitable condition, while the exteriors and important parts of the interiors were becoming dilapidated for want of sufficient funds to keep them in a good state of preservation.

The value of the school buildings owned by the District we compute to be \$1,047,000. Three per cent. on the value is an ordinary allowance for repairs on dwellings, and that amount, fully, should be allowed on school buildings, as the wear on them is greater than upon dwellings. Three per cent. on the above value would make the amount that should

be approriated for repairs \$31,410 for each year.

The gross amount appropriated for repairs for the last five years, including inclosing and improving grounds, is \$80,000, while the amount to keep them up to a proper condition at the usual percentage would

have been \$157,050, a reduction of \$76,550.

It is therefore evident why the buildings cannot be kept in a proper state of repair, and the appropriations should be made sufficient to properly restore the buildings.

Before placing school buildings in new localities the old buildings now in use on Third street, Georgetown, and at the corner of Twenty-second and I streets northwest, should be abandoned as speedily as possible, on account of their dilapidated condition and want of ventilation, and accommodations provided by proper buildings.

I would also call your attention to a practice in most of the white schools of keeping the doors open in cold weather between the hallways and the school rooms. The air in the halls is chilled by the constant opening of the outer doors, and necessarily reduces the temperature in the schools, a great amount of fuel is consumed, the grate bars and linings are destroyed by overforcing, and the heating apparatus condemned as inefficient. The particular reason for this cause I have not been able to learn, but of one thing I am positive, it cannot be for ventilating purposes, as our buildings, as a rule, are amply provided with sufficient ventilation, assisted by an ample supply of air for circulation, and, for economy, the custom I mentioned should be stopped.

There is a practice, also, in many of the schools which, in my opinion, should be abolished, of keeping flowers in the windows, to the injury of the building in watering them, and in most of the buildings where they are kept the janitors, in cold weather, are required to keep up fires on Saturdays, Sundays, and other vacations, entailing an unnecessary consumption of fuel and janitor's time.

Estimates.

DISTRICT BUILDINGS.

Repairs to public schools Repairs to engine houses Repairs to market houses Repairs to police stations, including police court	CUU	00
OFFICE EXPENSES.		
Salary of inspector of buildings Salary of draughtsman and permit clerk Salary of assistant inspector of buildings Salary of clerk on accounts and miscellaneous Salary of messenger Miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, printing forms, blank-books,	1,600 1,200 900 480	00 00 00
renairs to wagon and harness and livery of horse		00

In making up the estimates for the office expenses I have placed the salary of the assistant inspector of buildings at \$1,200, an advance of \$200, which I ask you will favorably consider, as his services deserve that amount, especially as a man to hold the position must have a knowledge of the business that can only be acquired by years of experience.

\$7,080 00

The great necessity for a proper building for the District offices should certainly be considered; the crowded, inconvenient, and combustible character of this building, as well as the great inconvenience to the public in transacting business with the different departments, demands that a better, safer, and convenient building should be speedily provided.

By referring to my report of May 10, 1882, to the honorable Commissioners, you will see the condition of the building and the necessity for providing speedily more suitable accommodations, and I feel that I cannot too strongly urge that some provision be made. The necessity is now still greater than when I reported upon it in 1882, on account of the steady increase of business in every department occupy. ing it, and the only proper accommodations that can be provided will be by erecting a suitable building, ample and safe, for the entire offices connected with the District government, and on a site which will afford room for extending, as the city and its business will, from time to time, require. The most central and best adapted position, in my opinion, is that portion of Judiciary Square, on the west side, between E and F streets. It is ample in dimensions to allow the building to be extended when found necessary, and will not in the least interfere with the Pension Office, that occupies that portion north of F street, or the courthouse, which is south of E street. And as a portion of this square was originally given for a city hall, I think it but a just request that the portion named be given for a city building.

Its character and cost will be governed by the plans when made and approved, but it is safe to say that a suitable building will cost about \$250,000.

In conclusion, permit me, sir, to acknowledge the uniform courtesy and confidence which this branch of your department has received from you in all its transactions.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS B. ENTWISLE, Inspector of Buildings.

Maj. G. J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Commissioner, D. C.

APPENDIX No. 5.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LAMPS.

Engineer's Office, Washington, D. C., September 26, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of the operations of this office, and expenditures incurred from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884, showing a total expenditure of \$97,137.86, of which were refunded by the railroad companies, under the provision of law, \$1,744.58, leaving

the net expenditure \$95,393.28.

During the past year the street lamps have been lighted 2,600 hours, an increase of 400 hours over former years. It has been a great improvement on the past, and has allayed a great deal of dissatisfaction which has heretofore existed on the part of those whose business require their presence on the streets after dark, and whose complaint is often heard through the press and otherwise, on nights when the moon is supposed to shine. The number of hours is still entirely inadequate, as the past winter has demonstrated the fact that the street lamps should be lighted at least 3,000 hours per annum, as the lamps had to be lighted nearly every night during the past winter, owing to the weather being dark and stormy, at the expense of other portions of the year. All other large cities of this country light their street lamps 3,800 hours per annum, which covers every night during the year from dark till daylight, and it seems strange to persons visiting this city that the capital of the nation should keep its street lamps lighted only two-thirds of the year and depend on the moon for the balance. As the trees on the streets and avenues are increasing in size and spreading their foliage over the lamps it will be necessary, in the near future, to keep the trees trimmed over the lamps, or increase the number of lamps to the square, as the lamps in some portions of the city are entirely hidden, owing to the denseness of the foliage. Lamps have been erected on all the crossings of the two steam railroads entering the city from their respective stations to the Boundary, which will be a great safeguard to life and limb. One hundred and two lamps have been erected during the past year, a larger number than has been erected for many years past; and, as some portions of the city are being rapidly built up, a larger number will be required for the next fiscal year. Owing to a decision of the First Comptroller of the Treasury Department, bills to the amount of \$896.59 for the erection of lamps remain unpaid. The Washington Gas-Light Cmopany, which performed the work, has entered suit for the recovery of the amount, and the case is still pending. There remains on hand to the credit of the appropriation for lighting streets and erection of lamps, \$946.20.

Very respectfully,

W. H. BAILEY, Superintendent Lamps.

Maj. G. J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Commissioner, D. C.

Tabular statement of expenditures for lamps and gas from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

Gas for street lamps Gas for District offices Gas for market houses 102 lamp-posts purchased 115 lamps purchased 37 street designations 13 new cross-heads	513 85 446 63 799 68 316 25 54 00
Number of lamps lighted June 30, 1883	97, 137 86
Number discontinued	

APPENDIX No. 6.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND METERS.

Office of the U. S. Inspector of Gas Meters, Washington, D. C., September 8, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to submit the annual report of this office showing its operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

At its commencement will be found condensed tables giving the illuminating power and purity of the gas furnished by the gas companies during the year.

Full monthly statements will be found in Tables A and B. In the remaining tables, lettered C, D, E, F, and G, the monthly inspection of meters, the pressure of the gas, and the receipts and expenditures are fully stated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. CALVERT FORD, Inspector of Gas and Meters.

Hon. Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

ILLUMINATING POWER AND PURITY.

The illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas-Light Company from June 24, 1883, to June 23, 1884, was as follows:

Average illuminating power during the yearcandles	17, 40
Highest illuminating power during the yeardo	20,00
Lowest illuminating power during the yeardo	15, 79
Average quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the yeargrains	
Highest quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the yeardo	
Lowest quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the yeardo	. 51
Average quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the yeardo	10.78
Highest quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the yeardo	19.52
Lowest quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the yeardo	3.76

On four occasions the gas supplied by this company was of less illuminating power than 16 candles:

C	andles.	Ca	andles.
July 19	15.83	Scptember 7	15.87
	15.94	October 8	15.79

On forty-four occasions ammonia was in excess of the quantity allowed:

	Grains.	1	Grains.
June 25	6, 97	November 26	8.07
June 26		November 27	5.34
June 27		December 8	6.37
June 28		December 10	
June 29		December 31	
June 30		January 2	
July 2		January 3	
July 3		January 4	
July 5		January 5	
July 6.		February 2	
July 7.		February 4	
		February 5	
July 9.		February 8	5, 44
July 10		February 9	7.56
July 11		February 11	5, 22
July 12		February 14	
July 13		February 15	
July 14		March 29	5, 55
September 19	6. 12	April 29	
October 11	9, 35	April 30	6.29
October 12		May 1	6.66
October 13	7.01	May 2	5.37
November 24	11.73	May 2	

The average pressure of the gas supplied by this company during the hours that street lamps were lighted, was found to equal 1.06 inches. The illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas-Light Company from June 24, 1883, to June 23, 1884, was as follows:

	Candles.
Average illuminating power during the year	16.90
Average illuminating power during the year	19, 05
Highest quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year	53
Lowest quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year	7.80
Lowest quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year	

On eighteen occasions the illuminating power of the gas supplied by this company was less than sixteen candles.

Candles.	Candles.
July 3	January 31 15.38
July 7	February 29 15.11
July 18	March 31 15. 17
August 18	April 12 15.75
September 17	May 6 15.64
September 25	May 7 15. 17
Dogomber 94 14, 47	May 14 15.95
January 17 15. 88	May 23 15.77
January 22	June 18 15.60

On fourteen occasions the quantity of sulphur in the gas was in excess of the twenty grains allowed by law:

Gra	ins.		Grains.
November 28 30	0.34 January 1	16	20.82
December 1 26	5.57 January 1	18	20.13
December 3	.11 January S	21	22,60
December 6 22	2.74 January 2	23	29.04
December 8	3.35 January 2	25	25.07
January 11 21	. 09 January S	28	23.70
January 14	, 20 January	30	22.05

The average pressure of the gas supplied by this company during the hours that street lamps were lighted was found to equal 1.39 inches.

INSPECTION OF METERS.

One thousand two hundred and forty meters were inspected and proved by this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884. With the exception of one meter inspected and proved for the Alexandria Gas-Light Company, the above number were inspected and proved for the Washington and Georgetown Gas-Light Companies and for consumers of gas.

The results of inspection were as follows: 88 registered fast against the consumers, average error 3.58 per cent.; 192 registered slow against the companies, average error 6.51 per cent.; 888 registered within the limits allowed by law, namely, 2 per cent. either way; and 71 did not

register the gas flowing through them.

Three hundred and four of the above-mentioned meters were inspected and proved on complaint; 56 were complained of by consumers of gas; 24 registered fast against the consumers, average error 3.74 per cent.; 14 registered slow, average error 3.5 per cent.; and 18 registered within the limits allowed by law; 248 were complained of by the gas companies; 13 registered fast, average error 4.27 per cent.; 157 registered slow, average error 13.31 per cent.; 7 registered within the limits allowed by law; and 71 did not register the gas flowing through them.

Six hundred and twenty dollars was received as fees for meter inspections during the year, and the same has been paid into the Treasury of the United States, in accordance with the provision of act of Congress approved March 3, 1883.

I respectfully call attention to the fact that no provision was made for the support of the laboratory for the year ending June 30, 1884.

The inspection of gas and meters would have ceased after balance on hand July 1, 1883, of \$146.19, was expended, if an arrangement personal to the inspector had not been made, by which the expenses of the laboratory were defrayed.

The sum required to meet these demands, over and above the bal-

ance on hand July 1, 1883, was \$661.18.

I have the honor to request that an appropriation be asked for the amount of deficiency.

The appropriation for maintaining and keeping in good order and repair the laboratory and apparatus for the year ending June 30, 1885, "\$600," will not be sufficient for that purpose, as the estimate of \$800 submitted was based on the expenditures for 1883 and 1884. This amount cannot well be reduced without detriment to the workings of the laboratory.

I again renew the suggestion made in previous reports, that the act of June 23, 1874, regulating gas works, should be amended so as to require, when for any purpose whatever the heads of meters that have been inspected, proved, and scaled are removed by the gas companies, meters of this description should be classed as repaired meters, and brought to this office for reinspection before again being placed in service.

Very respectfully,

S. CALVERT FORD, Inspector of Gas and Meters.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INSPECTOR OF GAS AND METERS, Washington, D. C., September 8, 1884.

A.—Report of the illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas-Light Company from June 24, 1883, to June 23, 1884.

	ions.	Illumi	nating peerm cand	ower in les.	Quanti in 10	ity of am 00 cubic f	monia čet.	Quant 10	ity of su O cubic f	lphur in eet.	s that
Months of the year,	*Number of observations.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	Number of occasions that sulphureted hydrogen was
July August September October November December January February March April May June	24 27 26 26 23 22 25 25 11 26 26 26 25	16. 82 17. 08 17. 00 16. 90 17. 08 17. 63 17. 30 17. 81 17. 80 17. 67 18. 00 17. 78	18, 96 18, 24 17, 87 17, 76 18, 46 18, 83 18, 10 19, 55 19, 91 20, 00 19, 35 20, 00	15. 83 15. 94 15. 87 15. 79 16. 06 16. 35 16. 21 16. 91 16. 80 16. 00 16. 82 16. 88	7. 83 1. 30 1. 80 2. 78 1. 31 3. 75 3. 25 3. 92 1. 91 2. 20 2. 89 1. 70	16. 40 2. 59 5. 05 9. 35 3. 61 11. 73 11. 39 7. 60 3. 01 5. 55 6. 75 3. 87	2. 72 . 72 . 51 . 96 . 55 1. 36 1. 61 1. 53 1. 19 1. 19 . 81	11. 50 9. 96 11. 26 10. 19 9. 74 11. 84 12. 82 11. 50 11. 65 10. 76 8. 84 9. 37	15. 07 14. 55 17. 04 17. 81 19. 06 18. 49 19. 52 16. 95 15. 07 15. 75 16. 44 18. 15	6. 85 7. 02 5. 82 7. 53 6. 57 7. 30 5. 99 3. 76 9. 59 6. 62 3. 88 5. 48	2 11 22 22 11 24 11 24 24 26 26
Total	286	208.87			34. 64			129. 43			255

H. Ex. 1, pt. 6-13

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles: Mean of 286 observations*	17 40
	. 11.40
Lowest (October 8, 1883)	. 15.79
Transfer of the state of the st	. 2.88
Highest (July 7, 1883)	. 16.40
Highest (July 7, 1883)	51
Lowest (September 12 and 14, 1883)	
Moon grains.	. 10.78
Lowest (February 15, 1884)	. 3.76
Number of times sulphureted hydrogen was present during the year	959
Number of times suppurreted hydrogen was present during the year	- 202

^{*} Each observation consists of twenty readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

B.—Report of the illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas-Light Company, from June 24, 1883, to June 23, 1884.

		ns.*	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantit in 100	Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			y of sulphur in cubic feet.		Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.		
Months of the year.		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	Number of occasions that sulphureted hydrogen was present during the year.			
July August August September October November January February March April May June	24 27 26 26 23 22 24 21 10 26 26 25	16, 46 16, 92 17, 21 16, 73 17, 21 16, 77 16, 77 16, 86 16, 78 17, 26 16, 63 17, 25	17. 71 18. 46 18. 32 17. 86 18. 14 17. 78 17. 84 18. 21 18. 19 18. 43 18. 06 19. 05	14, 99 15, 25 15, 97 15, 82 16, 52 16, 27 14, 47 15, 38 15, 11 15, 17 15, 17 15, 60	1. 13 1. 14 . 81 1. 00 1. 56 1. 45 1. 75 2. 35 1. 61 2. 17 2. 27	1, 53 1, 38 1, 98 1, 54 2, 29 2, 27 3, 17 3, 80 1, 66 2, 43 2, 92 4, 04	. 81 . 96 . 62 . 53 . 96 1. 13 1. 15 1. 05 1. 37 . 86 1. 58 1. 03	9, 89 10, 24 10, 77 10, 57 14, 66 20, 30 18, 77 14, 17 13, 71 8, 45 9, 63 10, 96	11. 13 11. 09 12. 05 13. 01 17. 94 30. 34 29. 64 25. 07 17. 67 9. 24 10. 68 11. 78	8, 90 8, 90 10, 27 8, 35 11, 91 14, 04 9, 72 7, 87 10, 17 7, 80 8, 08 9, 86				
Total	280	202, 85			1~. 76			152. 12						

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles:
Mean of 286 observations ^a
Mean
Highest (June 23, 1884) grains 1, 30 Lowest (Sentumber 36 and 27, 1869)
Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet:
Mean
Menn
Highest (November 28, 1883) grains 12, 67 Lowest (April 7 and 11, 1881) do 30, 34
Lowest (April 7 and 11, 1884) do 30, 34 Number of times sulphureted hydrogen was do 7, 80
Number of times sulphureted hydrogen was present during the year None.

^{*}Each observation consists of twenty readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute. REMARKS.—On eighteen occasions the illuminating power of the gas was less than sixteen candles. On fourteen occasions the quantity of sulphin in the gas was in excess of the 20 grains allowed.

Remarks.—On four occasions the illuminating power of the gas supplied by this company was less than sixteen candles.

On forty-four occasions ammonia was in excess of the quantity allowed.

Traces of sulphureted hydrogen were found on 252 occasions.

C.—Report of meters inspected and proved for the Washington Gas-Light Company and for consumers of gas in Washington, from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Whole number of meters tested. New meters for company. Number first Per cent. fast. Number slow.	32 3 2, 69		61 4 2. 54	74 6 2. 87	47 2 2.74	76 2 3, 62	90 11 2, 73	44	4	2		69	523 29 *2. 77
Per cent, slow Number correct Repaired meters for company. Number fast Per cent, fast	29 10	79	57 48 4 2, 67	68 45 2 3, 43	45 27 2 3, 92	18 1 2, 66	79	7	3	2 45 3 2, 87	9	7	489 316 14
Number slow Per cent. slow Number correct Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers	10	3. 78 75	2.67 42	43	4. 54 24	17			2	4.33	9	3.41	9
Number fast		1	1 	1. 20	4. 53 2	2. 81	2. 10 4 3. 29 2	3. 64 1	3.08	3.34			*3. 33 *3. 51 *3. 51
Consumers' meters on complaint of company. Number fast Per cent. fast Number slow	37 1 2. 60 29	14	13	17	1	26 2		6.46			20	15	242 10 *4.12 154
Per cent. slow Number correct Consumers' meters on com- plaint of company that did	15. 56 1	18, 96	13.08	15. 81	19.72			26. 93		20. 26			*17. 61
not register	6	7	4	4	9	9	5	7	2	8	4	6	71

*Average per cent.

REMARKS.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, this office inspected and proved for the Washington Gas-Light Company and for consumers of gas in Washington, 1,117 meters. Of this number 66 registered fast; average error, 3.29 per cent.; 177 registered slow; average error, 6.97 per cent.; 883 registered within the limits allowed by law, namely, 2 per cent. either way; 71 did not register the gas flowing through them.

D.—Report of meters inspected and proved for the Georgetown Gas-Light Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown, from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Whole number of meters tested New meters for	3	7				6	10	7	2	10	5		122
Number fast Per cent. fast Number slow													
Per cent. slow Number correct Repaired meters			i					5		6	5		7 89
for company Number fast Per cent. fast Number slow		1	4		18 2 3. 16						$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3.45 \\ 2 \end{array}$		*3. 08
Per cent. slow Number correct Consumers' me-			4. 12		2. 41 15		6				9.56		*5. 67 74
ters on complaint of consumers Number fast					3	6 2	3	2	2				20
Per. cent. fast Number slow Per cent. slow					2	$\begin{array}{c} 3.76 \\ 1 \\ 3.41 \\ 3 \end{array}$	4.48	5. 33 1 5. 08	3.50 1 2.60				*4. 1

	0					-							
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November,	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June,	Total.
Consumers meters on complaint of													
Number fast	3		1										
Per cent. fast	5 10				3. 75								*4 4
Number slow	1		1				1						1. 7
Per cent. slow	15.62		5. 79				5. 64						*9.0
Number correct Consumers meters on complaint of company that did not register													

*Average per cent.

REMARKS.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, this office inspected and proved for the Georgetown Gas-Light Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown 122 meters. Of this number 22 registered fast, average error, 5.85 per cent.; 15 registered slow, average error, 6.05 per cent., and 85 registered within the limits allowed by law, namely, 2 per cent. either way.

E .- Report showing the pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas-Light Company, as registered in this office, from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

Month.	Mean	Maximum	Minimum
	pressure.	pressure.	pressure.
July Angust September Detuber November December January February March April May June	Inches. 1.15 1.14 1.11 1.05 1.03 1.03 1.04 1.04 1.04 1.02 1.03 1.07	Inches. 1, 68 1, 69 1, 72 1, 66 1, 73 1, 82 1, 72 1, 59 1, 54 1, 43 1, 45 1, 58	Inches

Average: Mean pressure, 1.06 inches; maximum pressure, 1.82 inches; minimum pressure, 52 inches.

INCRES.—The above record represents the pressure of the gas at this point during the hours that street lamps were lighted.

F.—Report showing the pressure of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas-Light Company, as registered in inspector's office, on High street, from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
ulv	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
uly August	1.55	2. 17	1.
eptember	1, 36	1.90	
ugust eptember erober ovember ecember	1.33	1. 93	1.
		2.07	
lecember	1.32	2.01	
anuary	1.31	2, 13	
ebruary arch	1, 43	2. 19	
arch	1, 35	1.99	
pil	1.41	2.09	
pril ay me	1. 33	1.99	
me	1.47	2, 09	1.
one	1.50	2.14	
TOWN AND THE PROPERTY OF THE P	16, 72		

Average: Mean pressure, 1.39 inches; maximum pressure, 2.19 inches; minimum pressure, .86 inch

REMARKS.—The above record represents the pressure of the gas at this point during the hours that street lamps were lighted.

G .- Statement of receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Office of U. S. Inspector of Gas and Meters, Washington, D. C., September 8, 1884.

Cash balance on hand July 1, 1883 Cash received in fees for meter inspection Cash advanced to meet expenses of inspection	\$146 620 661	00
Total		37
DISBURSEMENTS.		_
Fees paid into the United States Treasury	\$620 807	00 37
Total	1, 427	37

I hereby certify that the above statement is a true copy, taken from the books in this office.

> S. CALVERT FORD, Inspector of Gas and Meters.

APPENDIX No. 7.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF CEMENTS AND ASPHALT.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY OF THE CHEMIST, ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, October 31, 1884.

Major: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office, and of analyses and examinations made in the laboratory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, consisting of chemical and mechanical analyses and scientific investigations and experiments for the engineer department, the health office, and the coroner of the District of Columbia.

HEALTH OFFICE.

Two hundred and thirty-seven analyses were made for the health office in such cases as were referred by Dr. Smith Townshend, the health officer of the District, for the purpose of determining the innocent or injurious qualities of the articles so analyzed, and their usefulness and influence in the sanitary condition.

The various articles thus examined were of seven different classes, as follows:

Class.	Article.	Analyses.
1	Water	
3	Milk Butter Meat.	170
5 6	Vinegar	
7	Sardines	23'

WATER.

The methods adopted by me in the examination and analysis of water have already been fully described by me in the health officer's report of 1880.

During the past five years many analyses have been made of the Potomac water supplied to the District for drinking and other purposes. I find that it varies very much according to climatic causes, principally after heavy storms and after long spells of dry weather.

Two examples out of the many changes will show the great variation in the purity of our water supply.

After heavy storms on the Upper Potomac I find the water to average

the following results, per liter (1,000 grams):

the following the control of the con	24 22
Appearance	Muddy.
Appearance	4 25 degrees
77	0000.00.00.
411	0000.00%
Withing the state of the state	None.
37144	0000.04.
Chlorine	0000.005.

After long spells of dry weather I find it to average the following results, per liter (1,000 grams):

Appearance. Hardness. Free ammonia Albumen ammonia. Nitrates	0000.000.155. 0000.000.04.
Nitrates	0000.008.

MILK.

The importance of the purity of milk has attracted the attention of chemists and physiologists on account of its manifold uses, it being the main food of the infant, the invalid, and the old, and it being consumed in very large quantities daily for drinking and cooking purposes. Many methods have been indicated by which to distinguish the proportionate quantities of the bodies of which it is composed. In my analyses I have given preference to the method adopted by Chevalier and O. Henry, which is as follows:

Heat the milk to boiling; add a small quantity of acetic acid diluted by two volumes of water; receive the caseum on a filter; wash the precipitate with pure water; after this treat the precipitate with ether. After evaporation it gives the weight of the butter. Then the caseum is dried and weighed. The serum, with the wash-water, is evaporated over a water bath. This gives the sugar of milk and soluble salts. The sugar can now be quantitatively determined by the cupro-potassic liquor, or by the saccharimeter. The incineration of the caseum gives the weight of the insoluble salts. The difference between the weight of the milk and the substances thus found by the analysis gives the weight of the water.

The general average composition of the milk is as follows:

Specific gravity	10318.
The dry residue composed of— Casenn Butter Sugar Salts	4.05 4.7
Water	12.75 87.25

The composition of milk may change according to different influences. The diminution of one body, however, necessarily causes the increase of another. The correlation exists between the sugar of milk and caseum principally; so that, when the analysis shows a marked diminution of sugar, it should also show a corresponding increase of caseum and the appearance of albumen. In such case the natural conclusion is that the misdue to a certain pathologic condition of the cow or to

the influence of bad food. But if, on the contrary, a diminution of all the constituents of the milk is found by the analysis, and there is an increase of the quantity of water, the adulteration is evident.

The microscope is also a great help in the examination of milk.

The lactometer, or galactometer, is a kind of areometer which serves to indicate the quantity of water added to pure milk. It also serves to indicate if milk has been skimmed or deprived of a certain portion of its cream; but the use of this kind of instruments may lead to great errors. For instance, the skimmed milk, or milk deprived of a certain quantity of its cream, and, in consequence, in part of its butter, has a greater density. If, therefore, a certain quantity of water is added thereto this skimmed milk may be brought to the density of pure milk, and the lactometer would indicate pure milk, failing to notice the two adulterations which it has undergone, first, by abstraction of a quantity of its cream, and afterwards by addition of water. In using the lactometer it is therefore necessary to ascertain the specific gravity of the serum (whey), which ought never to be less than 1.027; if less, it may be concluded that the milk has been watered. The analysis, however, is the only proper method to be applied when correctness is required.

A standard ought to be adopted by law for the quality of milk. The New York standard, which I have adopted in my analysis, is 12 per cent. of solid residue, of which residue 25 per cent. at least shall be

butter.

BUTTER.

The many adulterations of butter and spurious imitations of it offered in the market have led to an extensive and careful examination of it.

The methods generally adopted for its analysis are of two kinds-

microscopic and chemical.

The 176 samples of pure butter and its imitations referred to me were examined by the aid of a microscope of high powers and by one with

polarized light.

If the sample examined is pure butter, the microscope shows the fatty globules only. When it is a falsified article, feather-like crystallizations are observed among the fatty globules, which, under the polarized light, produce the colors of the rainbow. This is true, however, so far as pure butter is concerned, when it has not been melted before the examination as pure butter; also, when melted, will show the crystals of margarine and stearine, and in the examination of such a case an erroneous conclusion would apparently be arrived at. In commerce, however, butter is not submitted to fusion.

Many other tests have been proposed for its analysis; for instance, as to its density, its fusion point, its solubility in ether, or other solvents, different acids, principally nitric and sulphuric, have been proposed; but none of these tests are reliable, and they are subject to all

kinds of errors.

The only methods, therefore, adopted by me, and on which the greatest reliance can be placed, are the microscope, and, in case of any doubt, the ascertainment of the proportions of the fatty insoluble acids. This latter process consists in saponifying the butter by the aid of a solution of caustic potash in alcohol; distilled water is added as soon as the saponification is complete; the fatty acids are then precipitated by hydrochloric acid and received on a filter, where they are washed with water, dried, and weighed.

Pure butter yields from 86 to 88 per cent. of fatty acids; while pure "oleomargarine" tallow or lard yields 95 per cent. of these insoluble,

fatty acids, thus showing a difference of from 7 to 9 per cent.

In each particular case of these analyses and examinations a report was at the proper time submitted to the health officer.

In this connection I would also state that during the last session of Congress I was twice summoned before the Committee on the Public Health of the House of Representatives for consultation in respect of the adulteration of milk, butter, and other articles of food.

CORONER.

For assistance at the inquests of the coroner, District of Columbia, two toxicological analyses were made during the year, in both of which cases poison was detected and its presence demonstrated.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

For the engineer department, District of Columbia, I have as in preceding years made daily analyses, as the work progressed, of the mixture of the asphaltum pavements laid in the District. The average percentage of asphalt cement in 175 samples is:

Chemically pure asphalt cement CaOCO ² , carbonate of lime	*9.00
Siliea	83.00
-	100.00

The average composition of asphalt blocks is:	
Asphalt cement, chemically pure Broken stone, CaOCO ² .	7.50 92.50

100.00

These compositions give entirely satisfactory results. Weekly reports of the analyses were submitted to Capt. F. V. Greene, United States Engineers, assistant to Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia.

All the hydraulic cements used on the public works of the District have been submitted at my laboratory to a daily test as to their tensile strength, and weekly reports of the results obtained, together with the places where used, were submitted to Captains Hoxie and Greene.

The following tables represent the average tensile strength of the various kinds of home-made and Portland cements in use here:

Average tensile strength in pounds, per square inch, of the Potomac and Portland hyaraulic cements used on the Public Works, District of Columbia.

POTOMAC CEMENTS

		TOTOME	IC CI	SME	NTS.							
Name.	Fineness on sieve No. 60.	Quantity of sand and cement.	One day.	Five days.	Ten days.	Fifteen days.	Twenty days.	Thirty days.	Sixty days.	Ninety days.	Six months.	Twelve months.
Round Top		Neat 2 sand, 1 cement. Neat 2 sand, 1 cement	53	Lbs. 94 34 66 21	Lbs. 123 53 84 35	Lbs. 164 68 105 42	Lbs. 183 73 120 67	Lbs. 230 98 170 88	Lbs. 267 134 240 120	Lbs. 338 146 280 128	Lbs. 360 184 295	Lbs. 381 210 316 166
		PORTLA	ND C	ЕМЕ	NTS.							
Dykerhoff Do	4 4 8 8	Neat 2 sand, 1 cement. Neat 2 sand, 1 cement.	130 92 120	329 115 320 82	347 150 342 145	370 162 349 190	381 210 375 200	432 252 410 239	509 495	562 550	650 639	682 325 690 319

^{*}Equal to commercial 13.50.

I regret to state that the Cumberland cement has no place this year in the table of the home-made cements. For several years this brand was one of our best hydraulic cements; but for some reason, unknown to me, the company controlling the work has not, during the past year, been able to furnish the District with a good quality of slow-setting cement; hence it has been rejected, and its use abandoned on our public works. I hope that in the future the company will pay more attention to the manufacture of a good slow-setting cement, so that this office, if opportunity offers, may, as heretofore, give them its assistance.

The Potomac cement companies are not now able to furnish the entire quantity of cement needed for our public works, and some brands of Rosendale and other cements have, therefore, been called into use on these works. None of the Rosendale cements which have been inspected by me are of as good a quality as that of our Potomac cements. Of late, another brand of hydraulic cement, bearing the name of the "Union," has made its appearance, and is used as an ordinary cement on some of the sewer work. This cement is partially made on the system of Portland cement, and has thus far given excellent results. It does not compare with a good Portland cement, but it is far superior to the ordinary home-made cements.

In the report for 1883 I explained my new process for manufacturing Portland cement in this country. A company is now manufacturing, on a very large scale, the "American Standard Portland Cement." The samples thereof which they have furnished for testing give results

superior to the imported article.

The testing, as to their tensile strength, of the hydraulic cements is of the greatest importance, and it seems, therefore, that a uniform system ought to be adopted by the engineers and the trade. The crosssectional area of the briquette adopted by this office, 1 by 1 inch, is now almost generally, though with slight exceptions, accepted, and, in my The wording of the specifications, as opinion, is the most rational. regards the tensile strength, is generally expressed by "the cross-sectional area of the square inch," and a hydraulic cement briquette of a larger cross-sectional area than 1 by 1 inch will, when broken by the machine, give a lower result, to the square inch, than the 1 by 1 inch briquette, and a dispute will naturally arise between the contracting parties.

It is with surprise that I have learned that some eminent engineers, in testing the hydraulic cements, allow the briquettes to dry before breaking them. This system is certainly objectionable, and shows a want of knowledge of the theory of the setting of hydraulic cement.

THEORY OF "SETTING."

The setting and hardening of the hydraulic cement rests principally upon the hydration of the silicates, viz, formula: 5 CaO, 3SO² + 5 H²O. In products which, like pouzzolana, harden after the addition of milk of lime, their exists free, hydrated silica, which combines with lime to the

given limits by the preceding formula.

The hardening of the hydraulic cements depends also on the formation of hydrosilicates of magnesia, alumina, &c. I have given the preceding formula only to be better comprehended, and prove that the presence of water is necessary to the hardening of a hydraulic cement as a cement, and to show how the analysis will predict the quality of hydraulic cement; in other words, the quality of a hydraulic cement depends entirely upon its purity; and the more nearly the composition of the chemical formula is appoached the better the cement will be, provided the calcination has been performed in conformity to the com-

position of the raw material.

The process adopted by the office is as follows: The cement is, in a given proportion, mixed with water, in sufficient quantity to make a stiff paste, it is formed into (_) shaped briquettes, the cross-sectional area of the central portion being 1 square inch. As soon as thus formed, it is removed from the mold and exposed to the air until set; that is, until it can be handled without danger of cracking; it is then immersed in a water bath, and the briquettes are at different intervals taken directly from the water, and, without being dried, are broken in a Fairbanks machine.

There are numerous reasons why the briquettes should be broken while wet, of which I will state a few, which will be sufficient to show

the importance:

1. The hydraulic cements set, as shown by the preceding formula, by the hydration of silicates in the presence of water. Therefore, the entire absence of water stops the setting of the cement by hydration.

2. The cement may contain uncombined, elayey, inert substances, which, when moisted, compacted, and then dried, may have a great cohesion, thus showing a great tensile strength, which tensile strength is, in part, lost when afterwards brought in contact with water. In such case, the original test by breaking the briquette dry is a deceptive one, differing materially in its results from that produced by breaking it wet.

3. Hydraulic cements frequently contain an excess of free lime; if so, they will crack when immersed in water; the cracking is, however, often not perceptible for several days after the immersion. In such a state

the cement ought to be rejected.

4. Hydranlic cement is intended to be used in underground foundations, sewers, water conduits, &c., where it remains moist or wet. For that reason alone it seems important that hydraulic cement should be tested as to its tensile strength while wet, and as much as possible under the same condition as when finally used. Therefore, where the cement is to be used in submarine works, the briquettes, on account of the difference in the composition of sea water, ought to be immersed in that kind of water taken from the locality where it is to be used, in order to ascertain the chemical effects of the compounds of this water on the cement, which may be detrimental to certain brands and not to certain others.

In testing hydraulic cements the chemical analysis is the true indicator of its quality, and whenever more than 1.50 per cent of sulphuric acid is found in a hydraulic cement, it should be rejected, as such cement will crack after being used, and will disintegrate after being sev-

eral months in water.

The reputation of the manufacturers of the Round Top and the Shepherdstown cements for producing excellent brands of cement is better than ever. By their active efforts they are steadily increasing the qualities of the brands manufactured by them, and furnishing them at very low rates in comparison with other brands of cement. It is only to be regretted, as heretofore stated, that the Cumberland this year has not been up to the mark, but it is expected that that difficulty will soon be overcome.

During the year I received from the Postmaster-General an official appointment as inspector and superintendent, at a stated compensation, of the asphalt pavement being laid on the ground floor of the General

Post-Office building, the work of supervision to be done aftermy regular office hours. After the work had been completed and my compensation paid me, the First Comptroller of the Treasury notified the District Commissioners that under a misconstruction of the law on the part of the Postmaster-General this compensation had been illegally paid to me, and directed them to withhold the amount from my regular salary. To obviate any embarrassment to the Commissioners, I at once paid the amount received by me into the Treasury, where it was received and placed to the credit of the District, though paid to me by the Post-Office Department.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Commissioners of the District, you especially, and the other officers of the engineer department, for the assistance and encouragement always met with by me in the prosecu-

tion of my labors.

I am, major, very respectfully, E. J. DESMEDT, Chemist, D. C., General Inspector of Cement and Asphalt Pavements. Hon, Commissioners, District of Columbia.

APPENDIX No. 8.

CHIEF OF SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DIVISION.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, October 31, 1884.

Major: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1884: DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES.

DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES.		
Total amount of drawback certificates found due by reason of revision of the special assessments, exclusive of the amount due to the holders of lien certificates not presented, was on June 30, 1884	\$732,600	23 04
Awaiting satisfactory evidence of ownership	12, 357	19
Amount of drawback certificates redeemed. In payment of special assessments. In payment of general taxes. Outstanding	444, 506 261, 359 14, 377 720, 243	69 27 04
EIGHT PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Amount outstanding, as per report to June 30, 1883 Previously redeemed by the commissioner of the sinking fund, not deducted		00
Redeemed in payment of special assessments, as per records of this office, par value	354, 250 52, 100	
Outstanding To which should be added accrued interest at 6 per centum per annum from maturity.		00
The amount of uncollected special assessments, as revised, pledged to the redemption of these 8 per cent. certificates, was	532, 517	85

which amount does not include the accrued interest at the rate of ten per centum per anuum upon the lien certificates held by the commissioner of the sinking fund, nor the amounts charged to the several street railroad companies which remain unpaid.

LIEN CERTIFICATES NOT HELD BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE SINKING FUND.

Amount of outstanding lien certificates issued by the late Board of Public Works, and not held by the commissioner of the sinking fund Amount of outstanding asseesments, as revised, pledged to their redemption	. \$219,432 25 -
Deficiency June 30, 1884	100,705 33

The act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, in connection with the act approved June 19, 1878, will enable the office to effect a settlement with the holders of these lien certificates by the issue of drawback certificates for the amount of the reduction by revision, together with the accuracy interest thereon to July 5, 1884, which settlement is now in progress.

COLLECTIONS.

Amount of special assessments, pledged to the sinking fund, outstanding June 30, 1883, principal	\$581 295	92
Collected for account of lien certificates issued \$47, 135-34	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Collected for general account, not represented by lien certificates	48,778	07
Outstanding June 30, 1884	532,517	85

I have the honor of inviting your attention to the amount of collections made during the year, \$48,778.07, an average of less than \$160 per diem. The average for the preceding year was about \$400 per diem. These accounts are all greatly in arrears and payment should be enforced. I again suggest, as in my last annual report, that the remedy lies in some more stringent legislation to enforce the collection by sale, as the existing law seems to be entirely inadequate to convey a satisfactory title to a purchaser at such sale as can now be made. The last effort resulted in the property being withdrawn for want of bidders. Previous to the revision of the assessments non-payment was to some extent excusable on the ground of excessive charges, but the assessments have all been revised, and ample time has been allowed for voluntary payment.

The amount of drawback certificates received for account of the sinking fund by this division, in accordance with orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, dated April 17, 1880, and July 1, 1880, and after examination transmitted to the auditor of the District of Columbia, under order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia dated March 8, 1881, during the year, was \$3,949.34, a detailed statement of which will be found in Appendix 1.

The amount of payments made on account of lien certificates issued by the late Board of Public Works, and not held by the commissioner of the sinking fund, was \$7,886.78, a detailed statement of which will be found in Appendix 2.

The number of communications received, entered of record, acted upon, or filed in this division to June 30, 1884, was 32,351.

Number of powers of attorney on file, 8,101. Number of communications written during the year, exclusive of reports by indorsement, 614. Very respectfully,

WM. OSCAR ROOME, Chief of Special Assessment Division.

Maj. G. J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Commissioner, D. C.

APPENDIX I.—Statement of drawback certificates received for account of sinking fund by this division, in accordance with orders of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, dated April 17, 1880, and July 1, 1880, and transmitted to auditor of the District of Columbia, under order of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, dated March 8, 1881, from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amoun	ıt.
1883.		1883.		
July 6	\$46 82	Oct. 23	\$50) 8
7	214 41	25		3 0
9	22 05	30	125	
10	196 11	31		3 3
13	45 88	Nov. 15		1 8
16	7 07	16		8
17	4 10	17		6
24	26 05	20	129	
27	82 57	28		2 1
	11 31	30		8 8
	15 09			7
30				
ug. 1	95 67	15		3 5
2	16 53	21		6
3	39 99	22		6
4	41 21	26	29	7
6	31 01	1884.		
7	70 44	Jan. 4		6
11	19 24	5		8
20	31 51	14		3
24	168 64	29		2 99
29	86 97	31	23	3 23
31	10 29	Feb. 8	57	11
ept. 3	10 26	Mar. 11	43	75
4	16 34	14	22	11
6	46 74	22		79
7	18 10	29	4	8
8	32 91	April 4		64
	37 23	28		3
13	38 52	May 2	420	
15	76 49	3		33
18	59 61	5		49
24	38 32	13		71
26			277	
29	38 13	19		70
ct. 3	1 69	26	2	84
4	28 35	June 2	90	
8	9 36	4		17
10	18 50	14		60
11	67 89	18		44
17	15 12	25	3	56
18	15 89	-	0.0::	
19	52 90	Total	3, 949	34

Number of lien.	Amount, inclusive of interest.	Date of pay ment.	To whom paid.
1433	\$214 91	July 11, 1883	Lewis Johnson & Co.
3092	167 51	Aug. 13, 1883	G. H. B. White, cashier.
1552	260.58	Aug. 17, 1883	Lewis Johnson & Co.
1928	534 55	Aug. 31, 1883	Amount of balance of lien paid to Lewis John son & Co.; the surplus reported in favor of the commissioner of the sinking fund. (See letter to Engineer Commissioner District of Columbia dated August 31, 1883.)
1615	30 54	Sept. 1,1883	Lewis Johnson & Co.
19809	202 90	Sept. 10, 1883	Do,
1616	424 65	Sept. 18, 1883	Do.
3159	259 07	Oct. 10, 18e3	1)0.
1937	211 94	Oct. 12, 1883	Do.
951	1, 185 42	Oct. 18, 1883	Do.
952	377 43	Oct. 18, 1883	Do.
2788	364 03	Nov 24, 1883	Paid by surrender.
2787	184 88	Nov. 24, 1883	Do.
2556	401 00	Nov. 24, 1883	100.
693	295 16	Dec. 11, 1883	J. C. G. Kennedy, by partial cancellation.
2779	321 37	Dec. 11, 1883	Paid by surrender.
2743	792 60	Feb. 12, 1884	Lewis Johnson & Co.
3144	336 52	Feb. 15, 1884	Do.
2073	124 14	Mar. 3, 1884	Paid by surrender.
17 (county)	40 90	Mar. 6, 1884	Lewis Johnson & Co.
58 (county)	25 37	Mar. 18, 1884	Do,
776	49 23	Mar. 21, 18-4	Paid by surrender.
2821	445 67	Apr. 2, 1884	Do.
6044	110 08	Apr. 2,1884	Do.
576	105 61	May 1, 1884	Lewis Johnson & Co.
419	80 74	May 1, 1884	Paid by surrender.
28:22	315 52	May 13, 1884	Allen C. Clark.
72 (county)	24 46	May 13, 1884	Lewis Johnson & Co.
	7, 886 78		

APPENDIX No. 9.

INSPECTOR OF BOILERS.

WASLINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to make the following report of steam boilers inspected by me during the year, from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884:

Number of boilers inspected.	990
A dimoet condemned for repairs	17
Stander Condemned as unfit for use	2
Number of new boilers erected	20

List of boilers inspected during fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

No.	Date of inspection.	Locality.	Hydro- static pressure.	Working pressure per square inch.	Rmarks.
		Sugar refinery, owned by United States Agricultural Department. Samuel C. Palmer's bottling establishment. S. Cropley & Sons' grocery store.	Pounds. 100 105 125 125 130	Pounds. 60 80 80 80	Locomotive form boiler. Horizontal tubular boiler.
		Georgetown.	90	60	Condemned for repairs repaired and in good condition.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 207

List of boilers inspected during fiscal year ending June 30, 1884—Continued.

No.	Date of inspection.	Locality.	Hydro- static pressure.	Working pressure per square inch.	Remarks.
7	1883.	Wharf, owned by Columbia Mutual	Pounds.	Pounds.	
8	July 11 July 13	Ice Company. Foundry, owned by C. Schneider &	105	60	
9	July 14	Sons. Carpet cleaning works, owned by L.	140	80	
10	July 16	Rice. Car works, owned by Washington &	120	80	
11	July 17	Georgetown Railroad Company. Daily Post building	140	80	
12	July 17	Building 911 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, owned by E. Fiek & Co.	120 125	80 80	Condemned; repaired
13 14	July 19	Foundry, owned by Edward Gray Foundry, owned by White & Bro	125	80	and passed.
15 16	July 20 July 23 July 24	Printing office, owned by Gibson Bro. Slanghter-house, owned by Poenix	100 120	60	20.
17		Seibert.	100	60	
18	July 24 July 25	Daily Critic office Priuting office, 514 Eighth street northwest, owned by Byron S. Adams.	120	80	
19	July 25	Building owned by Evening Star	120	80	
20	July 26	Newspaper Company. Bnilding 1420 New York avenue northwest, owned by D. S. Evans, jr.	120	80	
21	July 27	Stone yard, owned by Jacob Veil- meyer.	90	50	Do.
22	July 27	Pension Office, Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.	100	60	
23	Aug. 7	Concrete works, owned by Cranford & Filbert.	120	80	Horizontal boiler.
$\frac{24}{25}$	Aug. 7 Aug. 8	Owned by H. L. Cranford & Filbert Used for hoisting engine, owned by Kirby & Coyle.	160 150	100 100	Steam roller.
26 27	Ang. 8 Ang. 9	dodo	150 150	100 100	
28	Aug. 11	Hair factor; owned by H. A. Linger & Co.	120	80	
305	Aug. 14	Washington Chemical Works Used for hoisting-engine, owned by	129 105	80 60	
32	Aug. 15 Aug. 17	Acker & Neitzey. Wharf, owned by the Independent Ice Company.	126	80	
33 34	Aug. 18 Aug. 20		100 120	60 80	
35	Aug. 20	Steam marble works, owned by George E. Walker. Wharf, owned by Rich & Co	100	60	
36 37	Ang. 21	Wharf, owned by S. Emery	120 130	80 80	
38	Aug. 21 Aug. 23 Aug. 24	Wood vard owned by J. E. Dillyer	120 115	80 70	
39 40		Wharf, owned by Great Falls Ice Company. American Tea Store, Seventh and I	115	60	
41	Aug. 28	streets northwest. Great Falls Ice Company, George-	115	60	Upright boiler. Con-
71	Aug. 28	town.			demned; repaired; passed Aug. 28, 1883.
42	Aug. 29	Wood-yard, Thirteen and a half and C streets northwest, owned by John Baldwin.	100	60	
43	Aug. 29	Wood-yard, owned by Mayneld &	115	70	
44 45	Aug. 29	Wood-yard, owned by George Bogus. Wood-yard, owned by John Miller	90 110	60 70	
46 47	Aug. 29 Aug. 30 Aug. 31	Saw-mill, Stephenson & Dio., owners	80 70	50 40	
48	Aug. 31	Columbia Tannery, owned by William R. Tanner.		60	
49 50	Sept. 1 Sept. 1	Portland Flats	125 90	60	
51	Sept. 1	Wood-yard, owned by C. H. Burgess	80 90	60	
52 53	Sept. 1 Sept. 3	N. Peters, lithographer Chemical works, owned by C. B. War-	100	60	
54 55	Sept. 4 Sept. 6	ren & Co. Portland Flats Coffee-mill, owned by W. J. Lown	90 90	60 60	Locomotive form
56	Sept. 6 Sept. 10	City post-office	100	50	boiler.

208 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

List of boilers inspected during fiscal year ending June 30, 1884-Continued.

No.		e of	Locality.	Hydro- static pressure.	Working pressure per square inch.	TD 1
	Sep.	50.	City p st-office	Pounds. 110	Pounds. 50	Horizontal tubula boiler; condemned repaired and passed
36		1 11		100	60	in good condition.
	177		Prewerv. own d by J. Roth S. M. D. w. l. s feed depot Free war Gas Works New Ju. d.n.r. owned by Washington	80 120 120 120	50 80 80 80	
4			Established by J. Lackey & Co. Gash of Post and K streets south- The which by Washington Gas Lott Lyany	80 100	5e) 60	
版	475		wheel by T. Martin	80 100	50 60	
	-13	20	Sat with which by Washington	140	80	Vertical tubular boiler
4.	- 27		and toy washington	110	70	Horizontal tubular
10	Sit	2.7	The by John Morgan.	90 110	60 60	boiler. Condemned: repaired and passed.
1.	100	- 7	E and F	110 120	70 80	
	77	i	E Street northwest. E Warmley. E C Whitard, proprie-	120 70 140	80 40 80	High steam boiler. Low steam boiler.
ř	3015		2 C. Wiliard, proprie-	100	60	
7)	3		Lie II is C. W. Spofford, pro-	95	60	
F	Sign.		Fig. 8 in the O. G. Staples, pro-	120 100	70 60	Vertical tubular boiler. Horizontal tubular boiler.
	Sett		Las II ass C. W. Spoff rd. pro-	120	80	
50	Se, 1	34		103	7.0	
-	Sı-L	3	Contract to the second	120	70	
1	19. 5.	0.0	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	140	8)	
-	Out.	ì	N : The state of t	120	60	
5.1	.4.7.	2	Hora H 14 J. H Harris proprie	120	60	
	Out		1.7	80	50	
	(4.1%	1	Green are ward to John H. Small	120 90	70 50	
2.0	Ora.	4	Providence Marking	9.1	50	
	1.	*	- L. A Mile Mile Com.	75 120	80	Condemned for repairs. High steam boiler.
25	NE.			90	40	Low steam boiler.
	0.0	4.0	is works sweet by Washington is a first company.	120 135	80 80	High steam boiler.
		15	There.	100	60	
			Extractionse owned by Washington	110	60	
		100	Lists has owned by Washington (sas Light) ompany. Eas a sw rithed tristone-crusher, wheel to talk filtert Easter sw art wheel by A. L. Barber, New modifies on owned by Will	120	80	
	012	100	New m cathes on owned by Wash.	120 100	80 ·	
162	Oct	m.,	Brewery, owned by George Juene-			
			many desired Juene.	120	80	

List of boilers inspected during fiscal year ending June 30, 1884—Continued.

No.	Date of inspection.	Locality.	Hydro- static pressure.	Working pressure per square inch.	Remarks.
103	1883. Oct. 22	Feed store owned by William M. Galt	Pounds.	Pounds.	
104	Oct. 23	& Ca. Printing office, owned by Thomas	95	50	Condemned; repaired
105	Oct. 25	McGill & Co. Printing office, owned by Judd & Det-	120	80	and passed.
106	Oct. 25	weiler. Printing office, owned by Joseph L.	95	60	
107	Oct. 26	Pearson. Printing office, awned by R.O.Polkin-	110	60	
108	Oct. 27	by Washington Gas Light Com-	120		
109	Nov. 2	pany. Restaurant, owned by Henry Kuhl-	80	40	
110	Nov. 9	Dexter laundry, Mrs. E. K. Dexter,	160	. 80	
$\frac{111}{112}$	Nov. 12 Nov. 12	proprietress. Slaughter-house, owned by J. West. Printing office, owned by R. Beresford	120 120	80 80	Condemned; repaired
113	Nov. 12	Hamilton House, William M. Gilson,	115	60	Do.
114	Nov. 12	proprietor. New building, owned by Washington Gas Light Company.	140	80	Do.
115 116	Nov. 13 Nov. 14	Slaughter-house, owned by C. Keiney. Building, owned by United States Electric Lighting Company.	120 140	80 80	
117	Nov. 15	Slaughter · house, owned by G. L.	150	100	
118 119 120	Nov. 19 Nov. 22 Nov. 26	Swiss laundry, owned by I. Godfrey Wood-yard, owned by Peter Dunn Wood-yard, owned by William Muir-	130 120 110	80 80 6 0	
121	Nov. 27	head. Planing-mill, owned by Dearing &	110	70	
122	Nov. 28	Johnson. Corcoran Building, owned by W. W.	140	80	
123	Nov. 29	Corcoran. Boston dry-goods house, owned by	100	60	
124	Nov. 29	Woodward & Lothrop.	100	50	
125 126	Dec. 5 Dec. 5	Thomas Somerville & Son. Wood-yard, owned by J. Maury Dove. Building 705 and 709 Ninth street northwest, owned by E. W. Wood-	100 110	60 70	
127	Dec. 5	ruff. Paper-mill, owned by George Hill, jr.	120	80	Condemned June 18 passed December 5, 1883.
128	Dec. 7	Printing office, owned by J. F.Sheiry.	120	60	1000
$\frac{129}{130}$	Dec. 10 Dec. 11	British Legation	90 140	40 80	
131	Dec. 11 Dec. 19		140 100	80 60	
132 133	Dec. 19	Factory foot of Sixth street southwest, owned by L. E. Gannon. Metropolitan Hotel, Selden & Rob-	155	80	
134	Dec. 29	bins, proprietors. Brass works, owned by Robert Leitch & Son.	90	60	
135	1884. Feb. 5	Globe printing office, owned by Gray	100	50	
136	Feb. 12	& Clarkson. Brick-yard, owned by A. Richards &	110	60	
137	Feb. 13	Co. Owned by A. Richards & Co		50	Cylinder boiler con- demned; repaired and passed Febru- ary 13, 1884. Do.
138	Feb. 13	Owned by A. Richards & Co.; brick-		50	ary 13, 1884. Do.
139	Feb. 13	Owned by A. Richards & Co.; brick-		50	Cylinder boiler
140 141	Feb. 15 Feb. 16	yard. Wood-yard, owned by John Miller Cigar-box factory, owned by L. C. Huth.	150 140	90 80	
		Huth. Saw-mill, owned by T. B. Cross, jr Brick-yard, owned by I. Childs & Co.	120 110	70 60	

List of boilers inspected during fiscal year ending June 30, 1884-Continued.

10	Date of inspection.	: Locality.	Hydro- static pressure.	Working pressure per square inch.	Remarks.
144	1884. Mar. 13	Car stables, owned by Capitol, North O Street and South Washington	Pounds. 120	Pounds.	Condemned for repairs
145 146 147	Mar. 14 Mar. 15 Mar. 18	Railroad Company. Brick yard, owned by I. Childs & Co. Union Market, owned by J. Appich Steam coffee-mill, owned by T. F. Browning	110 100 75	60 60 50	Condemned; repaired and passed.
148	Mar. 21	Mattress factory, owned by H. A.	160	100	
149	Mar. 21	Linger. Grocery store, owned by Barbour & Hamilton.	120	80	
150	Mar. 21	Cider store, 611 Seventh street north-	100	60	
151 152	Mar. 21	west, owned by C. V. Fuller. Building used by Brush-Swan Elec-	140	90	A. A. Hayes, presi-
153	Mar. 24	Tannery, owned by W. F. Johnson,	140	90	dent.
154 155 (156)	Mar. 25 Mar. 25	L street southeast. Printing office, W. H. Moore, owner Owned by John P Agnew & Co., Georgetown Central Coal Company.	100 160	50 100	Condemned; repaired and passed.
157	Mar. 26	Wharf, owned by Gilmor, Meredith	144	90	
158)		Planing mill, owned by Wimsatt &	105	60	Do,
1595 160	April 1	Uhler. Saw-mill, owned by Johnson & Bro. Firemen's Insurance Company Build- ing, corner Seventh and Louisiana	140 120	90 80	Do.
161	April 2	avenue. Stable, owned by Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Rail-	120	70	
162	April 4	Foundry, owned by Beckham & Mid-	***		
163	April 21	Building, Beckwith, Quackenbush	100	60	
164 165	April 21 April 21	do	140	80	
166	April 21 April 21	1.	140 140	80 80	
163	April 22	Woodyard, owned by G. L. Sheriff. Soap factory, owned by Weaver, Kenzla & Co. Carpet-eleming works. Characters.	140 75	80 40	
169	April 22	Kengla & Co. Catpet-cleaning works, Chase & Bro.,	130	80	
70	April 23 April 23 April 24	Brewry owned by I C	95	60	
72		Lamon 110; C. Hed by George E.	125 130	80 80	
73	May 1 May 1	Washington Lime Kilus, owned by	100 130	60 80	
75	May 2 May 2	Richmond Flats, T.J. Fisher, superin-	120	60	
76	May 2	Richmond Flats. Brewery, owned by C. Henrich.			Condemned.
79	May 5 May 6	Slaughter-house owned by Labort	120 70	80 40	
80 81	May 6	Brewery, owned by J. Gnethler Slanghter-house, owned by Ort.	120 125	80 80	
\$2 \$3	May 9 May 10	0 17	120 120	80	
÷4	May 12	Brewery, owned by C. Heurich	120	80	Condemned; repaired
55	May 12	Slaughter-house, J. P. Augusterfer, owner. Used for hoisting-engine, owned by Lymnia A. Litherbook	120	80	and passed.
÷6	May 12	do servicio de la companya della com	150	90	
57	May 12	ractory, owned by Paul Hiser &	150 120	100	
49	May 17 May 19	Building 1006 F street northwest, N. W. Fitzgerald, owner.	120	80	
91	May 20 May 21	W. Fitzgerald, owner. Medical Museum Building 1006 F street northwest, N. W. Fitzgerald, owner. Building 421 New Jersey avenue northwest, owned by Miller & No.	70 90	50 50	
	Man of	Building 421 New Jersey nyeune northwest, owned by Miller & No- lan.	120	80	
55	May 23	Stable owned by Metropolitan Railroad Company.	120	80	

List of boilers inspected during fiscal year ending June 30, 1884—Continued.

No.	Date of inspection.	Locality.	Hydro- static pressure.	Working pressure per square inch.	Remarks.
193	1884. May 26	Slaughter-house, owned by J. Ruppert & Son.	Pounds 125	Pounds. 80	
194	May 29	Capitol Laundry, owned by Mrs. E.	140	80	
195	May 29	J. Hayward. Grant Row, B. H. Warner, receiver	120	80	
1967 1975	May 30	Planing-mill, owned by E. E.Jackson	125	80	
198	June 2	Columbia File Works, owned by H.	90	68	
199	June 2	Planing-mill, owned by Francis A. Belt.	125	80	
200	June 3	Soap works, owned by Memmert & Co., Twenty-fifth and N streets northwest.	125	80	
201	June 4	Ice-cream depot, owned by J. Fussell.	105	60	
202	June 4	Ebbitt House, C. C. Willard owner	75	40	
203 204	June 4 June 5	Havenner's Bakery, owned by Benjamin Charlton & Co.	90 120	50 80	
205	June 5	Corcoran Building	100	60	
206	June 6	Washington Jail, owned by United States Government.	125	80	
207	June 6	Printing office, 422 Eleventh street northwest, owned by Judd & Det- weiler.	150	80	
208 209	June 7 June 11	Corcoran Building	95 140	60 90	
210	June 11	Used for hoisting engine, owned by A. L. Barber.	150	90	
$211 \choose 212 \binom{1}{2}$	June 17	(Building 935 D street northwest,) owned by United States Electric Lighting Company.	120	75	{Condemned; repaired passed.
213	June 17	Used for mixing concrete at State, War, and Navy Departments.	150	80	Condemned; repaired and passed.
214	June 17	Used for hoisting engine at State, War, and Navy Departments.	150	90	
215	June 19	Used for hoisting engine, owned by David T. Cissell, contractor.	100	60	Condemned; repaired; passed.
216 217	June 19 June 24	Daily Post building Bottling establishment, owned by F.	120 120	60 70	
218	June 24	H. Finley. Columbia Coffee Mills, corner Four- and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, owned by W. E. Thomas.	120	70	
219	June 26	Feed store, 52 H street northeast, owned by A. H. Floeckher.	115	60	
220	June 30	Carpet-cleaning works, owned by William Hocke.	120	80	

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. WILKERSON, Inspector, 220 Seventh Street Southeast.

Hon. Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF PROPERTY CLERK.

OFFICE OF PROPERTY CLERK, Washington, November 1, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the property clerk for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Very respectfully,

F. O. BECKETT,

Property Clerk, Engineer Department.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER, United States Engineers, Commissioner, D. C.

APPENDIA No. 10.

Class 1-Swamery.

Transmining produced, as per invides and recollects	87.939 37
Control by it. To "!-	
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1.1(1.70)	125 55
I place to the second s	316 03
Carrier P	354 46
3 (***)\$**	43 -1
CAPAREN	12 46
F1 / . 5 N . 15 A	3, 407 62
Fra tenar tien	100 25
\$ 1. 14 \$ 11 T (= 1 1	150 00
Programmer	
Hanting the Tent	2000 46
Telegrand and telegraphie errorse. Vanish a Boes on that has Bounday	66 63
Region of The Committee	66 01 195 75
Wash ognot Asy so	121 64
7 745 L	141 04
	7,939 37
CLASS 2 - Elsek forms and printing.	
Total amount purchased as per introdes and vouchers	\$10 -01 50
a come measurement green communication and green come control desired a formation of the control	\$10,631 50
Jaeoed as follows to-	
Executive department	668 52
francis, as fit and a	2,25- 10
Engineer detartment	1,007 31
Water department	377 43
A=2.500	132 78
Assessed Collector	323 43
Afterney	363 97
F (4. 2 x 1 / 20 C) F (5 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x	1,073 32 2,441 71
File to Day illustration and a second a second and a second a second and a second a	91 44
I THOUGH THE PROPERTY AND A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	154 98
ricalia department	997 47
E(1-61-61-61-00-6)	88 75
	105 25
	41 20
	567 99
a to be when done conditioned sold the """	2 70
Cotober	4 45
-	10 221 50
CLASS 3 School books.	10,821 50
Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers	
Samed as to lower to	
Public schools	3.260 56
Washington Asylum	62 12
-	
Crass A P	3, 322 65
CLASS 4.—Furniture.	
Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers	\$4,713 10
Isaned as follows to	
Executive department	
Executive department Engineer department Water department	13 44
Water department	22
Assembor Collector	39 20
Collector	34 91
	12 57

Attorney Public schools Fire department Police department Police court Health department Telegraph and telephone service Washington Asylum Various offices in Columbia Building Parking commission	2, 084 535 1, 026 227 16 207	97 21 98 16 03 42 30 85
CLASS 5.—Hardware. Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers	\$4,149	60
Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers	Ф4, 143	=
Issued as follows to— Executive department Engineer department Water department Various offices in Columbia Building Public schools Fire department Police department Police court Health department Parking commission Trlegraph and telephone service Washington Asylum	866 31 35 1, 674 255 181 17 11 540 19	09 84 76 97 15 56 41 39 27
Markets	38	22
CLASS 6.—Sloves, tinware, &c.	4, 149	60
Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers	\$3,545	72
Issued as follows to— Engineer department. Various offices in Columbia Building. Attorney Public schools. Fire department Police department Police court. Health department. Telegraph and telephone service Parking commission. Washington Asylum	397 259 14 1, 464 242 169 89 63 35 13 794	71 95 43 15 40 73 38 95 30
	3, 45	72
Class 7.—Plumbers' material.		
Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers	\$2,999	
Issued as follows to— Engineer department. Water department Collector Public schools Fire department Police department Police court. Washington Asylum	28 2, 374 1 218 84 7 1 283	04 60 38 03 20 85
	2,999	45
CLASS 8.—Iron pipe, stop-cocks, &c.	#10 AF0	~~
Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers	\$12,456	o7 =
Issued as follows to— Water department	12, 456	57

CLASS 9. - Groceries.

Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers	\$13, 298	3 59
Issued as follows to—		=
Engineer department	00	96
Public schools.	36	80
Fire department		77
Police department	112	30
Police court.		15
Health department. Various offices in Columbia Building.		19
Telegraph and telephone service		60
Markets		84
Washington Asylum.	12,970	
	13, 298	59
Class 10.—Boots and shoes.	,	
Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers	\$1,333	77
Issued as follows to—		
Engineer department	76	50
	8	25
Washington Asylum.	1, 249	
Class 11.—Saddlery.	1,333	77
Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vonchers	\$2,284	05
Executive department Engineer department Water department	101	
Water department	195	
Assessor. Fire department	324 6	
Fire department	1, 165	
Health department	247	
Health department. Parking commission.	27	25
Telegraph and telephone sorvice	11	
Washington Asylum. Various offices in Columbia Building	27 162	
Various offices in Columbia Building. Conveyance of prisoners.	102	
Conveyance of prisoners.	13	
Crica 10 D	2,284	05
CLASS 12.—Drugs and chemicals.		
Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers	\$1,478	04
Executive department		=
Executive department Engineer department Water department		40
	89	
Validis offices in Columbia to the	142	80
	14 5 51	
	334	
	47	
	1 :	50
Health department. Washington Asylum.	787	
-		-
CLASS 13.—Glass, paints, &c.	1,478	U-1
Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers		
Issued as follows to—	\$1,293	96
Executive deposits		_
Engineer department.		10
Engineer department	14 3	30

Water department	\$535 1	3
Various offices in Columbia Building	1 1	.5
Public schools	329 4	
Fire departmentPolice department	134 4 1 2	
Health department		1
Telegraph and telephone service	4 5	
Washington asylum	191 2	
Parking commission	2 4	
Markets	79 3	0
	1, 293 9	6
Class 14.—Lumber and building material.		
Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers	\$3,658 7	
Issued as follows to—		=
Engineer department	1,712 0	2
Water department	121 1	
Various offices in Columbia Building	8 8	
Public schools	1, 342 2	
Fire department. Washington Asylum	74 8 387 2	
Health department.	4 6	
Telegraph and telephone service	1:	
Building for destitute colored women and children	7 69	2
	3,658 7	5
Class 15.—Forage.	0,000	
Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vonchers	\$9,813 9	6
=	ψυ, στο υ.	=
Issued as follows to—	F/10 11	_
Engineer department Water department	580 13 593 37	
Assessor	22 90	
Collector	70 63	7
Fire department	5, 151 33	7
Police department	279 83 463 27	
Health department. Telegraph and telephone service.	295 28	
Conveyance of prisoners	284 09	9
Parking commission	142 62	
Washington Asylum.	1,930 41	L
	9,813 96	3
Class 16.—Fresh meat and corned beef.		
Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers	\$4, 475 32	5
Issued as follows to—		:
Washington Asylum	4, 475 32	2
CLASS 17.—Bacon and ham.		
Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers	728 81	L
		2
Issued as follows to— Washington Asylum	728 81	L
Class 18.—Ice.		
Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers	\$849 51	
Issued as follows to—		:
Various offices in Columbia Building	176 81	
Troubling	7 50	
Tuone schools	10 37	7
Fire department	145 23	3

Police department Police court Health department Telegraph and telephone service Washington Asylum	\$233 s0 35 75 23 10 17 76 199 19
Class 19 Lamp pers and eastings.	849 51
Total amount purchased, as per invoices and vouchers	\$2,751 30
Issued as follows to -	
Engineer ierantmini	2, 325 95
Profession's	76 20
Washington Asrling	50 73 26- 42
CLASS OIL-Fiel.	2,751 30
Total amount purchase it as per involves and vouchers	\$30,663 56
Issued as follows to—	
English de la companyant	121 13
Water Grantman Elegacy offices	6,3:1 49
	57 90
27	1-, 0-0 45
	1.950 45
	1,476 07
Heaville and the service of the serv	175 30
	225 00 15 45
	53 20
	32 41
Was to Live	1, 155 55
	6 43
Class vi.—Dry goods.	20,005-56
Level by the term as per byth as and vouchers.	\$3,361 47
English to the Control of the Contro	1 50
Fire Lengthest	7 55 45 (9)
Fire Legislands	74 15
The time terms	347 14
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 25
Tasgraph and response service	2, 576 62 7 17
	4 17
Tass 2 - Respire and telegraph supplies.	3, 361 47
The Emple processed as the tronces and vouchers	£5. (45) 69
AATIMA DE AATIMA	\$2, (727 027
Tarter of the first and the second second	
Figure County	2,052 59
Personal designations	15 00
_	
Class 23. — Construction material.	2,062 69
TOTAL TO THE PARTY AND THE PAR	Van. 1940
	\$26,341 26 71,540 92
Tick to be accounted for	97, 852 18
=	27,000

Issued as follows to—	600 000	00
Engineer department	\$68,635	
Pattington Asyrum	134 44	
Public schools Water department		64
Fire department		42
Police department		20
Police department Health department		40
Markets	1	60
Balance remaining on hand	29,048	70
m + 3 + 3 C	05. 022	
Total to be accounted for	97, 882	18
Class 24.—Miscellaneous supplies—expenses and repairs.		
For various offices in Columbia Building:		
For repairing furniture	\$106	
For gas fitting	45	88
For carpenter repairs	155	
For paper-hanging and whitewashing	65	
For painting and lettering	14	
For carpenter repairs For paper-hanging and whitewashing For painting and lettering For overhauling regulator and clocks For washing towels For hinding material	38	
For binding material.	161 223	94
For door springs and hanging	11	
For hanling	37	
For hauging gong	• 6	
For miscellaneous items	18	15
	884	25
		=
For executive department :	544	00
For livery For horseshoeing	244	
For book-cases and shelving	43 52	
For book-cases and shelving For binding and binding material	147	
For repairs to carriage	20	
For repairs to carriage For dating-stamp and repairs	14	
For repairs to letter press	1	
For two volumes of plats of subdivision of city	55	00
	578	
For engineer department:		
For rent of square 473	300	
1 of fivery	490	
2 01 YUUUHHATY SETYICES AND DASHITAGE	63	
For horseshooing	483	
For horseshoeing. For care of horses at public stable. For drayage on sever pipe to properly yard	• 178	
	480 480	
	19	
2 of binding reports Acc	49	
2 of Topairs to instruments and tane lines	134	
	86	95
For purchase of one buck-board buggy	215	
For purchase of one buck-board biggy For purchase of one two-seat wagon For purchase of vehicles For purchase of two second hand street awagons	165 (
For purchase of two second band that	388	
For purchase of one planimeter	150	
	32	
For repairs to hoisting engine	25 (72 (
For repairs to hoisting engine For setting and connecting drinking foun tain For removing house (county)	60	
For removing house (county)	100	
	3,974	 15
For water department:		=
For pump logs.	105	20
For pump logs. For blacksmithing	195 8 152 (

For horseshoeing For veterinary service and pasturage For repairs to furniture For purchase of gum coats and hats	28	33 50 70
For auditor's office : For dating stamps and pads. For book-shelves	° 20	75 00 75
For assessor's office: For rubber stamps For building file case For veterinary service For horseshoeing	20 16 6	00 00 50 00
For collector's office: For bookbinding For dating stamps and pads For dog tags For-pressed wire screen For repairs to wagon For horseshoeing	19 91 25 18	00 40 03 00 50
For attorney's office: For eleaning and laying carpets For whitewashing For hauling ashes	8	
For public schools: For school desks, chains, and settees. For repairing, moving, and setting school furniture	9, 484 1, 806	08
For philosophical instruments and supplies For calisthenic apparatus. For building book shelves and cases For gas fixtures.	29 129 34	$\frac{74}{30}$
For bell-hanging. For binding material For making window poles. For Norton door-check and adjusting For lanling ashes For miscellaneous items	23 7 15 58 28	75 25 00 00 80 15
	12, 061	
For police department: For repairs to van, ambulance, and patrol wagon For horseshoeing. For veterinary services. For veterinary services. For papers to furniture For carpenter's work and repairs For paper-hanging. For polokbuilding. For photograph albums For purchase of bay horse. For purchase of one wagon For police-calls For rosewood batons	221 94 83 65 33 26 22 160 168 165	15 97 75 10 80 78 50 00 00 00

For wreaths, letters, and numbers For gas fixtures For miscellaneous items	\$73 52 16 63 14 19
	1,251 39
For police court:	
For carpenter's repairs	91 10
For repairs to furniture For whitewashing and plastering	7 75 27 00
For gas-fitting	8 00
For rubber stamps	13 00
For purchase of settees	45 00
For Norton door-cheek and adjusting For hauling ashes and cleaning	5 75 15 53
-	213 13
For parking commission :	
For tree-boxes and stakes	3,916 71
For handing tree-boxes and stakes	217 61
For tree-straps	265 00 16 47
For soil	97 10
For blacksmithing	103 95
For horseshoeing	20 25
For repairs to wagon	37 50
For repairs to furniture For miscellaneous items	23 60 11 25
-	4, 709 44
For telegraph and telephone service:	
For awnings.	25 00
For awnings For laying wires, erecting poles, &c For binding	58 50 7 25
	90 75
=	=======================================
For transportation of prisoners:	100 ==
For repairs to van For horseshoeing	183 55 43 50
r or vetermary service	31 50
FOR DUICHASE OF Grav horse	250 00
r or norse-line	10 00
For pasturage	634 00
=	524 89
For public stable: For washing and mending horse blankets	5 00
For carpenter's repairs	11 85
_	16 85
For health department:	
ror book-binding	277 45
	75 00
For carpenter repairs. For gas-fitting	69 70 111 32
For gas-fitting. For bell-hauging For Veterinary sarving	14 00
	16 00
	15 00
For cartridges	87 38
For repairing dog note	20 00 15 00
For miscellaneous items	11 35
	712 20
=	

For Washington Asylum:	\$100.00
	\$189 09
	42 95
For fruit-trees and grape-vines For agricultural implements.	38 02
For agricultural implements For repairs to vehicles.	120 50
For repairs to vehicles. For blacksmithing	58 87
	80 21
For purchase of two cows	100 00
For paper-hanging	119 34
For plastering	11 20
For plastering	49 17
For horseshoeing	25 00
For veterinary services	12 25
For straw hats	21 84
For grate-bars	6 75
For clocks	55 00
For cabinet organ for chapel	
For miscellaneous expenses.	21 20
	1,011 44
For Register of Wills:	
For book-binding	100 00
Tot book sinding trees.	
For small-pox service:	
For building of shed for protection of ambulance	38 00
201 Stilling of State	
For building for destitute colored women, &c.:	
For building for destitute colored women, &c.: For one encumber pump	18 00
1 1	
For fire department:	
For repairs to apparatus	2,697 00
For repairs to engines and boilers	1, 176 50
For Prunty's heaters and attaching	3.57 00
For fabric hose, couplings, and play pipes.	1,927 50
For fitting up sliding rods, &c	
For plumbing and gas-fitting	404 (10)
For carpenter repairs.	
For pasturage	80 71
For locksmithing	
For uniform buttons.	
For purchase of two second buggies.	146 00
For algoring and laving corners	26 80
For cleaning and laying carpets For clock	13 00
For migallongure it.	43 59
For miscellaneous items	The second secon
	7,790 03
Total for miscellaneous supplies, expenses, &c	34,828 31
Total for year ending June 30, 1884.	
- other state of the so, 1004	201, 0.0

APPENDIX No. 11.

REPORT OF HARBOR-MASTER.

Office of Harbor-Master, Washington, D. C., October 15, 1884.

MAJOR: I have the honor to present herewith my third annual report as harbor-master, embracing the operations of this service for the year ending June 30, 1884.

The accompanying tabular statements give the number of boats landing in our harbor, together with information as to cargoes carried and

amount of material landed; also the number of vessels cleared for dif-

ferent ports and material exported.

I would respectfully suggest that the Commissioners request Congress to confer on them the power to make regulations governing the harbormaster in the fuller discharge of his duties, as there are cases which often arise where the law to govern him is so vague and indefinite as to cause a wide difference of opinion, but which, for the mutual benefit of the owners or captains of vessels and other parties concerned, he has now to use his own judgment and discretion.

I would also bring to the attention of the Commissioners the necessity of the harbor-master being provided with a tug-boat, for several reasons: First, it would be of great assistance to the health officer for quarantine purposes; second, to the police department to look after the interest of the fisheries of the Potomae; third, for the maritime and commercial interests of the District in the breaking of ice and keeping the harbor open in severe winters, and for various other rea-

sons.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. SÚTTON, Harbor-Master.

Maj. G. J. LYDECKER,

Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia.

Statement showing by months the material which composed cargoes of sailing resels landing in the harbor of Washington during the year ending June 30, 1884.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total
Hard coal, schooners tons.	вя 9, 302	9,876		9,822	6,343	5, 705			222	6, 551	6, 245	7,055	99
-		9, 089		7, 682	5, 366	4, 117		1, 100	2, 250		5, 933	7, 120	55
1		13, 780		5, 069	4,840	5,807			420	4,855	9,965	7, 281	39
:	-	1, 192		1, 186	815	722		300		1,012	1, 269	949	10
:		11, 101		5, 068	3, 272	9,418	:	620	2, 347	1,000	11,084	10, 471	74
i	ci.	1, 380, 000	ī,	1, 453, 000	1, 798, 000	1, 793, 000	64,	933, 000	1,080,000	1, 767, 000	3, 642, 900	4, 448, 000	22, 636
-		2, 369	2, 734	2,380	2, 150	1,850	260	250	1,175	1,718	2,308	2,241	21
	-	3, 325, 500	្រាំ	315,000						2, 525, 000	988, 000	1, 550, 000	10,803
		72,000		60,000	165,000	100,000		400,000		272, 000		479,000	1,872
-				140	625	150					300	380	
		120, 250	8, 500										167
		185	490	360	365	120							5
1	-		10, 575	43, 875	56, 300	65, 400	13 850	45 050	41 650	15 400			306
-	19,000		1, 100				200 100	100	000 144	10, 100			36
		300	200							9.500	1.900		7
			610			006				200	20	1 000	
		277								50	140	4,000	
Fertilizerdo		1,835	650	137					510		1	800	_
		350	150					100	625			125	
1	8 650	350	550										
ranite ton					-			300					
		125		210									
Slate	88										110		
potatoes		1.785	9.837	1.650	1.900						77		
6.8			5 000	2,000	1.900							1 000	
				009	006 6						2 500	7,000	
			800	13.50	1 050					964	0,000		
Gas nine.				5	200 14					006	555	140	2005
										202	000	OFT	

Statement showing by months the arrivals of boats in harbor of Washington, together with specifications of cargoes carried, during year ending June 30, 1884.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Hard coal, schoon-													
ers	42	45	23	32	24	14			1	19	24	33	257
Hard coal, barges	22	28	15	28	19	13		4	8		12	26	175
Soft coal	98	121	54	46	44	49			4	46	96	63	621
Stone	7	3	4	4	3	2		1		5	5	3	37
ce	23	13	10	6	4	4		1	3	1	13	13	91
lumber	28	13	20	15	14	13	1	10	12	18	39	52	235
Wood	59	84	94	80	75	59	6	7	41	76	100	75	756
Laths		4	2	1	10	00			**	3	2	2	14
Shingles	2	1	2	1	1	1		2		3	-	6	19
	1	1	2	1	2	1		_		0	1	1	9
Hay			2	1	2	1					1	1	82
Melons	13	67	2										
Sand	4	4	4	3	3	1							19
)ysters			82	138	120	117	22	85	91	43			698
Wheat	11		1										12
orn	1		1			1				1	1		5
Plaster	1		1			1				1	1	2	7
Xinate	2	1								1	1		5
Fertilizer	2	6	2	1					2			3	16
Phosphate	1	1	1	-				1	1			1	5
tesiduum oil	2	1	î					•	_ ^			_	4
Apples	1	1											1
Franite	1							1					
		2		3				1					2 5
		2		3							• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		9
slate	1										1		2
		2	6	4	2								14
			1	1	1							1	4
Cement				1	1						2		4
Asphalt			1	2	2					1	2	1	9
Gas pipe										1	2	1	4
alt										î	2		3
resh fish									12	160	72	7	251

Statement showing by months the departures of boats from harbor of Washington, together with specifications of cargoes carried, during year ending June 30, 1884.

Months.	· Vessels.	Soft coal.	Vessels.	Wheat.	Vessels.	Compost.	Boats moved to keep docks and channel clear.
July	83 98	Tons. 54, 212 51, 967		Bushels.			35 21
September	86 92	51, 586 59, 944	3	16, 000	11 10	1, 000 900	27 30
November December	63 39	38, 012 20, 881	1	5, 000 5, 000	9 7	700 600	40 28
January February March April	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\2\\33\end{array}$	270 392 13, 190			7		3 14 22
May June	71 37	28, 791 18, 176					17 26
Total	605	337, 421	5	26, 000	44	4, 500	263

List of steam ressels plying upon the Potomac River.

	Service.		Services
STEAMBOATS.		TUG-BOATS-Cont'd.	
Excelsior	Washington to Norfolk,	Fanny Gilbert	
	three times a week.	A. P. Gorman	Do.
George Leary	Do.	G. W. Pride	Do.
lady of the Lake	Do.	Ella Pearce	Do.
Jane Mosely	Washington to Norfolk	D. M. Key	I)o.
	and excursions.	Comet	Do.
Mattano		Mary Lewis	Do.
I. V. Arrowsmith	River landings and excur-	Potomac	I)o.
	sions.	Templar	Do.
John W. Thompson	Do.	J. A. Jackson	I)o.
W. W. Corcoran	Mount Vernon, daily, and	Henry Winship	1)0.
	excursions.	Zeta	Do.
Mary Washington	Marshall Hall and Occo	William E. Bell	1)0.
	quan Falls.	Hansom M. Key	Do.
Armenia	Lower Cedar Point.	Herenles	1)0.
lity of Alexandria	Alexandria, seven trips	Samson	Do.
	daily.	Hattie	Do.
City of Washington	Do.	Annie	Do.
Sue		S. Thos. Brown	Do.
Norfolk	Philadelphia, weekly.	Edwin D. Hartley	Do.
E. C. Knight	New York, weekly.	Rock Point	Do.
John Gibson	Do.	Juno	Do.
		Keystone	Do.
TUG-BOATS.		Bruce	Do.
		Commodore Foote	Do.
Gilmore & Meredith Samuel Gedney	Towing on river. Do.	Wecacoe	Do.

APPENDIX No. 12.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STANDARD PAVEMENTS.

Specifications for granite paving blocks, 1884.

QUALITY.

First. The blocks may be of any syenite or granite equal in hardness to what is known as Quincy granite, but they must be of an uniform grain and texture, without lamination or stratification, and free from excess of mica or feldspar; hard basaltic stone, that will take a smooth polish under traffic will not be accepted. Soft or weather-worn stones obtained from the surface of the quarry will not be accepted.

SIZE.

Second. The blocks must be of the following dimensions, viz: In length, not more than 8 nor less than 6 inches; in width, not more than 5 nor less than 3 inches; in depth, not more than 6 nor less than 5½ inches. The size preferred is 7 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 6 inches deep. They must be sufficiently dressed to present rectangular faces, with straight edges on top, bottom, and sides, and all blocks whose faces vary more than half an inch from a rectangular shape will be rejected. The sides and ends of the blocks must be so dressed that they will make close-fitting joints, and any block which has projections or knobs larger than half an inch will be rejected.

CONDITIONS OF DELIVERY.

Third. Blocks shipped by water must be delivered within one of the property yards of the District of Columbia, which are situated at the

foot of Sixth street and of G street, respectively; blocks shipped by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad will be delivered on reservation 17, or on the reservation at intersection of Maryland and Virginia avenues, between Seventh and Ninth streets; blocks shipped by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad may be delivered on the triangular space between G and H streets, Delaware avenue and First street. In every case the cost of unloading the blocks and placing them in the property yards or reservations ready for inspection must be paid by the contractor.

The blocks will be carefully inspected upon delivery by the Engineer Commissioner or his agents, and all blocks which do not conform to the foregoing specifications in size or quality must be immediately removed by the contractor at his own expense. The contractor must also furnish at his own expense such laborers as may be deemed necessary by the Engineer Commissioner to assist his agents in inspecting and culling

the blocks.

Fourth. All bids must be accompanied by a specimen block of the size and quality described in these specifications, labeled with the name of the bidder and the locality of the quarry; bids not accompanied by specimen blocks will not be accepted.

Specifications for laying granite block pavement, 1884.

1. The granite block pavement will be laid on a foundation of gravel and sand, with filling of hot paving cement from coal-tar.

2. The stone blocks will be furnished by the District at _____, and

must be hauled to the street at the contractor's expense.

3. All wood blocks, &c., necessary to be removed shall be taken up and removed immediately from the line of the work. The subsoil or other matter is then to be excavated and removed to the depth of 12½ inches below the top line of the proposed new pavement when fully rammed. Should there be any spongy material or vegetable matter in the bed thus prepared, all such material will be removed and the space filled with clean gravel or sand. Care must be taken in excavating to preserve the proper crown, which will be sensibly the same as at present where the street is paved with wood or stone blocks. All holes and inequalities to be filled to a proper level with sand or gravel only, such filling to be well and faithfully compacted by rolling or ramming.

4. Upon the foundation as above is to be laid a bed of fine bank gravel, to be approved by the Engineer Commissioner, 4 inches in depth when compressed, to be screened from all pebbles measuring more than 11 inches in their largest dimensions, and to be thoroughly rolled and rammed. Upon this will be laid a bed of fine, sharp, washed sand, thoroughly dry, 3 inches in thickness, to serve as a bed for the blocks, which will be laid directly upon and imbedded in it, with close joints. stone blocks are to be laid at right angles with the line of the street, with such crown as the Engineer Commissioner may direct; each course to be of blocks of a uniform width and depth, and so laid that all longitudinal joints shall be broken by a lap of at least 2 inches. When thus laid, the blocks shall be immediately covered with clean, fine, hot gravel in proper quantities, and raked until all the joints become filled therewith, and the blocks will then be earefully rammed to a firm, unyielding bed, with uniform surface, and with proper grade and crown. will then be poured into the joints, at a temperature of 300° Fahrenheit, paving cement of proper consistency, to be approved by the Engineer Commissioner, to be obtained by the direct distillation of coaltar, and to be the residuum therefrom. The cement required is ordinarily numbered between 5 and 6 at the manufactory. It will be poured into the joints of the pavement until the sand beneath and the gravel between the blocks will absorb no more and the joints are filled flush with the upper surface of the pavement. Dry hot gravel, not larger than three fourths of an inch in any dimension, will then be poured along the joints filled with paving cement as just described, and will be consolidated by tapping with a light rammer. Not less than 34 gallons of paving cement to each square yard of pavement will be required; this quantity must be brought upon the ground, upon the line of the work, and whatever may remain after the completion of the work will be the property of the District of Columbia, and will be hauled to the Sixth street property yard at the expense of the contractors. Any was age of paying cement by pouring over the surface of the payement instead of between the blocks will be estimated and deducted from the amount reported to have been used, and any such wastage of paying cement remaining upon the surface of the payement must be covered with a sufficient quantity of fine dry gravel to absorb it.

Specifications for laying asphaltum parements, 1884.

1. Asphaltum pavements will be 2½ inches in thickness when compress d, with a base of hydraulic cement concrete 6 inches in depth.

2. The sand beneath the present wood pavement, and all other material necessary to be removed, will be removed from the street; soft or spongy places, not affording a firm foundation, will be dug out and refilled with good earth, well rammed, and the entire roadbed will be thoroughly rolled with a heavy steam-roller.

Upon the foundation as above will be laid a bed of hydraulic cement

concrete 6 inches in thickness, to be made as follows:

One measure of cement equal to the best quality of fresh-burned Cumberland or Shepherdstown cement, manufactured upon the formula of this office, and two of clean, sharp, washed sand, free from clay, will be thoroughly mixed, dry, and then made into a mortar with the least possible amount of water: broken stone or brick, thoroughly cleaned from dust and dirt, drenched with water, but containing no loose water in the heap, will then be incorporated immediately with the mortar in such quantities as will give a surplus of mortar when rammed. This proportion, when ascertained, will be regulated by measure. Each batch of concrete will be thoroughly mixed, the mixing being continued on the board until each piece of stone or brick is completely coated with mortar: it will then be spread, and at once thoroughly compacted by ramming until free mortar appears upon the surface. The whole operation of mixing and laying each batch will be performed as expeditiously as possible, with the use of a sufficient number of skilled men. No gravel will be used in the concrete, but only augular fragments of stone or brick, having rough faces obtained by fracture, and measuring not more than 2½ inches in their largest dimensions. The upper surface will be made exactly parallel with the surface of the pavement to be laid, and will be protected from the action of the sun and wind until set. Upon this base will be laid the wearing surface or pavement proper, the basis of which, or paying cement, will be pure asphaltum, uumixed with any of the products of coal-tar.

3. Where the pavement is laid adjacent to the track of a street railway a strip, 2 feet wide, of paving blocks of granite or syenite will be laid next the track, with a foundation of bituminous concrete extending to the depth of the bottom of the cross-ties. This foundation will con-

sist of small broken stone, clean, sharp sand, and paving cement of coaltar from direct distillation, of the consistency usually numbered between 4 and 5. The ingredients and their relative proportions of this foundation will be such as to constitute a solid base of broken stone, the voids of which are filled with sand and paving cement, and will require the approval of the Engineer Commissioner. The joints between the paving blocks will be filled with a hot paving cement, composed of refined asphalt. 100 parts, and heavy petrolenm oil, 10 parts; or of cement obtained from the direct distillation of coal-tar, and of the consistency ordinarily numbered between 5 and 6.

These blocks will be laid as headers, and the alternate courses will be 22 and 26 inches in length, so as to form a toothing where the stone payement joins the asphalt. The width of the blocks will be from 4 to 6 inches, and their depth from 5 to 6 inches. The dimensions here given will be strictly adhered to, and the blocks must be of durable and uniform quality, selected for this purpose. The blocks will be carefully inspected after they are brought on the line of the work, and all blocks which in quality and dimensions do not conform strictly to these specifications will be rejected, and will be immediately removed from the line of work. Contractors will be required to furnish such laborers as may be necessary to aid the inspector in the examination and culling of the blocks; and in case the contractors shall neglect or refuse to so do, such laborers as in the opinion of the Engineer Commissioner may be necessary will be employed, and the expense incurred will be deducted and paid out of any money then due, or which thereafter may become due the contractors. The blocks may be of any syenite or granite, equal in hardness to what is known as Quincy granite; but hard, basaltie stone that will take a smooth polish under traffic will not be used.

Where the new pavement joins an existing wood pavement a 3-inch pine plank will be set on edge between the two, and both pavements fitted well up against it. Where the new pavement joins an existing stone pavement, a line of parking curb will be set on edge between the two and both pavements fitted well up against it. This curb will be furnished by the District at the G street property yard, and must be handed to the work and placed in position at the contractor's expense.

4. The following specifications for wearing surface will be adhered to

nuless a more satisfactory pavement should be presented:

The wearing surface will be composed of— 1st. Refined Trinidad or Cuban asphaltum.

2d. Heavy petroleum oil.

3d. Fine sand, containing not more than 1 per centum of hydrosilicate of alumina.

4th. Fine powder of carbonate of lime.

The Trinidad asphaltnm (so called), whether crude or refined, as found in this market, contains from 20 to 35 per centum of impurities, and must be refined and brought to an uniform standard of purity and gravity.

The Cuban asphalt contains a greater percentage of asphaltene and less of petrolene than the Trinidad asphalt, and therefore requires a larger percentage of heavy petroleum oil to make an asphaltic cement of

a similar quality as to its malleability.

The heavy petroleum oil, which may be the residum by distillation of the petroleum oils, as found in the market, generally contains water, light oils, coke, and a gummy substance soluble in water. This petroleum oil must be freed from all impurities and brought to a specific gravity of from 18° to 22° Beaumé, and a fire test of 250° Fahrenheit.

By melting and mixing these two hydrocarbons, petroleum oil and asphaltum, the matrix of the pavement called asphaltic cement is manufactured, which cement shall have a fire test of 250° Fahrenheit, and, at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit, shall have a specific gravity of 1.19.

They will be mixed in the following proportions, by weight:

With Trividad asphalt		With Cuban asphalt.	
Pre asplial*	100 parts. 20 parts.	Pure asphalt	100 parts. 30 parts.

The purity of the asphalt shall be ascertained, and the quantity of heavy petroleum oil to be added to it shall be in accordance with the percentage of pure asphalt which it contains when crude, whether Cuban or Trinidad asphalt.

The asphaltic cement being made in the manner above described, the pavement mixture will be formed of the following materials, and in the proportions stated:

As haltic cement from 15 to 5 at 0 Fai d from 70 to	0 65
1(0)	100

In order to make the pavement homogeneous, the proportion of asphaltic cement must be varied according to the quality and character of the sand. The Engineer Commissioner, or his inspectors, will make frequent inspections of the works where the paving mixture is manufactnred, and will specify the exact amount of asphaltic cement, between the limits above given, which shall be used in each batch. If the proportions of the mixture are varied in any manner from those specified by the inspector, the mixture will be rejected and condemned, either before or after it is placed on the street. Its use will not be permitted, and, if already placed on the street, it will be removed and replaced by proper material at the expense of the contractor.

The sand and asphaltic cement are heated separately to about 300° Fahrenheit. The pulverized carbonate of lime, while cold, is mixed with the hot sand in the required proportions, and is then mixed with the asphaltic cement at the required temperature and in the proper proportion, in a suitable apparatus which will effect a perfect mixture.

The pavement mixture, prepared in a manner thus indicated, will be laid on the foundation in two coats. The first coat, called enshion coat, will contain from 2 to 4 per cent, more asphaltic cement than given above: it will be laid to such depth as will give a thickness of half an inch after being consolidated by a roller. The second coat, called surface coat, prepared as above specified, will be laid on the cushion coat. It will be brought to the ground in carts, at a temperature of about 250° Fahrenheit, and, if the temperature of the air is less than 50°, the contractor must provide iron carts, with heating apparatus, in order to maintain the proper temperature of the mixture. It will then be carefally spread, by means of hot iron rakes, in such manner as to give a uniform and regular grade, and to such depth that, after having received its ultimate compression of two-fifths, it will have a thickness of 2 inches. This depth will be constantly tested by means of gauges furnished by the Eugineer Commissioner. The surface will then be compressed by hand rollers, after which a small amount of hydraulic cement will be swept over it, and it will then be thoroughly compressed by a steam roller weighing not less than 250 pounds to the inch run, the

rolling being continued for not less than five hours for every 1,000 yards of surface.

All materials used will be subject to inspection, and will be of the quality and kind now on file in the office of the Engineer Commissioner.

The degree of fineness, both of sand and powdered limestone, will be determined by testing with the screens now on file in the Engineer Department.

The powdered cabonate of lime will be of such degree of fineness that 16 per centum by weight of the entire mixture for the pavement shall be an impalpable powder of limestone, and the whole of it shall pass a No. 26 screen. The sand will be of such size that none of it will pass a No. 80 screen, and the whole of it shall pass a No. 20 screen.

In order to make the gutters, which are consolidated but little by traffic, entirely impervious to water, a width of 12 inches next the curb will be coated with hot pure asphalt and smoothed with hot smoothing-irons, is order to saturate the pavement to a certain depth with an ex-

cess of asphalt.

5. If considered advisable, a strip of granite block pavement will be laid in the place of the gutter, of such width as may be prescribed and in accordance with the specifications for granite block pavements. In this case the edge next the carriageway will consist of headers toothing into the pavement of the earriageway.

Specifications for laying compressed asphalt block pavement.

1. The asphalt pavement will be laid on a foundation of gravel and sand.

2. The asphalt blocks will be furnished by the District at the following locality, viz: ———, and must be hauled to the street at the con-

tractor's expense.

3. All wood blocks, &c., necessary to be removed shall be taken up and removed immediately from the line of the work. The subsoil or other matter is then to be excavated and removed to the depth of 12 inches below the top line of the proposed new pavement when fully rammed. Should there be any spongy material or vegetable matter in the bed thus prepared, all such material will be removed and the space filled with clean gravel or sand. Care must be taken in excavating to preserve the proper crown, which will be sensibly the same as at present where the street is paved with wood or stone blocks. All holes and inequalities to be filled to a proper level with sand or gravel only, such filling to be well and faithfully compacted by rolling or ramming.

4. Upon the foundation as above is to be laid a bed of fine bank gravel, to be approved by the Engineer Commissioner, 4 inches in depth when compressed, to be screened from all pebbles measuring more than 1½ inches in their largest dimensions, and to be thoroughly rolled and rammed. Upon this will be laid a bed of fine, sharp, washed sand, thoroughly dry, 3 inches in thickness, to serve as a bed for the blocks, which will be laid directly upon and embedded in it with close joints. Special care will be observed to make the surface of this bed of sand exactly parallel to the surface of the payment when complete; this will be accomplished by dragging a straight-edge over it, or otherwise. The blocks must be laid by the payers standing or kneeling upon the blocks already laid, and not upon the bed of sand.

The blocks are to be laid at right angles with the line of the street, with such crown as the Engineer Commissioner may direct; each course to be of blocks of a uniform width and depth, and so laid that all lon-

gitudinal joints shall be broken by a lap of at least 4 inches. Each course of blocks will be driven against the course preceding it by a heavy maul, in order to make the joints as tight as possible. When thus laid the blocks will be immediately covered with clean, fine sand, entirely free from any loam or earthy matter, perfectly dry, and screened through a sieve or screen having not less than twenty meshes to the inch. The blocks will then be carefully rammed by placing a plank over several courses and ramming the plank with a heavy rammer. The ramming will be continued until the blocks reach a firm, unyielding bed and present a uniform surface, with proper grade and crown. Any lack of uniformity in the surface must be corrected by taking up and relaying the blocks. When the ramming is complete a sufficient amount of fine, dry sand, as above described, will be spread over the surface and swept or raked into the joints.

APPENDIX No. 13.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEWER WORK.

General description and approximate quantities.—The work embraced in these specifications comprises all that is necessary for the construction of sewers, located and approximately estimated as follows:

[12-inch pipe sewers. F. P. Murphy, \$1.03. Cost of pipe, 233 cents.]

Northwest 100	Third Third Ninth Fifteenth Twenty-third Twenty-third Twenty-third Marion M N North Capitol New Hampshire avenue north of L New York a venue. O and alley, square 69	R M E L L P Sixteenth Nineteenth K	P. S. Massachusetts avenue Virginia avenue. M. Q. Seventeenth.	500 250 290 260 350	
Do	Third Ninth Fifteenth Fifteenth Twenty-third Marion M North Capitol New Hampshire avenue north of t. New York avenue. O and alley, square 69	O. R. M. M. E. L. P. P. Sixteenth Ninetecuth K.	P. S. Massachusetts avenue Virginia avenue. M. Q. Seventeenth Twentieth L.	120 300 500 250 290 260 350 400 250	
Do	Third Ninth Fifteenth Fifteenth Twenty-third Marion M North Capitol New Hampshire avenue north of t. New York avenue. O and alley, square 69	O. R. M. M. E. L. P. P. Sixteenth Ninetecuth K.	P. S. Massachusetts avenue Virginia avenue. M. Q. Seventeenth Twentieth L.	300 500 250 290 260 350 400 250	
Do	Ninth Fifteenth Twenty-third Twenty-third Marion M N North Capitol New Hampshire avenue north of the New York avenue O and alley, square 69	R M E L L P Sixteenth Nineteenth K	S. Massachusetts avenue Virginia avenue. M. Q. Seventeenth Twentieth L.	500 250 290 260 350 400 250	
Do	Fifteenth Twenty-third Twenty-third Marion M N North Capitol New Hampshire avenue north of the County of the County New York avenue O and alley, square 69	M E L L P Sixteenth Nincteenth K	Massachusetts avenue Virginia avenue. M. Q. Seventeenth Twentieth	250 290 260 350 400 250	
Do	Twenty-third Twenty-third Marion M N North Capitol. New Hampshire avenue north of L. New York avenue 0 and alley, square 69	E	Virginia avenne M Q Seventeenth Twentieth	290 260 350 400 250	
Do	Awenty-third Marion M. N. North Capitol New Hampshire avenue north of L. New York avenue. O and alley, square 69	L. P. Sixteenth	M. Q. Seventeenth Twentieth L.	260 350 400 250	
Do Do Do Do Do Do	Marion M. N North Capitol. New Hampshire avenue north of L. New York avenue. O and alley, square 69	P. Sixteenth	Q Seventeenth Twentieth	350 400 250	
Do Do Do Do Do	M. North Capitol New Hampshire avenue north of L. New York avenue. O and alley, square 69	Sixteenth Nincteenth K	Seventeenth	400 250	
Do Do Do Do	North Capitol New Hampshire avenue north of L. New York avenue O and alley, square 69	Sixteenth	Seventeenth	250	
Do Do Do Do	North Capitol New Hampshire avenue north of L. New York avenue O and alley, square 69	K	Twentieth	250	
Do Do Do	North Capitol New Hampshire avenue north of L. New York avenue O and alley, square 69	K	L	175	
Do Do	north of L. New York avenue O and alley, square 69			1(3)	
Do	New York avenue O and alley, square 69			250	
Do	co and ancy, square on .				
Do	co and ancy, square on .	Fourteenth	Fifteenth	350	
				500	
			First	500	
	0	Ninth	Tenth	500	
Do	Warner		L'entili	200	
		Sixteenth and Seven-	M and N		
Do	Square 182	tunnth	M and N	540	
Do	Square 273	U and V	(P 164) 1 //P1-1	530	
			Twelfth and Thir-	330	
Do	Square 274	T and H	teenth.	490	
Do					
Do	Square 522	Q and R	Sixth and Seventh	550	
	1	New Jersey avenue	Sixth and Seventh	320	
Do	Square 634	Now I		150	
		New Jersey avenue	B and C	150	
Southwest.	Second and Canal	and North Capitol.		000	
Do	F	735 3 3		200	
Do	M	Eighth	Tenth	800	
Do	Maryland avenue	Third	Sixth	1, 020	
Do	Maryland avenue Square 351			550	
Do				400	
Northeast	Second	D	Virginia avenue	450	
Do	Fourth	East Capitol	A	200	
Do	Fourth	G	н	400	
Do	Fifth	C	Е	760	
Do	Fifth	East Capitol	A	250	
Do	Sixth	do	A	304	
Do	Eighth	do	A	130	
Do	Tenth	A	В	140	
Do	Tenth	B	O	1, 000	
Do	A	Fourth	C Eighth	1,000	
Do	B	Eighth	Eignth		
D0	C	Sixth	Eleventh	1, 050	

Specifications for sewer work—Continued.

Do G H H		Fourth First Tenth Third First Sixth	Fifth Alley Eleventh Fourth Second alley Seventh	200 300	
Do Mar Squ Do Squ Do Squ Southeast G Do Nor Georgetown Gra	ssachusetts avenue do ryland avenue	High	Alley east Eighth Fourth Forth and Sixth Eieventh and Twelfth Seventh Tenth Potomac Thirty-first	700 300 540 500 250	

[15-inch pipe sewers. John Cudmore, \$1.07. Cost of pipe, 30 cents.]

Northwest	K	. Fifteenth	Sixteenth	460	4
Do	North Capitol	. K	L	175	1
Do	R	Crossing	Twelfth	70	
Do	Warner	New Jersey avenue	Fifth	180	1
Do	Square 274	T and U	Twelfth and Thir- teenth.	180	1
Southwest	Second	. D	Virginia avenue	450	
Do	E	Delaware avenue	South Capitol	510	3
Do	Square 829	L and M	Fifth and Sixth	635	4
Northeast	Third	B	Maryland avenue	170	1
Do	Fourth	. A	B	460	3
Do		. C		440	2
Do		Tenth		300	2
Southeast	Overflow	Eighth	G	100	
Do	Pennsylvania avenue.	do	Ninth	320	2
Total				4, 450	27

[18-inch pipe sewers. M. Shea, \$1.10. Cost of pipe, 50 cents.]

Northwest	Twenty-third	Н	I	400 820	2 5
D ₀			Alley		9
		Fifteenth.		215	2
Do	9		Thirteenth	250	1
Do	Š		Fifteenth	725	4
			Twelfth	260	1
Do	teenth.			70	
Do	Rhode Island avenue crossing at Four- teenth.			100	1
Do	teenth.	m * , ,1 . , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	•		_
	Virginia avenue and F.	Twenty-fourth.		390	3
Southwest	D	First	Third	80	
Do	Н		Twenty-fourth	340	2
Do	M		First	375	3
Northeast.	Third		Massachusetts avenue.	770	3
Do	Fourth	B	C	350	4
Do	Fourth			70	2
Do	P Ourth	G, rnnning south	**** (1		
Do	В		Eleventh	60	1
Do	E	Fourth	Fifth	320	2
D	Н	Overflow		150	
Do	Square 829	L and M		55	1
Journeast	First	C	Carroll	320	1
	C		Seventh	590	3
Total				6, 710	38

Specifications for sewer work-Continued.

[21-inch pipe sewers. G. Courtney, \$1.15. Pipe, 84 cents.]

Section.	Street.	From-	То—	Length	Ma
Northwest	Twentieth	. Connection at Vir-		Feet.	
Atormwest	t wellteth	. Connection at Virginia avenue,		350	
Do		North Capitol	First, alley	165	
Do	Q		Fifteenth	770	
Do	R U, east side Thirteenth	Tenth	Twelfth	700	
Northeast	Third	Crossing	Alley Massachusetts avenue	255 100	
Do	G	North Capitol	Alley	445	
Do	H East Capitol	do	First	285	
Do	Massachusetts avenue.	Ninth	Tenth	315	
Southeast	D	Crossing	Fourth	410 95	
Total				30	
Total				3, 890	1
	P				
Northwest	Thirty-first	rs. F. P. Murphy, \$1.49	0	450	_
	H and Twenty-fifth	New Hampshire ave-	Γ	530	
Do	Q	Twelfth	Vermont avenue	200	1
Do	S. Monroe and alley	Tenth	do	275	
Do	Rhode Island avenue	Sixteenth	Seventeenth	725	
D()	Virginia avanna	Twentieth	Fourteenth	100	
continwest	D	First	Twenty-first	790 350	5
Northeast	MFourth	South Capitol	First	350	2
100	Second .	G. runningsouth Massachusetts avenue		280	1
100	East Capitol	Eighth	Ninth.	710	4
100	D	Eighth	Tenth	600	5
D0	Massachusetts or once	Seventh	Eighth	250	2
boutheast	Ü	Second	Third	470	1 1 4 2 5 2 2 2
Do			Eighth	330 355	2
Total				000	
				7, 165	42
2 by 3 brick s	ewers. T. McCann, \$3.5	0. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12-inch pipe, 113 co 12 feet 6 inches.]	ents. Average depth of	excava	tion,
Northwest	Sixteenth				
Do (}	Cloventh	I	415	3
Do I	eventh	Centh	Twelfth	290	2 5
100 1	1	mary faind avenue	E west of Twelfth.	770 550	3
outheast I	i	orth Capitol	First alley	160	1
TO			Eighth	70	
Total					
				2, 255	14

[2.25 by 3.37 brick sewers. Thomas McCann, §3.75. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15-inch pipe, 15 cents. Average depth of excavation, 12 feet 9 inches.]

Northwest. Q Do	Seventh Crossing	Eighth	335	2 3 4 2 1 3 2
			2, 745	17

Specifications for sewer work-Continued.

[2.50 by 3.75 brick sewers. T. McCann, \$3.80. \frac{1}{2} 15 inch pipe, 15 cents. Average depth of excavation

	Street.	From-	То-	Length.	Man
Northwest Do Southwest Georgetown 190	Thirty-first	Fourteenth	U Fifteenth Second P Thirty-first	Feet. 520 770 420 300 550	
Total				2, 560	1
[2.75 by 4.12 l	brick sewers. Thomas Mo	·Cann, \$3.90. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 15 inch p vation, 13 feet 3 inches.]	oipe, 15 cents. Average	depth of	exca
Northwest Do Do Do Northeast Sontheast Total	N Rhode Island avenue I Ninth	Rhode Island	N Seventeenth Sixteenth	150 1, 250 650 675 155 720 3, 600	20
[3 by 4 5 bric	k sewers. G. Courtney, \$	\$4.50. ½ 18-inch pipe, 25 13 feet 6 inches.]	cents. Average depth	of excav	ation
Northwest Northeast Southeast	Seventh	EighteenthAE	Nineteenth	600 350 1, 170	3 2 7
Total				2, 120	12
Northwest Southwest Northeast	G	Fourteenth	Fifteenth	500 350 990	ation,
Southeast Total	New Jersey avenne	М	N	2, 385	13
	orick sewers. G. Conrtne	y, \$5.07. ½ 18-inch pipe, tion, 14 feet.]	25 cents. Average dep		
	G	C	R	9 475 900 420 420	3 6 2 2 9
Sonthwest Northeast	Seventh	Ninth	Twelfth	1,410	9
Sonthwest Northeast		Ninth	1 Weitth	3, 625	22
Southeast Southeast Southeast	rick sewers. John Cox &			3, 625	22
Southwest Northeast Southeast Total	rick sewers. John Cox &	Co., \$0.61. \frac{1}{2} 18 inch pi ation, 14 feet 3 inches.] S. Eighteenth		3, 625	22

Specifications for sewer work-Continued.

[4 by 6 brick sewers. T. McCann, 86. ½ 21-inch pipe, 40 cents. Average depth of excavation, 14 feet 6 inches.]

Length. Ma		То—		1—	Fron		Street.	Section.
Feet. 1, 080 1, 120 1, 218	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	teenth	S Seventee Seventh	S	enth	Q Fifte Four	FifteenthQF	Northwest Do Northeast
3, 418								Total
ation, 15 fee	of excav	ge depth o	Average	94½ cents. A	Blocks.	Lyons, \$6, 32.	ek sewers. J. E. I	4.5 by 6.75 brie
400		h	Fourth	F	1	Third	F	Northeast
ition, 12 feet	f excav	depth of	verage d	s, \$1.14. Ave	Block	McCann, \$7.25.	ick sewers. T. !	5.25 by 7.87 br
500	e	nia avenue	Virginia	V	nteenth	Sever	В	Northwest
ion: 900 fee	excava 3 to 23.2	Depth of 0 feet, 32.5	163. Dep	Blocks, \$1.10 et, 37.5 to 32.3	\$10.49. 700 fee	L. Crauford, et. 26.4 to 37.5	orick sowers. H. 3.2 to 26.4; 700 fe	(5.5 by 8.25 b
]								
2, 900		ty-second	Twenty-s	т	iteenth	Sever	Q	Northwest
2, 900				Blocks, \$2.07			Qar brick sewer.	
2, 900	depth	Average (7½. Ave	Blocks, \$2.07	15.49. 20 feet	T. McCann, \$		10-foot circul
2,900 f excavatio	depth	Average east	7½. Ave	Blocks, \$2.07	15.49. 20 feet dary	T. McCann, \$	or brick sewer.	10-foot circul
2, 900 f excavatio 2, 170	depth	east	7½. Ave	Blocks, \$2.07 F B Books, \$2.07	15.49. 20 feet dary	T. McCann, \$	or brick sewer.	10-foot circul
2,900 f excavatio	depth	east Concarch	7½. Ave First, eas IcCaun.	Blocks, \$2.07 F B Books, \$2.07	15.49. 20 feet dary	T. McCann, \$	or brick sewer.	10-foot circul
2, 900 f excavatio 2, 170 Z Monte Special Spec	depth	east Concarch	First, east	Blocks, \$2.07	15.49. 20 feet dary	T. McCann, \$	No.	10-foot circul. Northeast
Sumbles of the Store Black.	depth	east Concarel	First, east	Blocks, \$2.07] F wer.— T. M. Bar	dary se	T. McCann, \$	No.	Loc
2, 900 f excavatio 2, 170 2, 170 general and a second a second and	depth	east Concarel Solution Concarel Solution Concarel Solution Solution Concarel Solution Soluti	7½. Ave First, ease IcCaun. Brick relies.	Blocks, \$2.07	dary se	T. McCann, \$ Boun rtheast bound Dimensions.	No.	Locological Control Co

Schedule showing location of sewers, giving length in each section of city.

Size sewers.	Northwest section.	Southwest section.	Northeast section.	Southeast section.	Trap con- nections.	Total.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
12-inch pipe	8, 755 1, 065	3, 370 960	9, 899	500 420	1,800	24, 334 4, 950
18-inch pipe 21-inch pipe	3, 230 2, 240	795	1,775 1,555	910 95		6,710 3,890
24-inch pipe	3, 070	700	2, 460	935		7, 165
2 by 3 2 25 by 3.37	1, 475 850		710 1, 025	70 870		2, 255 2, 745
2.50 by 3.75 2.75 by 4.12	2, 140 2, 725	420	155	720		2, 560 3, 600
3 by 4.5 3.25 by 4.87	600 500	350	350 990	1, 170 545		2, 120 2, 385
3.50 by 5.25 3.75 by 5.62	1, 375 790	420 828	420	1, 410		3, 625 1, 618
4 by 6	2, 200		1, 218			3, 418
5.25 by 7.87	500		400			500
5.50 by 8.25 6.5 by 9.75	2, 900 3, 500					2, 900 3, 500
8.5 by 12.75 10.5 by 15.75			2, 170 2, 625			2, 170 2, 625
20 feet diameter		1	2, 000			2, 000
Total	37, 915	7, 843	29, 757	7, 645	2, 300	85, 460

The right is reserved to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to modify the foregoing schedule and tables as to quantity of work or location, either before the award of contracts or at any time thereafter.

The depths of excavation given in the foregoing schedule are intended for maximum depths, but circumstances may cause a variation, either to increase or diminish them. The contractor is required to give a price per cubic yard for excavation and refilling, which price will be allowed in addition to the contract price in case of increase, or deducted in case of a reduction of the specified depth.

TRENCHES.

1. The ground shall be excavated in open trenches to the necessary width and depth, that portion formed for the invert of the sewer to be excavated to the exact external form and dimensions of the same, should the nature of the ground so allow. If the soil be of improper nature for a foundation, it shall be removed to such depth and width and in such manner as the Engineer Commissioner may direct, and other material deposited in its place, which will be paid for as extra work.

2. All irregularities, however, otherwise caused in the bottom and sides of the trench below the center of the sewer shall be filled to the required form with hydraulic cement concrete, made as herein specified

at the expense of the contractor.

3. Bracing and shoring shall be used when the same may be necessary to prevent slipping or caving of the sides of the trench, but no allowance will be made therefor; in all cases the timber and planking are to be removed in such manner as to prevent the slipping or caving of the sides as the work progresses, unless otherwise ordered by the Engineer Commissioner. If ordered to be left in the trench, the bracing and shoring so left will be measured and paid for at the rate of \$15 per M feet board measure.

4. On the 10.5 by 15.75 and 20 feet sections of the northeast Boundary wer, the measurement of excavation will allow a cross-section giving a slope of 12 perpendicular to 1 base from the springing line of the arek to the natural surface, and below the springing line only the external form of the invert. On the 6.5 by 9.75 section, side slopes will be all = elof 10 perpendicular to one half base and the external form of the ir vert. Shoring will not be paid for; but, if used, the same crosssection - will be allowed.

5 Shorld running sand, quicksand, or other treacherous ground be EL . United the work shall be pushed with the utmost vigor and be carried on they and night should the Engineer Commissioner so require.

6. The exercitors shall be kept free from water during the constructhe stark. No concrete or other work will be allowed to be laid in water, and no flowance for primping or otherwise removing the water will be part, and all slates or caving of the sides of the trenches or cuts will be removed at the cost of the contractor.

7. The backfiling over and about the sewers shall be done with especial care. It must be brought up evenly on both sides of the sewer to the top of the each in layers not exceeding 4 inches in depth and thoroughly rammed, the operation requiring three rammers to one show-

é.er.

The contractor will be responsible for all after settlement over the

line of the trench, as hereinafter provided.

s. The sattere of the street or sidewalk shall be left in as good condition as before the commencement of the work, the proper material be-

ing reserved for this purpose.

9. The contractor will replace all pavements disturbed, excepting asphalt or concrete pavements, which will be relaid by the District. If, however, such pavements should be injured by the contractors outside the limits prescribed for the trenches, the cost of restoring such excess will be charged against the contractor and deducted from any amounts found due, and he will be required at his own expense to maintain the ground spatiace of the pavement over the line of trench with the best material available from the excavation, until such time as the pavement is relaid. The cost of subsequent repairs of all pavements (whether relaid in the first instance by the District or by the contractor) or of any other work, made necessary within the period for which this work is guaranteed, by after settlement in the filling of the treuches, will be charged against the 10 per cent, retained and invested, as provided in paragraph 7 of the general conditions hereto attached, and it is expressly agreed that this tund shall be subject to the control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for this purpose.

10. The material from the trenches and that used in the construction of the work shall be so deposited as not to enlanger the work or unnecessarily obstruct public travel, and so that free access may be had at all times to all fire plugs and water gates in the vicinity of the work. The surplus earth, as hereinafter indicated, will be the property of the

contractor, and must be disposed of by him.

On the northeast Boundary sewer the surplus earth hauled away will be measured at 90 per cent, of the actual displacement of the sewer, and will be hauled to such places along the line of the work as may be directed by the Engineer Commissioner. Average haul, about 3,000 feet.

For removing the surplus earth on this sewer a separate price will be paid: but on all other sewers this item will be included in the price per foot paid for the sewer.

SEWER.

1. The sections of the various sewers are to be made in strict conformity with the drawings furnished by the Engineer Commissioner, and the line and levels given by the duly-anthorized assistant, and the directions given from time to time by the Engineer Commissioner or his agents. The work is subject to such modifications as may be necessary during its progress; and in no case will any work in excess of the plans and specifications be paid for unless ordered in writing by the Engineer Commissioner. Water-tight work is required, and, to secure this, none but the best quality of material of the several descriptions shall be used. All work shall be done by skilled workmen in the various departments of the same. Proper molds, centers, and forms will be furnished and kept in good condition by the contractor.

2. All railroads, water, sewer, and gas-pipes across or near the work shall be supported during the construction of the work under or near them, so as not to interfere with or delay the use of said railroads or the flow of water, gas, or sewerage; all at the expense of the contractor.

The existing sewers in Boundary and other streets shown on the drawings in the office of the Engineer Commissioner must be protected and secured against damage by and at the expense of the contractor.

3. The connections of intercepted sewers and catch-basin connections with the new sewers will be made according to the plans and directions given by the Engineer Commissioner and the cost of said connections included in the price per foot for new sewers. The connections with new basins will be paid for at a separate price. The connections with sewers will generally be made with curves having a radius of not less than 30 feet. Drops for the dry weather flow are to be built in the Boundary and O street sewers, not exceeding three. These will conform to the drawings on file in the office of the Engineer Commissioner, and the cost of the same will be included in the price paid for those sewers.

BRICK-WORK.

1. The best quality of whole new bricks, burned hard entirely through, free from injurious cracks, with true even faces, and with a crushing strength of not less than 5,000 pounds per square inch, will be used, and must be thoroughly wet by immersion immediately before laying. Every brick is required to be laid in full mortar joints, on bottom, sides, and ends, which for each brick is to be performed by one operation. In no case is the joint to be made by working in mortar after the brick has been laid. Every second course will be laid with a line, and joints will not exceed three-eighths of an inch. The brick-work of the arches shall be properly bonded and keyed as directed by the Engineer Commissioner. No portion of the brick-work will be laid dry and afterwards grouted.

2. Terra cotta junction blocks will be built into the arch of the brick sewers and Y branches laid in the pipe sewers at such places as are shown on the plan or are indicated by the Engineer Commissioner. These will be furnished the contractor free of cost, and are to be built into the sewers, and the ends projecting from the concrete foundation closed with brick and cement by and at the expense of the contractor.

MANHOLES.

1. Brick manholes will be constructed in the sewers at intervals of $150\ \text{to}\ 200$ feet. They are to be of form and dimensions shown on the

drawings. Manholes in sewers over 5 feet in vertical height will spring from one side of the arch of the sewer; in smaller sewers from the top of the arch.

Manholes are to be fitted with case-iron frames and covers in dimensions, weight, and quality similar to those now used in Washington, and the drawings of which are on file in the office of the Engineer Commissioner.

2. The iron is to be sound, free from imperfections, and thoroughly cleaned. Each manhole will be furnished with wrought-iron steps built into the brick-work, conveniently arranged to allow access to the sewer.

The manhole covers on the Boundary and O street sewers will be of the large pattern, 3 feet diameter; all others, the small pattern ordinarily used.

3. Lateral sewer and receiving basin connections will be built into the manholes whenever required.

RECEIVING BASINS.

- 1. Receiving basins will be built wherever shown on the plans or ordered by the Engineer Commissioner. They will conform to the drawings, will be built with care, and be made perfectly water-tight by plastering the interior with neat hydraulic cement one-half inch in thick-
- 2. The tops of the basins will be covered with granite or blue-stone heads set level with the sidewalk; the stones composing the tops will be rebated to receive a cast-iron cover similar to those now in use in
- 3. Connections of basins with the sewers will be made with 12-inch or 15-inch pipes of terra cotta, laid in cement concrete, as required for

MORTAR.

1. Mortar, wherever used in this work, will be composed of cement and dry sand, in the proportion of 300 pounds of cement and 2 barrels of loose sand, thoroughly mixed dry, and a sufficient quantity of water afterwards added to form a rather stiff paste; it will be used within an honr after mixing, and not at all if once set.

2. Cement shall be of the best quality, freshly burned, and equal in every respect to the Round Top or Shepardstown cement, manufactured upon the formula of this office, capable of being worked for twenty minutes in mortar without loss of strength, and will be tested in such manner as the Engineer Commissioner may direct. It will have a tensile strength as follows, when mixed with water and allowed to set for twenty-four hours, then immersed in water until taken out for testing at the expiration of one week thereafter:

Neat cement, per square inch One part cement and one part sand, per square inch One part cement and one part sand, per square inch	Pounds.
One part cement and one part sand, programme	95
One part cement and one part sand, per square inch. One part cement and two parts sand, per square inch. One part cement and three parts sand, per square inch.	56
One part cement and two parts sand, per square inch. 3. Sand	22
3 Soul - 1 3	12

3. Sand used shall be clean, sharp, free from loam, vegetable matter, or other dirt, and capable of giving the above results with the cement.

4. Water used shall be fresh and clean, free from earth, dirt, or sewerage.

5. Tight mortar boxes shall be provided by the contractor, and no mortar shall be made, excepting in such boxes.

6. The proportions given are intended to form a mortar in which every particle of sand shall be enveloped by the cement, and this result must be attained to the satisfaction of the Engineer Commissioner, and

under his direction.

7. The thorough mixing and incorporation of all materials will be insisted upon, preferably by machine labor; but if done by hand labor, the dry cement and sand will be turned over and mixed with shovels by skilled workmen not less than six times before the water is added. After adding the water, the paste will again be turned over and mixed with shovels by skilled workmen not less than three times before it is used.

CONCRETE.

1. Concrete will be composed of mortar proportioned and mixed as before described, to which will be added broken stone in such proportion that the resultant mass will contain for every 3,000 pounds of cement 2 barrels of loose dry sand and 5 barrels of broken stone or

hard brick.

2. The stone or brick will be added immediately after mixing the mortar, being first completely drenched with water, but containing no loose water in the heap. The whole mass shall be thoroughly turned over and mixed until every particle of broken stone is completely covered with mortar, using only sufficient water to insure the proper incorporation of the ingredients. If not mixed by machinery, the concrete material will be turned over and mixed with shovels by skilled workmen upon a water-tight platform of sufficient size not less than four times before it is used.

3. Broken stone or brick shall consist of angular fragments of sound, durable stone or brick, broken preferably by the crusher or roller, not exceeding 1½ inches in their greatest dimension, and will be thoroughly freed from dust or dirt by screening or winnowing. After the latter operation, it will not be deposited or handled except upon clean boards.

4. The proportions given are intended to form a concrete in which the cement mortar shall be sufficient to fill all the void spaces with mortar in excess. If from imperfect mixing or other cause it shall appear to the Engineer Commissioner that such a result is not attained, the proportion of broken stone or brick will be adjusted to his satisfaction without extra compensation. If it should be found that the stone is so proportioned that the mortar is considerably in excess of the amount required to fill the void spaces, the proportion of stone will be increased, but only upon the written order of the Engineer Commissioner.

5. Each batch of concrete will be rapidly mixed and spread in layers not exceeding 6 inches in thickness, and will be at once thoroughly com-

pacted by ramming until free mortar appears on the surface.

6 The concrete will not be allowed to be passed down to its place in a shute, but must be deposited so as to retain the mortar evenly incorporated with the stone and free from foreign matter of any kind.

7. The whole operation of mixing and laying each batch will be performed as expeditiously as possible, with the use of machinery or of a

sufficient number of skilled men.

S. The concrete will be accurately laid to the prescribed section by the use of proper templates or forms, and in case any of the sewer arches are built of concrete instead of brick, the contractor will be required to prepare the centers so that the concrete will not adhere to them, and so that when removed the intrados of the arch will present a perfectly smooth finished surface. If necessary, the intrados will be plastered with cement mortar.

9. Concrete will be allowed to set at least twenty-four hours before any work or back filling shall be put upon it, and no walking over or working thereon will be allowed during such time.

SEWER PIPE.

1. Sewer pipe will be circular, vitrified stoneware, or terra cotta sewer pipe, of the dimensions specified, and laid in a bed of hydraulic cement concrete, as shown in the sections on file in the office of the Engineer Commissioner.

2. For sewers with half pipe inverts the pipe will be carefully divided longitudinally in halves, and laid in place by being imbedded in mortar composed of one part best quality fresh Portland cement, and one and a half part clean sharp sand, mixed and used as required for cement mortar. The bed for the pipe will be formed one-half inch in thickness entirely around the pipe, the joints fully flushed, and the cut edge of the pipe covered by the mortar, with the mortar flushed up to the brickwork, as shown in the drawings. The Portland cement must have a tensile strength of 250 pounds per square inch when mixed with water only, and five days after setting.

STONE BLOCKS FOR INVERTS.

The invert of sewers larger than 4 by 6 feet will be laid with stone blocks, as shown in the sections. The blocks will be laid with full joints in Portland cemeut mortar of the quality and mixed in the manner above specified.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The junction of different diameters of new sewers will be made with conical sections 16 feet or more in length, retaining the slope of the arch of the sewers.

2. The ends of all sewers, except at their discharge, will be securely closed with brick masonry laid in cement mortar, as prescribed for brickwork

3. On the completion of the sewers, they shall be thoroughly cleaned out before acceptance.

4. The contractor shall furnish the inspectors with proper means and facilities for weighing the cement in barrels, and the barrels after being emptied, and for measuring the sand, broken bricks, and broken stone.

5. All quantities of work and material to be paid for will be measured and determined by the Engineer Commissioner and his assistants, according to the plans and working lines which may be given, and the specifications.

6. All material furnished and all work done which, in the opinion of the Engineer Commissioner, shall not be in accordance with these specifications, shall be removed within twenty-four hours after written notice from the Engineer Commissioner by and at the expense of the contractor; or, in case of his failure to do so, it will be removed by the Engineer Commissioner, and the cost will be charged to the contractor and ceducted from the amount due or which may become due the contractor.

7. Material to be furnished by the District (consisting of sewer pipe, branches, junction blocks, and stone blocks) will be delivered to the contractor on the wharf or at one of the property yards of the District, and will be hauled to the work by the contractor. It will be considered as a eash payment in addition to the contract rates, and 10 per cent. of

its value will be retained, as provided by law. See paragraph 5 of the

general conditions hereunto appended.

8. The contractor will be required to refill trenches, remove surplus material or supplies, and restore the streets to their original condition with all possible promptness; also to maintain suitable bridges over trenches at street crossings in such manner as to accommodate travel on foot or by vehicle, all to the satisfaction of the Engineer Commissioner and as he shall direct. All lights necessary for properly lighting the trenches, or other obstructions to travel, must be maintained at the expense and risk of the contractor.

H. Ex. 1, pt. 6-16

Consolidated schedule of sever work on bids opened July 31, August 16, and September 20, 1884.

	ks. Total	Total.	*8,28,792 86 *6,000 10,
	Stone blocks.	Per foot.	7 (0-10-00 9 7 (1-10-00 8)
Materials.	<i>S</i> 2	Total.	第一元 20 888 51 12 2 12 2 18 8 8 5 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Mat	Pipe.	Junction blocks extra.	2010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010
		Y branches extra.	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
		Per foot.	8.8345117777888884
		73000	88
		ruce.	### 15
		r cet.	25 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4
	ţ	Class.	12 inch 18 inch 18 inch 18 inch 24 inch 24 inch 24 inch 24 inch 25 inch 26 inch 26 inch 26 inch 26 inch 26 inch 27 inch 27 inch 28 inc
		value.	F. P. Murphy M. Shea M. Shea M. Shea M. Shea M. Shea D. Chan D. D. Chan D. Cheap Courtney Cou

APPENDIX No. 14.

Miscellaneous contracts.

Remarks.	Incomplete. Do. (Twenty-six days' cost of inspection deducted, amounting to \$117.
Total cost.	\$49.75 \$5,092.11 \$45.00 \$11,489.00 \$49.00 \$4,900 \$49.00 \$4,900 \$5,855.03
Per 1,000 blocks.	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
Description.	Pemoving and transporting night-soil for the period of five years from November 3, 1879. Fro
Name of contractor.	F. M. Drauey do do do do Go
No. of con- tract.	2339 456 456 457 457 477 477 477 477 477 477 477 477
Date of con- tract.	June 4, 1881 Apr. 30, 1883 Apr. 30, 1883 Apr. 30, 1883 Apr. 30, 1883 May 21, 1883 May 21, 1883 June 4, 1883 June 6, 1883 June 6, 1883 June 1, 1883 Juny 20, 1883 July 21, 1883 July 21, 1883 July 21, 1883 July 22, 1883 July 23, 1883 July 23, 1883

Mucellancous contracts - Continued.

Иетськи.	
Total cost.	2. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 2
Fer 1,000 blocks.	Inge- inge- Inno Inno Inge- In
Dowerlption.	Bruges, & e., firmbladed from date to June 30, 1884. Chas, points, and varnish furnished from date to June 30, 1884. Chas, points, and varnish furnished from date to June 30, 1884. The Perge furnished from date to June 30, 1884. The Perges furnished from date to June 30, 1884. Lamber and holding material furnished from date to June 30, 1884. Lamber and holding material furnished from date to June 30, 1884. Forther well and extra date to June 30, 1884. Forther med and certared heef formished from date to June 30, 1884. Forther med and certared heef formished from date to June 30, 1884. Forther well amps from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884. Dight, extinguish, regard, and keep clean, and furnish gas for Green, lane, and jusher furnished from date to June 30, 1884. Forther wall plante from date to June 30, 1884. Forther furnished from date to June 30, 1884. Furl furnished from date to June
Name of contractor.	Contrad Becker Analy & Butter J. L. Shvage do d
No. of con	4 8 8 4 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
Date of centrate.	July 23, 1863 July 23, 1863 July 25, 1863 July 25, 1863 July 25, 1863 July 25, 1863 July 26, 1863 Ju

APPENDIX No. 15.

Sewer contracts from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

Total.	*\$91, 355 97	151,749 43				\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\			-	<u> </u>		55, 491 60		
Material.	\$65 15	2, 299 80	374 46	449 72			425 24			701 25	272 02			09 66
Extra work.	\$155 64		2 00	116 50			30 00			5 70 83) 46 15			51 29
Contract.	\$90,835 18	49, 419 63	1, 282 20	199 57 298 45 607 20 2, 256 80	2, 784 37	26 70 116 25 161 19	128 25 859 37	1, 302 75	501 76	1, 259 25 13 50	1,075 50	172 12	193 80	1,506 60
Cost per foot.		:	\$2 40	89 983 3 10	3 123	89 1 25 994	3 124	3 371	98	1 15	4 50	4 25	2 85	3 10
Number of feet.			534. 25	213, 00 303, 00 253, 00 728, 00	891.00	30, 00 93, 00 162, 00	275.00	386.00	512.00	1,095.00	239. 00	40.50	68.00	486.00
Description of work.	Construct 3d sec. of Boundary st. (intercepting) auxiliary sewer,	20 feet interior diameter. Construct 4th sec. of Boundary st. (intercepting) auxiliary sewer,	20 feet interior diameter. Construct sewers, 2 by 3 feet, of	And lay 15-inch pipe sewers And lay 18-inch pipe sewers Construct 2 by 3 feet brick sewer Construct 2 25 by 3.37 feet brick	Sewel. Construct 2.5 by 3.75 feet brick	sower. Construct 12-inch pipe sewer Construct 15-inch pipe sewer Construct 18-inch pipe sewer	Construct 25 by 3.75 feet brick	Construct 2.75 by 4.12 feet brick	Construct 18-inch pipe sewer	Construct 18-inch pipe sewer	Construct 3.25 by 4.87 feet brick	Construct 2.75 by 4.12 feet brick	Construct 2 by 3 feet brick sewer	Construct 2 by 3 feet brick sewer
Locality.	Boundary, from Twelfth street east, westwardly.	Boundary, from terminus of third section westwardly.	Ninth street northwest, from M street to N street.	N street northwest, from Eighth street to Ninth street. O street northwest, from main sewer near 'llin'd street, to Severnear 'llin	סחרם פונפני חסוות הפני		I street northeast, from Fourth	Scient to Man scient.		H	D street southwest, from Dela- ware evenue to First etnect			Thirtieth street, Georgetown, from P street to Q street.
Name of contractor.	W. J. Acker & George Neit-	B. J. Coyle	John Cudmore							P. Maloney				
Date.	1881. May 5	May 12	July 13					The same of the sa		479 July 14			-	2.00
No. of con tract,	324	389	476	•						479				

Sever contracts from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884—Continued.

Total.	\$689 90	74, 870 25		235, 833 99	240, 589 49
Material.	\$290 00	10, 378 59		15, 355 83	
Extra work.		\$302 43		1,077 84 15,355 83	
Contract.	\$381 90 18 00	13, 403 88	9, 037 97 23, 153 00 5, 501 99 4, 157 37 3, 402 12	219, 768 64	
Cost per foot.	\$0 95	21 00	7 45 6 50 6 50 4 20 4 90		
Number of feet.	402.00	638, 28	1, 213, 15 1, 781, 00 846, 46 989, 85 850, 53		
Description of work.	Construct 18:inch pipe sewer 402.00 \$0 95 Receiving basins	Construct the northwest section of Boundary sewor, 8.25 feet	crredita sewer. 1, 213, 15 5.5 by 8.25 feet brick sewer. 1, 781, 00 5.5 by 8.25 feet brick sewer. 866, 46 5.5 by 8.25 feet brick sewer. 866, 46 5.5 by 8.25 feet brick sewer. 866, 53 6.5 by 8.25 by 4.8 feet brick sewer. 866, 53 6.5 by 8.5 feet brick sewer. 866, 53		
Locality.	W. H. Mohler I street northwest, from Fourth Genstruct Issueh pipe sewer	F. P. Murphy Boundary northwest, from Four. Construct the northwest section teenth street to Rock Creek. of Boundary sewer, 8.25 feet		Cost of inspection	
Name of con- fractor.	W. H. Mohler	F. P. Murphy			
Date.	481 July 16	0			
Xo. of con tract.	181	514			

Total expenditure under this contract.
 454.43.5 charged to appropriate for 1832. balance to appropriation for 1882. Total expenditure under this contract.
 5912 deducted for overtime of inspector.
 514.38 deducted for material not accounted for.
 592.38 deducted for material not accounted for.
 593.00 deducted for material not accounted for.

APPENDIX No. 16.

Contracts for the improvement and repairs to streets, from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

A.-ASPHALTUM PAVEMENTS.

[Lay asphaltum pavement 2½ inches in thickness when compressed with hydraulic cement, concrete base, 6 inches deep.]

Remarks.	328.35 sq. yds. of pavement	414.31 sq. yds., costing \$1,-	1,400.35 sq. yds, costing \$3,	415.50 sq. yds., laid by R. R.	336.32 sq. yds. laid by R. R.	Co.; \$3.80 extra work. \$7.70 extra work.	\$59.50 extra work. \$16.80 extra work.		\$19.78 extra work.	310.64 sq. yds. laid by R. R.	\$489.84 extra work.	\$76.80 extra work.	\$4.96 extra work.	\$202.88 extra work.	\$4.78 extra work.		\$13.90 extra work. 523.11 sq. yds., granite block.
Total cost.	\$6,825 20	9,697 20	31, 551 26	16, 462 35	7, 122 15	11, 202 04	3, 632 86	100101	4, 239 92	7, 799 72	31, 372 86	1,873 47	6,017 38	18, 662 13	10, 159 92	3,886 13	19, 007 83
Cost of material.			\$81 97				7 28		5 70	7 11	216 99	24 70	7 41	60 48			
Contract work.	\$6,825 20	9, 697 20	31, 469 29	16, 462 35	7, 122 15	11, 202 04	3, 625 26	10 100 11	4, 234 22	7, 792 61	31, 155 87	1,848 77	6,009 97	18,601 65	10, 159 92	3,886 13	19, 007 83
Cost per square yard.	\$5 33	2 264	2 30	2 35	2 29	200	7 6 1 10 10	00 0	2 61	2 29	2 29	2 26	2 27	2 26	2 28	2 29	2 29 2 29 3
Number of Cost per square square yards. yard.	2, 929, 27	4, 189. 61	14, 123, 92	6, 988. 66	3, 108, 45	4, 888.36	1, 582, 66	00 007 7	1,856.58	3, 394. 11	13, 391. 28	784.06	2, 645.38	8, 141. 05	4, 454. 01	1, 697. 00	8, 158.86
Locality.	Eighth street southeast, from K to M	H street northeast, from North Capi-	H street northeast, from First to Fif-	East Capitol, from Fourth to Eleventh.	Massachusetts avenue, from Fourth	to Seventh. Eighth street northwest, from G to L	Ninth street northwest, from N to K	Rhode Island avenue.	Twelfth street northwest, from 0 to	Rhode Island avenue. Maryland avenue southwest, from	First to Third. Sixteenth street northwest, from R to	H. Street northwest, from Third to	L street northwest, from Sixth to	L street northwest, from Twentieth	N street northwest, from Fifth to	O street northwest, from Sixteenth to	Seventeenth. P street northwest, from Ninth to Fifteenth.
Name of contractor.	H. L. Cranford			The Barber Asphalt Pav-	IIIg Company.												
Date.	June 9, 1883			June 9, 1883													
No. of con- tract.	468			471													

Contracts for the improvement and repairs to streets, from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

A.-ASPHALTUM PAVEMENTS.

Date	Name of contractor.	Locality.	Number of square yands.	Number of Cost per square yards.		Contract Cost of work. material.	Total cost.	Remarks.
June 9, 1883	The Barber Asphalt Pav-	471 June 9, 1883 The Earber Asphalt Pav. Pennsylvania avenue southeast, from	5, 319, 59	# #			\$12, 781 41	\$12,781 41 **103.88 extra work. 26.22
	ing Company.	Eight to Eleventh. North Capitol, from B to C First street northwest, from Pennsyl-	2, 789, 62 4, 539, 02	01 01 01 01 01 01	6, 731 65 10, 435 69	\$28 T3		6, 755 40 \$1.90 extra work. 321.71 10, 460 01 \$138.19 extra work. 321.71
		Vanua avenue to Maryland avenue. If street southwest, from Seventh to	2, 138. 04	62 63	5, 105 16	5, 105 16 1, 021 09	6, 126 25	sq. yds., laid by iv. Iv. Co.
		O street northwest, from Vermont	481.28	2 20	1,079 62	1, 079 62	1,079 62	
		O street northwest, from Vermont	2, 806, 02	5 55	6, 451 79		6, 451 79	
June 16, 1884	524 June 16, 1884 H. L. Cranford	Thirtieth street northwest, from N to	2, 932. 19	2 23	7, 110 94	819 89	7, 960 83	7, 960 83 \$100.40 extra work.
		Ninth street, from Rhode Island ave-	3, 371, 20	5 30	7, 758 90		7,758 90	
		me to bemaary.	117, 635, 74		117, 635, 74 271, 629 13 2, 346 21	2,346 21	273, 968 34	

AMOUNTS CHARGED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

[Lay granite block adjacent to tracks.]

1 = = ()	olumbia Railroad Com- banty. Ashington and George- town Railroad Company. The Ashington and Com- pany. The Ashington and Com-	Columbia Railroad Com. Harteot, from North Capitol to First Mashington and George. Washington and George. Bighth street, from K to M, southeast. Amerosia Railroad Compan. do do do do do do do do do Harreet, from K to M, southeast. do do do Harreet, from First to Fifteenth,	414.31 328.35 7.18 1,365.65		\$1, 205 64 16 73 3, 752 74	Work done by R. R. Co.
fetropol	itan Railroad	Metropolitan Railroad East Capitol, from Fourth to Eleventh.	415.59			Work done by R. R. Co.
Compar Vashing town R	 and George- allroad Company. 	Company Washington and George Pennsylvania avenue, from Eighth town Kailroad Company. to Eleventh, southeast.	36. 22		 *	Do.

		R. Co.			
Do.		Work done by R. R. Co.	Do.	Do.	
310.44	336. 62 957 56	321.71	167. 64		3,711.25
. Capitol. O Street, and Maryland avenue, from First to Third, Southwest Railroad Com. southwest.	Pany. Columbia Railroad Com- Massachusetts avenue, from Fourth	Washington and George First street, from Pennsylvania aver	Ninth street, from P to Rhode Island	Captul Street and do do Southwest Railroad	
Capitol, O Street, and Southwest Railroad Com-	pany. Columbia Railroad Com-	Washington and George-	Metropolitan Railroad	Capitol, O Street and Southwest Railroad	Company.
471	471	471	471	471	

Contracts for the improvement and repairs to streets-Continued B.-GRANITE BLOCK PAVEMENTS.

Вематка.	Thirtieth street, from () to road 2, 745.87 \$0 74 \$1,383 91 \$6,820 55 \$10,204 46 \$374.68 extra work; \$104.84 deducted for deficiency in parting comment. Granite deficiency in parting comment. Granite deficiency in parting control of the contr	humbia. \$344.23 extra work; \$14.64 deducted for deficiency in paving cement. Paving	5, 104 71 Paving blocks furnished by District of Columbia.	HIHOIGA.	
Total cost.	\$10,204 46	22, 859 29	5, 104 71	3⊭,168 46	1001 00 0
Cost of material.	\$6,820 55	14, 978 54	3, 725 22	25, 524 31	TITLE OIL
Price Contract Cost of square work. material.	\$3,383.91	7, 061. 41 673 7, 880 75 14, 978 54	673 1,379 49 3,725 22	12, 644 15	1000
Price per square yard.	\$0 74	673			T STORES
Square yards.	2, 745.87	7, 061.41	1,580.97	11, 388, 25	T. A. CHARLES
Глеанту.	Thirtieth street, from Q to road	Ninth street, from D to Water	478 July 14do Il street, from Ninth to Water 1, 580.97	Total 11, 388. 25 12, 644 15 25, 524 31 38, 168 46	TOOL OR STATES ON THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY
Contractor.	474 July 12 O.O'Hare	478 July 14 P. Maloncy	do	Total	
Date.	1883. July 12	July 14	July 14		
Xo. of con- tract.	474	478	478		

	Remarks,		925 85 Order, July 9, 1883.		5, 703 16 13, 199 18 \$818 deducted for cost of in-	· Cory	580 90 Order, Soptember 5, 1883.
	Total cost.	\$4,060 50		6, 936 92	13, 199 18	7, 538 10	
	Contract Cost of ma- Total cost.	\$1,485 60	925 85	1, 571 41 6, 936 92	5, 703 16		280 90
	Contract work.	\$2,574 90		5, 365 51	7,496 02	4, 700 30	580 90
	Price.	\$0 12		t-	00	9	
-	Grading, Price, Graveling, Price.	Sq. yds. 6, 017.82		5, 643. 32	9, 568, 90	5, 617. 59	
	Price.	\$0 16	10	C1 24 260	19	223	10
	Grading.	Cu. yds. 2, 835. 53	9, 258, 52	14, 562. 70	24, 255, 00	12, 243, 77	5, 809, 00
	Locality.	480 F. P. Murphy A street northeast, from Fourth street to Ninth	Street, from Twenty-second street to Twenty-	Fifthstreet southeast, from 14, 562, 70 Pennsylvania avenue to Virginia avenue south-	First street southwest, from N street to river.	P street northwest, from North Capitol street to	New Jersey avenue. S street, from Eighteenth street to New Hamp- shire avenue.
	Contractor.	F. P. Murphy	July 9 T. M. Steep	477 P. Maloney	501 A. Gleason	482 John Cudmore	Sept. 5 M. Shea
	No. of con- tract.			477	501	482	
	Date of of con-	1883. July 16	July 9	July 14	July 23	July 17	Sept. 5

25, 1884.			Amount.	25 \$38, 168 46 33, 672 85	345, 809 65	352, 263 15
203 00 Order, February 4, 1884. 228 40 Order, April 25, 1884.			Square yards.	117, 635.74		
203 00 228 40	33, 672 85					
203 00	11, 597 97					
203 00 228 40	22, 074 88					
	26, 847. 63	JLATION.	The state of the s			
2, 284, 00 10	73, 278. 52	RECAPITULATION.				
Feb. 4 M. Shea	Total			A.—Ashlalium pavements B.—Grantic block pavements C.—Grading and regulating	Cost of inspection	Total
M. Shea	Total			vementsgulating		
Feb. 4				 Asphaltum pa Granite block I Grading and re 	ost of inspection .	Total

Contracts for the improvements and repairs to streets-Continued.

D.—REPAIRS TO BITUMINOUS CONCRETE PAVEMENTS.

Date of contract.	No. of contract.	Contractor.	Locality.	Laid by District of Columbia.	Price.	Contract work.	Cost of material.	Total cost.
June 9, 1883	469		H. L. Cranford G street, from Seventh street to Ninth street. Massachinsetts avenue, from intersection of Fourth and Fifth streets	Sq. yds. 2, 369. 11	\$1 47	\$3, 917 22		*\$3, 917 22
			northwest Ninth street from P street to Massachusetts avenue Massachusetts avenue		1 4 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	709 52 10, 922 64	\$98 72	*709 52 *11, 021 36
			A dasa unseeks avenue, from 1 mittentil street, to Fourteenii street, Connecticut avenue, from 18 street, Third street from 18 from	ນຸເວັ	44.		80 68	*9, 292 48
			Fourteenth street, from F street to G street		1 47	1, 235 02 1, 197 93	57 00	*1,235 02
,			Fifteenth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to New York avenue	383 39	1 47	1,005 38		*1,005 38
-			Ninth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Boundary		95	928 85		*928 85
			East Capitol street, from First street to Ninth street.		1 47	1, 262 64		11, 262 64
			Fourteenth street, from H street to Boundary	1,	1 47	1,853 07		11,853 07
			Scott Square.	168, 14	000	876.78	:	*876 78
			Seventeenth street, from B street to P street	-	35	1, 412 73		*1.419 73
_			G street, from New Jersey avenue to Twenty-second street		26	613 53		*613 53
			O street, from Fourth street to Tenth street		9.5	344 85		*344 85
			Connecticut avenue, from K street to Boundary		93	93 60		*93 60
			U Street, Holl Folltiechtli Street to Seventeentli Street		3 8	976 69	:	*177 45
			Twentieth street from K street to R street	945.53	38	20 00-	:	*940 37
			First street northeast, from Pennsylvania avenue to B street		133	435 88		*435 88
					95	86 36		*86 36
			Various	6, 393. 34	1 47	6, 337 31		*6, 337 31
			Total	24 814 10		48 570 90	08 886	48 815 00

* Includes extra and incidental work,

† Repairs to W. C. Murdock's work on contract No. 111.

Contracts for the improvements and repairs to streets—Continued.

E.—AMOUNTS CHARGED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Railroad company.	Locality.	Description and character of work.	Square.	Total cost.
Anacostia Baltimore and Ohio Capitol, North O street and	Eighth street, from K street to M street southeast	Asphalt surface Laying granite blocks adjacent to tracks do	7. 18 34. 70 310. 44	\$16 73 96 65 (*)
	Massachusetts avenue at Fourth street	Asphalt surface	13.29	19 54
	Pennsylvania avenue, from Fourteenth and E streets.	Asphalt surface	7.37	10 83
	O street from, Fourth street to Tenth street		3.07	
	Fourteenth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to E street.	Aspnat repairs.	5.00	0.83
op	r street, from New Jefsey avenue to Fourth street		9.75	16 6 9 26
op op	O street, from Fourth street to Fifth street E and Fourteenth streets and Pennsylvania avenue	do Asphalt repairs	24.84	23 60 26 84
do	Eleventh street, from G street to K street H street from North Cantol street to Sirst street northwest		1.87	1 905 64
do	Massachusetts avenue at Fifth street	14	15.38	22 6
do	Massachuseets avenue at Fourth street. Massachusetts avenue, from Fourth street to Seventh street.	Laving granite blocks adjacent to tracks	336, 62	24 95 957 56
do	Ninth street, from F street to Massachusetts avenue		18.23	26 80
op	likew rork avenue, from Fourteenth street to Fifteenth street If street northeast, from First street to Fifteenth street.	Laving granite blocks adjacent to tracks	1 365 65	3 759 74
do	K street, from Seventh street to Ninth street		4.04	38
do	New Jersey avenue at C street	Concrete	3 45	3 8
do	Dupont Circle		112, 65	137 21
:	P street bridge		2.86	2 72
do	Ninth street from Ponnsylvania avanua to D atroct	•	25. 49	24 27
do	Fourteenth street, from F street to G street	Granito blocks adjacent to tracks	61.41	O (*)
:	F street, from Twelfth street to Thirteenth street		6.69	6 3
do.	Fourteenth street at G street.		2.30	2 18
:	Fennsylvania avenue at Ninth street		4. 14	90
	Ninth street from F street to Massachusetts avenue	Cranite Mostes	269.09	× (*)
	Ninth street, from P street to Rhode Island avenue		167.64	E
	Pennsylvania avenne at Ninth street		00.00	13 52

Contracts for the improvement and repairs to streets—Cautinued.

E.—AMOUNTS CHARGED TO RAILIGOAD COMPANIES—Continued.

Railroad company.	Locality.	Description and character of work.	Square yards.	Total cost.
Metropolitan	Intersection of New Jersey avenue and D street	Concrete repairs.	6,35	98
dodo	Approach to I' street bridge Connection avenue, from K street to M street	Gramite black	6.30	(*)
(lo.	Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue Seventeenth street, from New York avenue to F street	Asphalt repairs	7.65	===
Washington and Georgetown		Laying granite blocks adjacent to tracks	396. 66	EE
	Pennsylvania avenne; from Eighth street to Eleventh street southeast Pennsylvania avenne, from Pirst street to Fifteenth street	Asphalf surface	36. 22	E F
do.	First street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Maryland avenue	Granito block along track	321.71	*
do	Purcenti street, from Pennsylvania avenne to New York avenue Pennsylvania avenue, from First street to Fifteenth street	Asphalt surfacedo	10.33	15
do	Twenty-sixth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to M street Bridge street from Comerces street to Back Good	Concrete surface	4.06	m
-do.	Pomaylyania avenue, from Bighteenth street to Twenty-sixth street.	op		900
do.	New York avenue, from Fourteenth street to Fifteenth street	Ashhalt repairs		14
do	Pennsylvania avenue, from First street to Fifteenth street		103.75	152
do	Fifteenth street, from Yenksylvinna avenue to 'New York avenue	do	11.76	17
do.	Pennsylvania avenue, from First street to Fifteenth street. Twenty-sixth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to M street.	Gancrete surface	59.68	28 23
Total			-	

* Work done by railroad company.

APPENDIX No. 17.

List of inspectors employed, 1883-'81.

	Services	Services rendered.	Combe	Compensation.	+		
Name.	Day 8.	Months.	Per diem.	Per annum.	paid.	Under contract—	Paid from appropriation.
1. G. W. Scharf.	237		\$5 00		\$1,185 00	No. 469	Repairs to concrete.
2. E. Y. Beggs	281		00 4		00 22	1-11	Kepincenient. Do.
3 W Brown	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e		00 4		655 00 120 00	No. 471	Do.
4. W. G. Coffin	3148		4 50		00 999	No. 471	Do.
J. R. Howard	5 46		00 4		184 00	No. 468	Work on sundry streets.
6. W. H. Calhoun	131		4 50	~	1 214 60	N S	~ Do.
J. Siousa.	84		4 50 4 50	^	216 00	A78, 501.	5 De.
F. T. McMahon	109		4 00		436 00	No. 479	Do.
10. Edward Harper	:		-	\$1,200 00	1, 200 00	No. 467.	Cleaning streets.
W. L. Hinds	!		00 0	00 096	00 096		Cleaning alleys,
12 C T Cartis	197		2 00	1,440 00	00 288	No. 514	Do. Boundary intercenting sewers, 1884
C. I. Curtis	06	~		1,440 00	241 30	No. 324	
14. J. R. Howard	~~		88		32 00	No. 324	
15. T. J. Hackett	103	The State of the latest the same of the latest the late	4 00		412 00	No. 389	Boundary sewer, 1882.
16 E C Monning	, 143 53		9 20		132 00	No. 324	Boundary intercepting sewers, 1884. Boundary sewer, 1881.
Samuel Sa	202	:	4 00	:	820 00	No. 324	
17. J. T. Postlethwaite	\$ 58 \$ 28		0 00		38	No. 481	Construction of lateral sewers, 1884
	212		4 00		848 00	No. 514	Boundary intercepting sewers, 188,
18. William Hussey.			4 00		156 00	No. 476	Construction of lateral sewers, 1884.
90 F R Burdette	€3 €3		3 00		189 00	No. 479.	Do.
21. Dennis Looney	44		2 20		132 00	No. 476	Do.
Total					1 00		Š

APPENDIX No. 18.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Schedule of work proposed to be executed during the fiscal year 1885-'86.

CLASS A.—REPLACEMENT OF WOOD.

	CLASS A.—ILLI DA				
Street.	From-	To-	Square yards.	Cost per square yard.	Total cost.
Fifteenth street north-	S street	U street	3, 910	\$2 25	\$9, 255 0
west. Eighteenth street north-	K street	L street	1,429	2 25	3,400 0
west. Nineteenth street north-	K street	M street	3, 740	2 75	10,740 0
west. Twenty-second street	K street	M street	2, 806	2 25	6,700 0
northwest. Twenty-third street		M street	2, 920	2 25	6, 920 0
northwest.		Q street	2,710	2 25	6,097 0
		& street			
10tal			17, 515		43, 112 0
	CLASS B.—REPLAC	EMENT OF RUBBLE.			
Sixth street northwest * Tenth street northwest * Fourteenth street north-	Missouri avenue	G street	4, 151 4, 457 1, 493 1, 645	2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 75	11, 819 0 10, 728 0 4, 865 0 5, 957 0
west. * C street northwest * H street northwest * I street northwest *	Four-and-a-halfstreet.	Seventh street Seventh street Ninth street	4, 150 5, 060 830	2 25 2 25 2 25	14, 865 0 15, 274 0 2, 448 0
1 street northwest *	Tenth street	Eleventh street	860	2 25	2,315 0
Total		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	22, 646		68, 271 0
	CLASS CLAYING	NEW PAVEMENTS.			
C street southwest Thirty-first street, Georgetown.*	Ninth street	South Carolina avenue Sixth street Maryland avenue Massachusetts avenue Sixth street F street Maryland avenue Fourteenth street U street Thirty-second street	7, 928 5, 230	2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25 2 25	22, 021 0 8, 603 0 12, 300 0 11, 000 0 6, 650 0 7, 100 0 20, 463 0 17, 700 0
			48, 766		125, 582 00
	CLASS D.—REGULA	TING AND GRADING.			
Eighthstreet southwest .	Pennsylvania avenue.	East Capitol street			8,000 00
r street sontheast South Carolina avenue southeast.	Inite street	Eleventh street			10, 300 00 12, 000 00 9, 600 00
D street northeast Eighth street southwest. Thirteenth street north- west.	North Capitol street C street T street	Maryland avenue Water street Boundary			9, 100 00 9, 100 00 6, 000 00
New Jersey avenue Vermont avenue For filling up any st	M street	Boundary			11,000 00 8,000 00 5,000 00

88, 100 00

RECAPITULATION.

	Square yards.	Co	ost.	
Class A.—Replacement of wood pavements Class B.—Replacement of rubble pavements Class C.—New pavements Class D.—Grading and regulating	22, 646	125,	271	00
Total	88, 927	325,	065	00
Southeast section. Northeast section. Southwest section Northwest section \$ Georgetown \$	136, 383 06	39,	524 050 663	00
	ance shall	167,	828 000	
Total		325,	065	00

The cost of grading, in addition to the cost of pavement proper, is included in the total cost on all the streets in classes A, B, and C. On streets marked thus 'the cost of curbing and sidewalks is also included. 'Grading and regulating' includes grading, laying sidewalks with curb-stones and gutters, and graveling or macadamizing the roadway.

Asphalt pavements are estimated to cost \$2.25 per square yard, and granite block pavements \$2.75

per square yard.

The above estimates do not include the work within 2 feet of railroad tracks, which will be paid for

by the railroad companies.

APPENDIX No. 19.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS, Washington, October 27, 1884.

Major: I have the honor to submit the following report of work done in the engineer department under superintendence of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884:

APPROPRIATION FOR CURRENT REPAIRS TO STREETS, AVENUES, AND ALLEYS.

Macadam pavement laid do Brick sidewalk pavement laid do Gravel roadway repaired do Curbstone set or reset lineal feet Flagging set and reset do do	964 9, 634 12, 152 48, 425 6, 760
Curostone set or reset	6, 760 26, 903 898
Gutter bridges built	19 12
Miscellaneous minor repairs, dangerous holes, &c	819

Four public dumps were established and regulated during the year, as follows:

One in square No. 172, in which the public alleys were all filled to grade; one in Olive street, between Twenty-eighth street and Rock Creek; one in Reservations 15 and 16; and one on Canal street, between Third and South Capitol streets. Cost of the four, \$1,557.

Total expenditure, \$24,993.99.

H. Ex. 1, pt. 6——17

APPROPRIATION FOR REPAIRS TO BRIDGES.

A new floor was laid on south roadway of K street bridge at a cost of \$341.76, and a new floor on the south roadway of M street bridge, at a cost of \$268.26.

The railings of the M and P street bridges were painted, at a cost of \$49, and the substructures of M and K street bridges were painted at

a cost of \$279.

Eight minor repairs were made to various bridges, at a cost of. \$108.12, and lumber purchased, but not used during the year, of the value of \$383.64.

Total expenditure, \$1,429.78.

APPROPRIATION FOR SWEEPING, CLEANING, AND SPRINKLING STREETS AND AVENUES.

Under this appropriation snow and ice were removed from the crossings of the principal streets and avenues four times during the winter, and once from the roadway of Pennsylvania avenue, between First and Fifteenth streets northwest.

The roadway of New York avenue between Seventh and Boundary streets was cleaned and sprinkled during the spring and fall meetings at the National Fair Frounds, and the macadam roadway of Eleventh street, between Pennsylvania avenue and M street, southeast was sprinkled forty-three days during the hot, dry weather.

Various gutters, roadways, sidewalks, and alleys were cleaned, aggre-

gating in length as follows:

Gutters, sidewalks, and roadways miles. 45.59
Alleys linear feet. 3,120

This work was on unpaved streets and alleys, and cost, together with carts and one foreman for the work-house gang, \$3,624.15.

PLUMBERS' CUTS.

Sixty-nine cuts were made by plumbers, in granite block pavements for laying sewers, gas and water mains, and were repaved.

Total pavement relaid, 282 square yards.

The cost of the work was paid from deposits made by plumbers prior to cutting, amounting to \$145.64.

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH.

Cables were laid for the Standard Cable Company as follows: One line from the United States Capitol to the State, War, and Navy Departments, &c.; one line from police headquarters to No. 4 engine house; one from National Museum to Ninth and B streets, and one from corner of Ninth and B to corner of Tenth and C streets northwest, the latter for the District of Columbia fire-alarm telegraph.

Total length of line laid, 3.80 miles.

The cost of taking up and relaying pavements, &c., was paid by the Standard Cable Company, except for the last-mentioned, which was paid from the fund for the fire-alarm telegraph.

Total cost of laying, \$2,145.47.

APPROPRIATION FOR CLEANING AND REPAIRING LATERAL SEWERS AND BASINS.

Pipe sewers cleaned linear feet Brick sewers cleaned do.	127, 783 9, 945
Traps and drops cleaned	6,814
Traps and drops built	6
Man-holes repaired	73 125
Pipe sewers laid or relaidlinear feet	775
Brick sewers repaired	76
New bluestone trap-covers set Minor repairs to sewers, &c.	17 82
Total expenditures	\$19,995 12

APPROPRIATION FOR CONSTRUCTING LATERAL SEWARS.

Briek sewers laidlinear feet	
Pipe sewers laiddo	390
Total eost.	\$1,052 43

APPROPRIATION FOR CLEANING TIDAL SEWERS.

The Tiber sewer was cleaned from Pennsylvania avenue to D street southwest, and there were removed from it 2,064 cubic yards of sand and 104 cubic yards of gravel, which were partly used in repairing the various street pavements, &c., at a large saving to the appropriations. A depot for the storage and delivery of these and other materials used in repairs to streets, sewers, &c., was maintained on Canal street, between Second and Third streets, northwest. Total expenditure, \$2,991.85.

PERMIT WORK-SURFACE.

Brick pavement laid square yards. Cobble and rubble pavement laid do. Granite block pavement laid do. Asphalt block (sidewalk) pavement laid do. Asphalt block (roadway) pavement laid do. Curb set linear feet Flagging laid do.	248 319 3, 837 10, 233
Sewer pipe laid	7, 847 96
Man-hole built. Cost of materials to permit fund.	
Cost of materials to property owners	

A detailed statement, marked A, is herewith transmitted, showing location of each piece of work; also kind of work and cost.

PERMIT WORK-SEWERS.

Pipe sewers laidlinear feet	12, 411
Drops built	1
Man-noies built.	102
Cost of materials to permit fund	\$6.983 13
Cost of materials to property owners	614 88
Cost of labor to property owners	9,462 81

Accompanying statement, marked B, shows in detail the location, kind, and cost of each piece of work.

WORK-HOUSE LABOR.

A force of men sentenced to the work-house for minor offenses was employed under police surveillance in cleaning filthy gutters, alleys, streets, &c., and in draining ponds, filling dangerous holes, &c., for which no regular appropriation of money was available.

The work was done in an orderly manner, and, while not equal in amount to what would have been done by an equal number of regular laborers, it exceeded what was at first expected of them very largely. What was done by this force was well done, and assisted very materially in putting the city in its present excellent sanitary condition.

The work accomplished by them would have generally remained undone for want of money to pay for doing it; hence it will be seen that

this convict labor is not in competition with honest labor.

Besides the numerous holes, ditches, &c., cleaned or drained by this force, there were cleaned—

Gutters, roadways, sidewalks, &cmiles	111.17
Alleysdo	4.35

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE UNDER ALL APPROPRIATIONS.

Cobble and rubble pavement laidsquare yards	41, 955
Granne block bayement laid	1, 494
Asphalt block (sidewalk) laid	319
A DHATE DIOCK (TOADWAY) 1810	3,837
Macadam pavement laiddo	9,634
Macadam pavement laid do Brick sidewalk pavement laid do Gravel roddwar vessional	25, 683
Old ver load way repaired	48, 425
Curbstone set or reset	16, 993
	34,750
outters and road ways cleaned and miles	156.76
Ancys cleaned	4.94
linear foot	14,570
Drick sewers faid	190
Man-noies built	109
Drops and traps billt	40
	12
	76
	17
	1. 270
	0 045
	197 783
	6, 814
	125
	73
	901
Telegraph cable laidmiles.	3, 80
	0.00

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. J. BURROWS, Superintendent of Streets.

Maj. G. J. Lydecker, Corps Engineers, U. S. Army, Engineer Commissioner D. C.

APPENDIX No. 20.

Statement of amount expended on county roads from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

EASTERN DISTRICT.			
Locality.	Labor.	Material.	Total.
0 1 11	4107.00		4107.0
Good Hope road Benning's road Harrison street	\$107 00 404 36	\$11 34	\$107 0
Harrison atreet	147 55	ф11 54	415 7 147 5
Monroe street	322 99		322 9
River road		241 02	790 3
Howardtown	441 35	27 44	468 7
Morris road	21 37	2, 11	21 3
Navlor road	233 81		233 8
Morris road Naylor road Bowen road	5 00	15 48	5 0 246 3
Ridge road	230 87	15 48	246 3
Suit road	15 00		15 0
Wheeler road	9 85		9 8
Central avenue Anacostia	43 50 15 10		43 5
Miscellaneous	05 91		15 1
Lincoln road	95 81 1 75		1 7
Stanton avenue	3 00		95 8 1 7 3 0
Geisboro' road	80 75		80 7
Nichols avenue	163 06		163 0
Sheriff road	209 37		209 3
Total	3, 100 86	295 28	3, 396 14
MIDDLE DISTRICT.			
Sixth street extended	\$37 81		\$37 81 217 05
Brentwood road	217 05		217 05
Spring street	356 78 2, 221 95	\$9 56	366 34
Thirteenth street extended	2, 221 95		2, 221 95
Rock Creek Church road	362 14		362 14
Oueon's Changl road	29 48 62 71		29 48 62 71
Whitney avenue	568 68	50 13	618 81
Linean Hill road Queen's Chapel road Whitney avenue Clifton street Riggs road Fourteenth street extended Shephen's road	715 72	30 13	715 79
Riggs road	66 99		715 72 66 99 425 75
Fourteenth street extended	425 75		425 75
Shepherd road Seventh street road Princeton road Ninth street extended Bladensburg road Shepidan et street	101 10		161 15
Seventh street road	4, 108 91	496 97	4,605 88
Princeton road	131 31		131 31
Riadonalyses d	17 50		17 50
Sheridan street.	1, 220 31 77 85	101 00	1, 321 31
Sargeant road	12 10	4 65 13 39	82 50
Sargeant road Scheutzen Park lane	229 77	13 39	25 49 229 77
Lincoln avenue Park street Blair road	694 01		694 01
Park street.	33 18		33 18
Blair road	14 37		14 37
	14 37 19 24		14 37 19 24
Champlain avenue	4 80		4 80
Sandy Spring road	8 60		8 60
Dunker Hill road	66 69		66 69
Sandy Spring road Bunker Hill road Sixteenth street road	234 55	90 00	324 55
Total	12, 430 10	765 70	13, 195 80
WESTERN DISTRICT.			
Brookville road	\$38 14		\$38 14
W 00dley lane	998 17 9 75	\$15 60	1,013 77
broad Branch road	9 75		9 75
Grant road	232 24	40	232 24
Punlaw road	313 28	487 79	801 07
Swart road Daniel's road Wilk House V1	55 50		55 50
	71 21		60 32
Allai road	60 32 71 31 451 34	3 00	71 31
Fox Hall lane	220 75	3 00	454 34 220 75
Military road	15 50		15 50
Military road New-cut road Bridge road	56 86	30 50	87 36
bridge road	131 64		131 64
			201 04

2, 324 10

536 89

2, 860 99

262 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

RECAPITULATION.

Total expenditure for labor in eastern district from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884	\$3, 100 86 295 28	
Total expenditure for labor in middle district from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884. Material purchased.	12, 430 10 765 70	\$3, 396 14
Total expenditure for labor in western district from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884 Material purchased.	2, 324 10 536 89	13, 195 80
Material purchased for general use, blacksmithing, &c		2, 860 99 547 07
Total		\$20,000 00

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. N. BEALE, Superintendent of Roads.

APPENDIX No. 20 (continued).—Consolidated statement of expenditures on county roads during the six years from July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1884.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Harrison street Maryland line	Road.	From-	To-	Length.	Character.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Total.
Control from treet	The state of the s	The state of the s										
Harrison street				Miles.				-				
Carter C	nacostia road	Uniontown	Maryland line	4.40	Gravel		\$843 P4	\$121 05	\$110 95		\$805 49	\$3,207 66
Color Hope content Maryland line 2.28 40 248 78 535 50 24 25 17 54 52 17 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 5	dams street	Harrison street	denerson street	07.0	do	C/ +						
Bastern Branch Go L 2 3 40 248 18 24 12 12 10 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	lowen road	Good Hope corner	Maryland line	2.21	op	78 45					2 00	513
Harrison street	enning's road	Eastern Branch	op	2.38	op	248 78					415 70	
Harrison street Jowen street John Street John Street Jowen street John Str	entral avenue	Benning's road	0p	L. 13	op	00 6 .					43 20	
Table Tabl	illmore street	Harrison street	Jefferson street	. 50	ор				:			
Cool Hope read Nichols avenue 2.36 Barth 48.56 1475 155 155 00 78 Histaleaububivision Taylor street 1.50 Barth 48.56 114 75 907 75 155 155 00 254 31 Histaleaububivision Taylor street 4.0 10 10 10 10 10 10 Histaleaububivision Taylor street 4.0 10 10 10 10 10 10 Histaleaububivision Taylor street 4.0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 Harrison street Hamilton road 1.1 Barth 1.20 78 13 25 15 15 10 10 Harrison street Hamilton road 1.20 10 10 10 10 10 10 Harrison street Hamilton road 1.20 10 10 10 10 10 10 Harrison street Hamilton road 1.0 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	ood Hope road	Taylor street	Bowen road	- 22	Macadam			180 04				1,071 18
Hillstale buildyision Nichols avenue 2.88 ado 15.5 ado 14.0 ado 1	iesboro' road	Livingston road	Maryland line	1.48	Gravel		73 87	117 55			80 75	485
Monroe street 1.56 Barch 114 75 9 75 10 114 75 9 75 10 114 75 9 75 10 114 75 9 75 10 114 75 9 75 10 114 75 9 75 10 114 75 9 75 10 114 75 9 75 10 114 75 9 75 10 114 75 9 75 10 114 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	amilton road	Good Hope road	Nichols avenue	2, 39	op		5 25	607 97				617
tet Mouroe street Taylor street 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	owardtown roads	Hillsdalesubdivision		1.50	Earth	275 00	114 75	9 75			468 79	1 908
Nichola avenue	arrigon street	Monroe street	Taylor street	40	Gravel	48 56	1 00	70 10			147 55	549
Nichols avenue	offenson street	do	do	40	do	00 8		2			20 127	5
Nichols avenue Hamilton road 11 4 do 24 50 15 25 15 26	eller son spreed	3.0	200		90	000						0 0
Authority avenue Maryland line 114 40 31 2 0 55 50 30 00 35 15 396 00	ackson street	an an	TT			000			-	-	-	0
Control avenue	elley road	Nichols avenue	Mamilton road	07.	op	06 47						37
Control avenue Village Control avenue Village Control avenue Village Control avenue Village Control avenue Victobs avenue	ryingston road	00	maryland line	T. 14	00	07 19			35 15	386	:	282
Maryland line	incoln road	Central avenue	Village	. 14	Earth						1 75	1
Harrison street Jefferson st	orris road	Nichols avenue	Hamilton road	1. 20	do						21 37	325
Eastern Branch Maryland line 1.97 Gravel 355 98 45 62 76 50 11 35 29 00	onroe street	Harrison street	Jefferson street	. 20	Macadam		84 25		3 00		399 00	719
Interior street Livingstop road 2 33 do 674 87 290 60 237 63 489 42 Harrison street Livingstop road 1 44 1	arlor road	Eastern Branch	Maryland line	1.97	Gravel		45 69				00000	175
Harrison street Beyond Jefferson 30 do 2 75 44 45 84 40 128 50 12	toholo oxonno	Tofferson street	Livingston road	9 50	do		674 67				100 001	0000
Anacostia road Bowen road 1.44 Earth 129 08 2 75 44 45 84 40 120 000	iongo etroot	Harrison street	Berond Jefferson	30	do						200 007	2,020
Anacostia road Bowen road 144 Earth 129 08 2 75 44 45 84 40 8 00 Benning & Stanton avenue 50 Gravel 15 74 74 00 141 94 60 137 00 Charles avenue Maryland line 18 Earth 71 05 55 00 147 21 129 70 Charles avenue Hamilton road Hamilton	ion co prioci	Transport Social	utroat								-	170
Section Americal bound Americal bo		-	Domon nood	1 44	Tour th							-
Nichols avenue Stanton avenue 95 Gravel 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	idge road	Anacostia road	Dowell road	T: 44	Ear th.	00			84 40		246 35	385
Anneostia revenue Maryland line	ace-Course road, near	Benning's		00.	Gravel	129 08			51 50			539
Amerostia road	heridan avenue	Nichols avenue	Stanton avenue	. 95	do	15 74			4 00			235
Sheridan avenue Hamilton road 18 Earth 71 05 55 00 12 95 1	heriff road	Anacostia road	Maryland line	1. 16	do	41 80			46 00		209 37	520
Barry Farm subdivis Barry Farm subdivis Barry Farm 13 75 37 12 40 10 2 85 40 0	anton avenue	Sheridan avenue	Hamilton road	. 44	Earth	71 05			177 21		3 00	435
Nichols avenue Pastern Branch 59 Earth 31 12 147 75 151 12 15	nit road	Bowen road	Maryland line	. 38	Gravel	13 75			2 85		15 00	130
Barry Farm subdivis- Barry Farm 38 do 109	umner street.	Nichols avenue	Eastern Branch	. 59	Earth.	31 12						170
Sheridan avenue Barry Farm 20 Gravel 109 45 128 47 40 10 46 10 21 00 Harrison street Taylor street 40 do 20 0 0 210 43 21 22 39 25 Harrison road Taylor street 40 do 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	tonhangan avanna	Rarry Farm anhdivis-		9	do							000
Sheridan avenue Barry Farm .38 do .6 75 .21 64 10 .21 00 Hamilton read Maryland line Jefferson street Taylor street .40 .40 .2	opinone a conduction	ion		3								ent .
Harrison street Jefferson street 20 Gravel 109 45 128 47 40 10 46 10 21 00 Hamilton road Maryland line 91 do 44 75 128 47 46 25 59 57 treet Monroe street Taylor street 300 00 210 43 321 32 392 67 310 19 Signature 300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 Signature 300 00 300 00 300 00 Signature 300 00 300 00 300 00 Signature 300 00	-two of	Sheridan avenue	Rarry Farm	38	do							•
Hamilton road Maryland line 91 do 109 45 128 47 46 10 46 10 21 00 0	Sulfact oftwood	Harrison street	Jefferson street	06	Granol				-			•
Taylor street Taylor stree	aylor street	Trailison surce	Sometison stroop	0.00	diavel							
TITEGE ALGORITOS SUFFERENCES TANDON SURFACE AND SURFAC	/ heeler road	Hamilton road	Maryland line	16.	on.						9 85	
300 00 210 43 321 32 392 67 310 19 900 00 900 00 900 00 900 00 900 00 900 00	ashington street	Monroe street	Laylor street	04.	ao		:					
375 00 210 43 221 32 382 67 310 19 900 00 900 00 900 00 900 00 900 00 900 00	liscellaneous										95 81	
00 006 00 006 00 006 00 006 00 008	[aterial			:								609
00 000 0 00 000 0 00 000 0 0 000 0 0 000 0	upervision			-								4, 500 00
4 60 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40					1							i
33.45	Total			33, 43		4, 667 33	4. 371 84	3,876 29	2, 864 63	5, 536 68	3 396 14	94 719 91

APPENDIX NO. 20.—Consolidated statement of expenditures on county roads during the six years from July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1884—Continued.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Road.	From-	T0-	Length.	Character.	1679.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Total.
A road	Fourteenth street ev.	Wilitary road	Miles.	Gravel	\$13.80						\$13 80
Argyle Mills road	tended.		8 5	Earth	2 00				\$1,010 29		1,015 29
Broad	op	Mock Clock	. 55	do							
Blair road	Rock Creek Church	Silver Spring	2.02	Gravel	220 67 27 04	\$24 60	\$140 00	\$3 25	33 95	\$14.57	170 29
Bunker Hill road	road. Lincoln avenue	Maryland line	2.41	Gravel	350 90	345 55	319 62	37 80	1, 017 87	69 99	2, 138 43
Bladensburg road	Boundary	do	2. 62	Gravel, in part	1, 572 57		92 37	806 12	1,360	1, 321 31	e, 261,6
Benning's road	C	Kastorn Reench	1 14	macadam.	173 65	250 50	1, 168 82		168 85	- 1	1,828 57
Brentwood road	op	Maryland line	3, 10	Gravel	109 70	194 18	419 90	58 87	340 64	217 05	1,540 3
Bacon street	Fourteenth street	Fifteenth street	113	Earth							
Diring street	G. C. C.	00	77.	Trimmond							
Brown etreat	Howard evenue	Laural arrange	277	Forth	7 50						7 5
Sarroll road	Dinay Branch road	Maryland line	4.0	Gravel	00			60 75			60 75
Champlain avenue	Roundary	Columbia road	37	Earth					8 15	4 80	12 9
Columbia road.	op	Thirteenth street	1.41	Macadam	159 26	466 09	21 00		166 38	1	1, 112 73
Clifton street	Near Ninth street	Fourteenth street	. 26	Gravel		-				715 72	715 7
College street	Sixth street.	Reservoir	- 56	cp	:					10 94	10.9
Central avenue	Howard street	Fourteenth street	02.02		56 30	11 00		96 92	47 18	7	210 73
	Timeour avenue	Kailroad.	3								
Crescent street	Sixteenth street	Seventeenth street	. 11	do							
Cedar lane	Spring street	Northward	. 33	do	27 45						27 45
Erie street	Fourteenth street	Champlain avenue	# 5	Unimproved							
Eighth street	Boundary	Near Irving street	0 00 0	Manadam and		-		445 95	907 01	495 75	1,778 01
ourternth street		DELIGHT WOOD	5. 35 5. 35					210 20			
Fifteenth street	do	Grant street	. 62	Earth.	310 02	844 63	915 06	616 86			2,686 57
raragut street	Seventh street	Beyond Ninth street	.30	Unimproved							
Fifth street	Lincoln street	Schutzen Park lane	. 21	Earth	67 77	26 50	80 00				174 27
rarfield avenue	Columbia road	Westward	62.	op					-		
rales street	Lincoln avenue	Eastward	25	Unimproved			9.4 0.0		96 03		50 93
Grant Street	Sixtoonth street	School street	10	do			00 *1		00		3
Harewood road.	Lincoln avenue	Rock Creek Church	1.17	Gravel	82 85	93 37		314 12	278 80		769 14
Huron street	Fifteenth street	Seventeenth street	. 18	Unimproved							
Huntington street	Fourteenth street	University	60.	do					:		20
Howard street	00	Sixtaenth atreat.	177	- rare			17				2 00

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 265

2, 044 70	1,733 55	113 25 52 35	4 00 140 36 146 05 15 37 170 30 170 30 181 81 181 81 183 90 186 22 186 22 186 22 186 22 191 68 916 56 916 56 917 36 874 38 674 38 504 52 437 04
29 48	694 01		33 18 131 31 62 71 66 99 362 14 8 60 161 15 161 15
19 75	362 15		202 75 1 166 37 1 166 30 1 166 30 1 168
1, 159 62	342 62 288 25	101 25	134 00 13
284 36	4 25 46 00		4 00 75 55 78 74 12 88 88 88 15 75 16 95 10 16 95 10 18 95
65 39	25 50		170 19 17 0 10 17 0 10 389 02 389 00 29 00 246 87 248 89 34 70 96 75
188 50	305 02 29 67	12 00 52 35	198 47 78 8 188 9 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
Unimproved do Earth do Unimproved Unimproved Macadam and	Earth. Gravel Unimproved	do Earth do	do do Unimproved Barth Barth do
£25.82.74.76.	1. 47 . 05 . 13 . 89 . 22 . 22		+82488882888884+88184583888888884 884-
Fourteenth street. Ninth street Westward Eastward Near Sixteenth street Fourteenth street Rock Greek	Forks of Harewood and Bunker Hill road. Seventh street. Brown street. Rock Creek. Beyond Ninth street. Central (Monnt Pleas.	ant). Columbia road. Sixteenth street Ivy City.	Brentwood road Columbia road Grant street. Bastward Gentre street Rock Creek Westward Columbia road Fair Grounds Eastward Fair Grounds Fair Grounds Fair Grounds Fair Grounds Fair Grounds Fair Torout Maryland line Hock Creek Maryland line Maryland line Hourteenth street Maryland line Hourteenth street Hourteenth street Grant road Maryland line Fornteenth street Fornteenth street Grant road Fornteenth street Grant Fill road Maryland line Fornteenth street Columbian for the columbia for the columbia street Columbian street Grant Fill road Filecenth street Columbian street Grant Fill road Filecenth street Columbian street Grant Fill road Filecenth street Columbian street Columbian street Columbian street Filecenth street
Seventh street	Boundary Sixth street. Sixteenth street Brightwood. Brown street Brown street	Erie street Fifteenth street Badensburg road Near Queen Chapel	Panker Hill road Boundary Linchul avenue Brown street Columbia road Boundary Boundary Boundary Brentwood road Linchul avenue Fornteen la street Seventh street Sixeanth street Sixeanth street Bladensburg road Blatt roa
Harvard street. Kalarma street. Keating street. Kenseaw street. Kentyon street. Kenyon street. Kenyon street.	Lincoln avenue Lincoln street Laurel street Military road Marshall street Merddian avenue	Messmore avenue	Matthews road Nint street Nint street North avenue Oak street Oak street Oak street Oak street Oakland street Park steet Princeton street Sandy Spring road Sandy Spring road Sandy Spring road Sangent road Site Mill road Sit

APPENDIX No. 20.—Consolidated statement of expenditures on county roads during the six years from July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1884—Continued. MIDDLE STATES-Continued.

Road.	To-	From-	Length.	Character.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Total.
			Miles.	1					9		6.0
School street.	Park street	Southward	80.			\$2 50			04.74		2 50
Stenben street	Seventh street	Beyond Ninth street.	07.	Unimproved	100					02 604	169
Sneridan street	Sixth street	Seventh street.	90.	Gravel	20 114	Oc.	\$302 25	\$60 57	2 12	من جينه	364 94
Sixth street	Pomeroy street	Summer	-45	do	10 01	106 95				37 81	144 7
Spring street	Fourteenth street	Rock Creek Church	. 59	Gravel	150 65	2 00			3 18	366 34	525 1
Schuetzen Park lane	Seventh street	Soldiers' Home	.12	do	75 91		56 70			229 77	362 3
Thirteenth street	Boundary Fourth street	Whitney avenue	20.			1 00	170 00		1, 137 06	2, 221	3, 359 01
University street	Huntington	Welling	. 13	Unimproved							100
Woodley lane	Fourteenth street	Kock Creek Thiversity	5 5	Unimproved	80 15		277 25	339 65	528 86		1, 229 88
Whitney avenue	Seventh street	Fourteenth street.	.52	Gravel	29 40	140 12	140 12 1, 208 11		17 63	618 81	2,014 07
Wallach street	Near Fourth street	Beyond Ninth street		Unimproved							
Yale street	Near Ninth street	Fourteenth street							47 90		47
Miscellaneous					12 92			00 07			12 92
					1, 249 91	793 08	1,005 93	626 85	656 39	765 70	5,067 8
1000			61 59	1.6	96 Fet 96	0 457 50	0 102 20	10 101 10 10 101	10 424 91	10 000 00	05 070 71

WESTERN DISTRICT.

10 00	44	:	80	22	187	00	98	
\$48 56 1,472 97		÷	508	266	858	57	2, 932	
\$38 14	9 75	:	*****	60 32	220 75		232 24	
	\$18 74		24 50	14 25			234 76	
\$30 00	217 50		194 30	53 00	8 00		902 62	
\$23 21 276 50	127		29 Ou	268 50	206 25		713 00	
\$817.96	392 99 594 90	:	:	104 30	421 37	42 00	41 13	
\$25 35 310 37		- :			2 50	15 00	809 11	
		:	:		:		and	
Earth	Macadam	Gravel	op	Earth	op	do	Macadam	gravel.
+00								-
1.0	3.04	1.52	. 52	1.61	. 53	. 85	1.50	
Rock Creek	3.5	1.52	. 52	1.61	Canal road 53		Broad Branch road 1.50	
Rock Creek	Chain Bridge 3. 04	1. 52	Broad Branch road 52	1.61	Canal road	road Conduit road	oad Broad Branch road	

	R	EP(ORT	OF	COM	IMISS	SION
80 45	801 53 245 40 3, 328 91 1, 089 38	209 29	276 01 92 56			1, 508 4, 500	35, 781 47
	71 00 87 36		131 64 71 31	4 00			4, 212 45 4, 899 15 3, 191 69
	137 13 9 62 103 50		25 00		1,511 25	206 90	4, 899 15
3 70	122 00 20 00 12 00 21 00	5 50		29 75	1, 254 25	888	4, 212 45
50 50	447 25 34 40 425 75 191 50	28 89	3 50	22 00		411 50 152 51 900 00 900 00	4, 184 76
26 25	2, 510 31 27 00	36 90		3 50	265 24	411 50 900 00	12, 608 17 6, 685 25
	36 25 92 50 283 87	138 00	119 37 15	6	675	19 11 415 40 900 00	12, 608 17
1.14 Gravel	do do Macadam and	gravel. Macadam	Gravel Earth.	Gravel	adam.		29 85
1.14	1.20	. 73	1.52	3.11	1.63		29 85
Ridge road and Reser-	Southward Rock creek Canal road Tennallytown road	District of Columbia	New Cut road Broad Branch road	Northward Maryland line	Tennallytown road		
ор	River road	Tennallytown	Loughboro' road	Road street	Rock Creek		Total
Loughboro's roaddodo	Murdock's Mill road Military road New Cut road Pieree's Mill road	River road	Ridge road Rock Creek Ford road	Red lane Tennallytown road Tunlaw road	Woodley lane Miscellaneous	Blacksmithing Material Supervision	Total

RECAPITULATION.

Eastern district Middle district 33,43 \$4,667 38,467 38,467 38,467 38,467 38,467 38,467 38,467 38,467 38,467 38,686 38,396 48,577 39,177 10,454 31,377 10,333 30,597 71 Western district 20,86 12,208 17,514 47,187 4,187 <td< th=""><th>District. Length. 1879.</th><th>879. 1880.</th><th>1881.</th><th>1882.</th><th>1883.</th><th>-</th><th>1884.</th></td<>	District. Length. 1879.	879. 1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	-	1884.
İ	Miles.	CC 799		69 064 69			00 000
j	61.40	÷ «		9 42, 804 03		16 454 31	\$5, 550 08 \$5, 590 I4
	29.82			6 4, 212 45		4, 899 15	4, 899 15 3, 191 69
	Total	399 79 17, 514	67 16, 224 5	7 22, 214 79		26,890 14	26, 890 14 20, 221 13

APPENDIX No. 21.

Statement of operations of the water department for year ending June 30, 1884.

WATER-MAINS.

During the year 10,010 feet of 12 and 6 inch pipe have been laid, viz:

Location.	Street or avenue.	Streets between.	Diameter of pipe.	Length of pipe laid.
Eleven ft. from	G street north	North Contains and 127	Inches.	Lin. ft.
north side.		west.	12	1, 038
In alley	First street west.		6	400
Center East side	Kingman Place		6	275
Center			6	213
West side			6	518
South side			6	485
	north.		6	563
Center		Fourth and Fifth streets east	6	275
Do		D and E streets north	6	525
Do		Second and Third streets east	6	475
Do	north	Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets	6	645
Do	W street north	Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets west	0	000
D0	First street west	David E david - d	6	600
Do	P street north	3741 (1 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/	6	832
D0	Third street weet	Dand O -t-	6	1, 770
Do			6	563
Do	Sunderland street	Nineteenth and Twentieth streets west	6	425
Total	north.	Time teenth and I wentleth streets west	6	408
Total				10, 010

FIRE-PLUGS.

During the year there have been erected 33 fire-plugs at the following locations, viz:

Northwest corner Sixteenth and Corners at reath worth west.

Southwest corner Sixteenth and Corcoran streets northwest.
Bouthwest corner Delaware avenue and I at the
Northwest corner North Capitol and P streets northwest.
Northwest corner Fifth and D streets northeast.
Southeast corner Fifth and E streets northeast.
Northwest comer Thin and E streets northeast.
Northwest corner Third and E streets northeast.
Northeast corner Fifteenth and W streets northwest. Northwest corner Fifteenth and W streets northwest.
North side P street, between North Capitol and First streets northwest. North side P street, between First and Third are streets northwest.
North side P street, between First and Third streets northwest. South side C street, between Third and First streets northwest.
South side C street, between Third and Four and a half streets southwest. North side S street, between Thirdeauth and Four and a half streets southwest.
North side S street, between Thirteenth and Four-and-a-half streets southwest. North side Riggs street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets northwest.
North side Rious street between The and rourieenth streets northwest.
North side I street between I
North side D street between Nicht and Fifth streets northwest.
South side E street between Sinth and Tenth streets northwest.
North side D street between Sintl and Seventh streets northwest.
South side M street between This and Seventh streets northwest.
South side C street, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets northwest. South side Massachusetts ayenue between Four-ket at 18 to
South side Massach wetter Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets southwest.
South side Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets southwest. In alley between North Capitol and First streets and Fifth street northwest.
In alley between North Capitol and First streets and G and H streets northwest. North side G street, between North Capitol street and G and H streets northwest. North side G street, between North Capitol street and Now.
North side G street, between North Capitol streets and G and H streets northwest. North side G street, between North Capitol street and New Jersey avenue northwest.
North side G street, between North Capitol street and New Jersey avenue northwest. Northwest corner Four-and-a-half and L, streets contleved avenue northwest.
Northwest corner Four-and-a-half and L streets southwest. Northwest corner Sixth and B streets southwest.
Northwest corner Sixth and B streets northeast.

FIRE PLUGS MOVED TO CURB.

Corner Seventeenth and H streets northwest. Corner Ninth and E streets southwest. Corner Seventh and M streets southwest.

STOP-COCK BOXES.

Location.	No.	Size.	Ways
Center Kingman Place and Q street northwest. North side of G, between North Capitol and First streets northwest. Intersection of Massachusetts and New Jersey avenues northwest. Intersection of First and G streets northwest. East side of North Capitol street and center of Jackson alley. Northwest corner of H street and Delaware avenue northeast.	2 2 2 1	Inches. 6 8 12 6 6 6	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Jenter of I street, west side of Delaware avenue northeast. Southwest corner of Fourth street and Maryland avenue northeast. Southeast corner of Third street and Maryland avenue northwest. Intersection of Fifth and D streets northwest. Southwest corner of Second and E streets northeast.	1 1 1 1	6 6 6 6	4
ntersection of First and D streest southwest. ntersection of First and P streets northwest. ntersection of Third and P streets northwest. 2ast side of Nineteenth and center of Sunderland streets northwest. 2ast side of Twentieth and center of Sunderland streets northwest.	1 1 1 1	6 6 6 6	4

T-BRANCHES.

Location.	No.	Size.
South side of Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets northwest. South side of G, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets northwest. North side of D, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest. North side of D, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest. North side of D, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest. North side of D, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest. North side of I, between Fourth and Fifth streets northwest. North side of Riggs, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets northwest. North side of Riggs, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets northwest. South side of S, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets northwest. South side of S, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets northwest. Northeast corner of Second and H streets northwest. Northeast corner of Second and H streets northwest. Northeast corner of Fifth and O streets northwest. Northeast corner of Sixth and B streets and Louisiana avenue northwest. Corner of Sixth and B streets northeast. Corner of Four-and-a-half and L streets southwest. Northeast corner of Sixteenth and Corcoran streets northwest. Northeast corner of Pour-and-a-half and L streets southwest. Northeast corner of Pour-and-a-half and L streets northwest. Southwest corner of Four-barte and Maryland avenue northeast. Southwest corner of Third and C streets northeast. Northwest corner of Third and C streets northeast. Northwest corner of Fifth and D streets northwest. Northwest corner of Fifth and D streets northwest. Northwest corner of Third street and Massachusetts avenue northwest. Northwest corner of Twenty-first street and Massachusetts northwest. Northwest corner of Twenty-first street and Massachusetts northwest. Northwest corner of Twenty-first stre	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	(*)

REMOVING HYDRANTS.

First street, between D and E, northwest.
K street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, northwest.
Sixth street, between H and I, northwest.
I street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, northwest.
Twentieth street, between M and N, northwest.
Corner of Sixth street and Massachusetts avenue northwest.
Corner of Eleventh and F streets northwest.
Corner of Fourth and I streets southeast.
Corner of Twenty-third and L streets northwest.

CHANGING HYDRANTS.

From I, between Fourth and Fifth, to corner of Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

From Sixteenth, between W and V, to corner of Sixteenth and V streets northwest.

MOVING HYDRANTS TO CURB.

Corner of Thirtieth and Road streets northwest. Corner of Eighteenth and S streets northwest.

RUNNING SERVICES.

Corner of Thirty-third and P streets northwest, 10 feet 4-inch pipe. Corner of Thirty-sixth and U streets northwest, 21 feet 4-inch pipe. Corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, 34 feet 1-inch pipe.

ERECTING NEW HYDRANTS IN THE PLACE OF OLD ONES.

On Massachusetts avenue, between Second and Third streets, northwest. Corner of Sixth and Louisiana avenue northwest. Corner of Thirty-third and Q streets northwest. On Eleventh, between D and E streets, southwest. Corner of Thirty-sixth and Water streets northwest. Corner of Eleventh and P streets northwest. Corner of Twenty-third and I streets northwest. Corner of Thirteen-and-a-half and E streets northwest. Corner of Tenth and I streets southeast. Washington street, between Fourth and Fifth, northwest. Corner of Eighth and L streets southeast. Corner of Potomac street and Prospect avenue northwest. On Boundary, between R and S streets, northwest. Corner of Eighteenth and L streets northwest. Corner of Six-and-a-half and D streets southwest. On P street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, northwest. Corner of Fifth and Boundary streets northwest. Corner of Eighth and G streets southeast. Corner of Twenty-second and E streets northwest. Corner of Eighteenth and E streets southeast. Corner of N and New Jersey avenue southeast. Corner of Twenty-third and L streets northwest. Corner of Twenty-first and L streets northwest. Corner of Third street and Maryland avenue northeast. Corner of First and M streets northwest. On I street, between Fourth and Fifth, northwest. On Nineteenth street, between K and L, northwest. At the Columbia Building northwest. Corner of Seventh and Boundary northwest. Corner of Thirty-second and K streets northwest. Corner of Seventh and I streets northeast. Corner of One-half and N streets southeast. Corner of Seventh and H streets, northeast. Corner of Sixteenth and V streets northwest. Pipe yard on U, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, northwest. Leaks in main repaired, 125. Taps, §, ¾, and 1 inch, 751. Repairs to stop-cocks, 75. Stop-cocks oiled, 5,500. Fire-plugs repaired, 200. Fire-plugs flushed, 9,000. Fire-plugs oiled, 3,000. Repairs to fountains, 50.

CLEANING OUT WELLS.

Curb line, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, northwest. Sixteenth, between A and B streets, southeast.
Fourteenth and R streets southeast.
Caton avenue, county.
Second and C streets, northeast.
Eighth and Pennsylvania avenue southeast.
Ninth and C streets southeast.
Fourteenth and P streets northwest.
Fourteenth and P streets northwest.
N, between Sixth and Seventh streets, northwest.
Sonth Capitol and Georgia avenue.
Seventh, between G and I streets, southeast.
Corner of Sixth and M streets sontheast.
Seventeenth street and Georgia avenue, southeast.

MOVING PUMPS TO CURB.

Eighteenth and L streets northwest.

CHANGING PUMPS TO GRADE.

Twenty-third street and New York avenue northwest. Tenth and G streets southeast. Fifth, between G and I streets, southeast.

Corner of Eleventh and M streets northwest.

REMOVING BRICKS AND FILLING UP WELLS.

Corner of Ninth and I streets southeast.
V, between Thirteenth and Fonrteenth streets, northwest.
Thirty-third and Q streets northwest.
-Louisiana avenne, between Ninth and Tenth streets, northwest.
Corner of Twelfth and I streets northwest.
Thirty-third and M streets and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal northwest.
Corner of Third and N streets southeast.
Sonth Capitol and O streets sonthwest.
-Eleventh, between G and H streets, northwest.
Corner of Sixth and East Capitol streets.
Fourth street and Virginia avenue southeast.

Fifteenth and E streets southeast.

Ninth and G streets northeast.

Third, between I and K streets, sontheast.

G, between Second and Third streets, northwest.

C, between First and Second streets, northeast.

Corner of Second and B streets northeast.

Corner of H street and Delaware avenue northeast.

Fourteenth and E streets southeast.

Corner of Third and B streets northeast. Corner of Flith and East Capitol streets. Corner of Third and East Capitol streets. Third, between I and K streets, northwest.

S, between Fifth and Sixth streets, northwest.
Corner of Fifth street and Rhode Island avenue northwest.
O, between Fourth and Fifth streets, northwest.

Fourth and S streets northwest. K, between Fourth and Fifth streets, northwest.

30 Fourth and L streets northwest.



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Fourth and O streets northwest. Sixth, between P and Q streets, northwest.

Ninth, between P and Q streets, northwest.

Corner of Seventh and O streets northwest.

Corner of Eleventh and U streets northwest.

W, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, northwest.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF PIPE DISTRIBUTION.

36-inch pipefeet	16,500
30-inch pipedo	20, 150
20-inch pipe	10 350
12-inch pipedo	52, 525
10-inch pipedo	1.410
8-inch pipe	5 005
6 and 4-inch pipedo	897 995
rire-plugs	848
Hydrants	390
Pumps	45.8
Water-takers	22.103
	100

Streets marked thus * have been paved since July 1, 1878.

APPENDIX No. 22.

Character and extent of street parements, July 1, 1884.

						Carriageway.	ежау.				
Street.	From—	To-	Width,	Asphalt or concrete.	Granite.	Wood.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Gravel.	Unimproved.	Remarks.
North Capitol Do South Capitol Do Do First street east	B street north G street north B street south M street south N street south B street south	C street north Boundary M street south N street south R street south R street south	Feet. 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	8q.yds. *2,790	Sq. yda. Sq. 358. 4, 542.	Sq. yds.	Sq.lyds	Sq.yds.	Sq. yds. 30, 358 26, 284 13, 259	Sq. yds. 4, 542	Gravel from K to Boundary.
Do D				*1,986	*2, 151				9, 994	9, 431	
First street west. Do Do Do	Penns India G stre H stre I stre			*700	*8, 332 *1, 427 *535		4, 055		9, 300	0, 222	O. c. wark, curb, and gutter, I to N. Cobble bet. R. R. tracks. Cobble bet. B. tracks.
Do Bo Do Bo Bo Bo Breet east	K street north. Pennsylvania avenue. Maryland avenue. M street south. N street south. Pennsylvania avenue.	Boundary Maryland avenue M street south N street south Maryland avenue	22.23.23.23	4, 861	17, 920					11, 022	Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.
Do Do	Maryland avenue H street north Pennsylvania avenue		33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33	1 1			1		9, 707	7, 929	O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, G to L.
Do	D street south		38						1,244	5, 464	5.464 O. c. walk curb and cutter

Character and extent of street parements, July 1, 1884-Continued.

WASHINGTON-Continued.

	Gravel. Unimproved.	8q. yds. 10,433 32 feet wide bet H and L 10,433 3.063 1,069 23,840 \$ from B to D street. *3.591 1,159 3.200 \$ from B to D street. *3.574 885 1,152 12,715	2,020 O. c. walk, curb, and gutter. 8,445 O. c. walk, curb, and gutter,	7, 000 Trong to Market, curb, and gutter, B to G street. 7, 000 From G to M street, east side, inneresty.	Cobble bet. R. R. tracks. Cobble bet. R. R. tracks. 8.320 O. c. walk, curb, and gutter. Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.
	Жасадаш,	Sq. yds. Sq. 11, 130 1,060 6 895	8000	<u> </u>	22, 400
Carriageway.	Cobble and blue rock.	Sq. yds.	4, 461		16, 760 3, 968 2, 051 10, 111
Carri	.booW	Sq. yds.			
	Granite.	*3.693	5, 030 *4, 230	*6,065	12, 850
	Asphalt or concrete.	*10,423	19, 480		*4, 152
	Width,	Feet.	252224	935 35 35	8888857944
	Тот	The state of the s	Virginia avenue. L street south. Georgia avenue. D street north. New Jersey avenue.		C street south N street south New York avenue. 0 street north Boundary Missouri avenue. 0 street south C street south K street north K street north
	From—	Canal mine avenue. B street south D street south D street south East Capitol. East Capitol. East Capitol. East Capitol. East Capitol. Capi	D street south Viginia avenue. L street south Pemsylvania avenue. D street north M street north	Pennsylvania avenue B street south East Capitol E street north.	East Capitol C street south. D street north. New York avenue O street north. D street north. Missouri avenue East Capitol C street north.
	Street.	Second street east Second street west Do Do Third Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do	Do Do Do Third street west Do	Do Do Fourth street east	Do D

Cobble bet, R. R. tracks.		Unimproved from Maryland to Massachusetts avenue. Co. walk (publ. and grutter, A street to Pennsylvania	avenue. O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.	Cobble bet, R. R. tracks. Jo. 3,400 yds. bet, R. R. tracks. Cobble bet, R. R. tracks. O. c. walk, curb and gutter.	
3, 404	1, 244	2, 500	8,890	5, 444	8, 532
	7,773 11,040 7,000	2,400 12,100 5,831		16,489	4,833
7, 325	10, 571				
6, 261	3,046	3, 000		755 10, 861 *6, 560 10, 577	*1,244
	1, 33, 22, 22, 23, 23, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24		068		1.4
		23, 179	*506	26, 023 *4, 340 24, 107	*3,652
7, 382	*5,666 -	116, 636		1,579	*3,265 1,963 *4,888 3,610 *6,493
6048	3388888888888	388609888	323	12 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
I street south. N street south. G street north. L street north.	O street north Boundary If street north Boundary Boundary Pennsylvania avenue K street south Georgia avenue Georgia avenue Lothisma avenue Lothisma avenue Y street north	Massachuseus avenue. New York avenue. Boundan, Water street. Massachuseuts avenue. Boundany.	D street south M street south D street north	do street north Boundary. Water street. I street north Boundary. Pennsylvania avenue D street south	h street south M street south E street north F street north Mount Vernon place. I street north S street north S street north S street north Bonndary C street south Water street.
C street south. I street south. D street north. G street north.	Le streed north. O street north. East Capitol H street north. North Carolina srenne. Pennsylvania arenne. Est Capitol. Es	Massachusetts avenue. New Yofe avenue. Pennsylvania avenue. D street south East Capitol Massachusetts avenue. East Capitol	Pennsylvania avenue D street south Market Space	Pennsylvania avenue. D street north Q street north Pennsylvania avenue. East Capitol. I street north East Capitol. Pennsylvania avenue.	K street south C street north E street north E street north Mount Vermon place I street north N street north R street north E street north C street south C street south
Do Do Fifth street west	Sixth Dro	Do. Do. Do. Seventh street east Do.	Do	Seventh street west Do Do Do Do Bighth street cast. Do Do Do Do Do	Bighth effect west. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do

Streets marked thus * have been paved since July 1, 1878.

Character and extent of street pavement, July 1, 1884—Continued. WASHINGTON—Continued.

						Carris	Carriageway.				
Street.	Ргош.—	To-	Width.	Asphalt or concrete.	Granite.	Wood.	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Gravel.	Unimproved.	Remarks.
Ninth street east	East Capitol	Boundary	Feet.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yda. Sq. yda. Sq. yda. Sq. yda. Sq. yda. Sq. yda.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds, 1, 067	Sq. yds. 15, 900	
Do Do Do Ninth street west North Street west Ninth Street west west west	do Pennsylvania avenue do do P street north	Pennsylvania avenue M street south B street north P street north Boundary	22233	22, 070 *6, 147	*2, 260		945 10, 293 4, 800		6, 179	9, 600	O. c. walk, curb, and guiter. Cobble bet. R. R. tracks. Do.
Sinch. Ninth street west (east side). Ninth street west	B street south	Water street	32	, 130 	*7, 061		*1, 240				O. c. walk, curb, and gutter. Intersection of Maryland avenue included in Mary-
lenth street east. Do Do Do Penth street west. Do D	East Capitol do Pennsylvania avenne D do D street forth D street north	Boundary avenue Pennsylvania avenue M street south B street north E street north F street north	825288		3, 103		2, 301		1, 067	15, 367	land aremoe measurement. Graveal from H to L. Graveal from H to L. Graveal from P to L. Trap rock.
D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	E street north G street north M street north R street north D street south		388888	*956 8, 296 *7, 876			5, 000		1, 600		Gravel from R to S streets.
Do Eleventh street east. Do Do	B street south East Capitol Massachusetts avenue Pennsylvania avenue				4, 697		3, 145	13, 083 15, 762		15, 758	Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.
Eleventh street west. Do Do Do Do	do E street north F street north		55	*2, 500	*1,734		718				Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.

Eleventh street west. Do D	G street north I street north S street north S street north Rhode Island avenue B street south Lincoln square Of the street south Lincoln square B street north E street north F street north F street north S street north	I street north N street north N street north Street north R street north R street north Warrstreet Bundary Warrstreet River By street north E street north S street north N street north Bundary Bundary N street north Bundary N street north Bundary N street north Bundary	255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255	2, 991 875 84, 236 10, 511 1, 292 81, 627 13, 039 83, 379		2, 172 566 11, 650 3, 540 4, 540	11,263	1,	15,076 17,956	Cobbleb Do. Do. Trap rock.
Thirteenth street west. Thirteenth street east. Thirteenth street west. Do D	Bast Capitol Lad Capitol O Pennsylvania avenue E street north M street north M street north Pennsylvania avenue Pennsylvania avenue	Mater street Bonndary River Extreet north F street north F street north Pennsylvania avenue Correle Bonndary Water street B street B street north F street F	04880000000000000000000000000000000000	8685 *685 *7,772 *1,741 *8,807 *2,125 5,706		5,005			14, 898 14, 820 11, 020 1, 636	Asphalt to Corcoran street.
Fourteenth street cast. Fourteenth street west. Do Do Do Do Tourteenth street west. (cast side).	B street south Bast Capitol B street north B du F street north Thomas Circle	Maryland avenue Boundary River Breet south F street north Thomas Cirele Boundary	35 32 40 70 70 70 70 70 71 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	7, 841 16, 655 17, 120 15, 662		4, 291 11, 634 4, 004 8, 024		177	11, 698	Cobble bet. R. R. tracks. Do.
treet west eet west. eet west.	B street south East Captiol On the control of the c	Water street 40 6,7 Bremdary 25 6,7 River 47 7,012 B street north 70 4,478 R street north 40 7,005 R street north 40 7,005 R street north 32 7,012 R street north 32 7,015 Boundary 32 7,016 R street north 40 1,997 R street north 40 1,997	32 32 32 44 44 45 40 40 1,	*7, 012 7, 005 8, 920 7, 516	6,865	1, 322		1211	12, 196 13, 796	Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.

Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1884—Continued.

WASHINGTON-Continued.

	Remarks.		Cobble bet. R. R. tracks. O. c. walk, curb, and gutter. O. c. walk, curb, and gutter	from 1 to boundary.	Cobble, west side Rawlins	Bet. Pa. ave. and K, 40; bet. K and Circle 3.	
	Unimproved.	Sq. yds. 5, 973 8, 782	4, 196 12, 089 1, 600 7, 622	4, 196 7, 556 3, 751	8, 444 4, 196 8, 676 3, 644		4, 196 2, 560 3, 662
	Gravel.	Sq. yds.	1,600				
	Macadam.	Sq. yds. Yds. Yds. Yds. Yds. Yds. Yds. Yds. Y	1,600		1, 028		
Carriageway.	Cobble and blue rock.	Sq. yds.	3, 684	1.0995 4.805 4,741	1,028		
Carria	Wood.	Sq. yds. Sq. yds.	16, 729 12, 698			3, 400	
	Granite.	Sq. yds.				*5,064	
	A sphalt or concrete.	Sq. yds.	16, 729	1, 095 4, 895 4, 741	7, 584	6,421	7, 598
	Width.	Feet. 32 32 50 4	33,52,53,53	61 62 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63	1222222	40-32	322233
	Т0-	C street north Kentucky avenue Boundary. H street north.	C street north River River R street north P street north R street north R street north Boundary		b street north Boundary C street north Cemetery New York avenue	Pennsylvania avenue Dupont Circle	T street north C street north Almshouse E street north Pennsylvania avenue
	From—	East Capitol. H street north Pennsylvania avenue	Bast Capitol B. do B. street north I street north P street north Q street north R street north R street north K street north	East Capitol John Street north Street north New York avenue Pennsylvania avenue	A street borth P street north East Capitol Government Bast Capitol Government Government East Capitol	Pennsylvania avenue	Dupont Circle East Capitol do B street north E street north
	Street.	Sixteenth street east Sixteenth street west Sixteenth-and-a-half street	west. Seventeenth street east Do Do Beventeenth street west Do D		Do Do Do Nineteenth street east Do Nineteenth street west.	Do	Twentieth street east Do Twentieth street west Do Do

Third street cast
the state of the s

Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1884—Continued.

WASHINGTON-Continued.

	Gravel. Thimproved.	Sq. yds. Sq. Sq. Sq. Sq. Sq. Sq. Sq. Sq. Sq. Sq	Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.	1, 450 26, 204 6, 192 890 1, 985 1135	
way.	Соррје апд рјие госк, Масадат,	Sq. yds. Sq. yds. 6,000 2,205 2,998 3,192	15, 686	1,175	2, 510
Carriageway.	Vood.	Sq. yds. Sq. 22.	259	3, 468	
	Granite.	Sq. yds. Sq. yds.		6, 21	*4, 909
	Asphalt or concrete.	Sq. yds. 4, 282 *3, 809	12, 840		*2, 054
	Width.	Feet. 33 33 35 35 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 5			46 30 30 46
	То			Third street east Fourth street east Bastern Branch New Jersey avenue. Third street east Sixth street east Sixth street east Niveleanth street east	
	From-	Maryland avenue. Bleventh street cast. Permsylvania avenue. Fifth street cast. Seventh street cast. Twelffth street cast. Twelffth street cast.	Seventh street west Twelfth street west Seventeenth street west First street west do do do Sixth street west	Delaware avenue Third street east Sixth street east South Capitol New Jersey avenue Third street east Fourth street east Saxth street stat	Delaware avenue New Jersey avenue Four-and-a-half street west.
	Street.	B street north. B street south D o D D O D D O D		C street north Do Do C street south Do Do Do Do Do Do Do	C street north. Do

	REPORT	or commi	SOLUNE	ns or	DISIR	ICI OF	COLLOR	111	А. Д
25 feet bet. South Capitel	and 1st street west. Needs gutter and gravel in	roadway. Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.		O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.	Curb set on north side. O. c. walk, curb, and gutter from 6th street to Pennsylvania avenue.	⋖		O. c. walk, curb, and gutter	from 2d to 11th street.
7, 484	14, 314 1, 750 3, 267	17,810	8, 273 7, 800	2,140	2, 334 10, 920 17, 686	2,140	5,871	26, 764	6, 200
	6, 723 5, 250 1, 500			12, 810			1,600		20, 000
7,820		1,890	1,965			* 296	4, 637 5, 831		C LO
		931							0.00
1,656	4, 450	*6,278				*2,487			
	*1, 454	3,818				*4, 932 *9, 323 *1, 093		*4, 285	
448 8	948888888	3888888	3 33 5 5		3 33 33	35 41,48	8888	35	35
Tenth street west Fifteenth street west Twenty-third street west Seventh street west	Ninth street west. Fourteenth street west. Fifteenth street east. New Jensoy avenue. Third street east. Third street east. Sixth street east.	Seventh street east Eighth street east Ninefecult street east. New Jersey avenue Third street west	Fifteenth street west. Twenty-third street west. Four-and-a-half street west Four-fact west formers.	Delaware avenue Maryland avenue Fifteenth street east	Sixth street east	New Jersey avenue Fourth street west Eleventh street west Thirteenth street west Pennsylvania avenue	Nineteenth street west Virginia avenue Twenty-third street west Twenty-seventh street	west. Fourteenth street west	Maryland avenue.
Ninth street west. Tenth street west. Seventeenth street west. South Capitol	Seventh street west Ninth street west North Capitol South Capitol South Capitol Second street east Third street east	Sixth street east Seventh street east Seventh street east South Street east North Capitol New Jersey avenue Taxis at the street west The street west The street west	Fourtenth street west Seventeenth street west. South Capitol.		Sixth street east	North Capitol New Jersey avenue Fifth street west Eleventh street west. Thirteenth street west. Fourteenth street west.	Screnteenth street west. Nineteenth street west. Virginia avenue Twenty-third street west	South Capitol	North Capitol
Do Do Do C street south	Do Do Do Do Do Street morth Do Street south Do	Do D	Do Do Do street south	E street north Do Do R tracet south	Do	E street north. Do D	D0000000000000000000000000000000000000	E street south	F street north

Streets marked thus * have been paved since July 1, 1878.

Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1884—Continued.

WASHINGTON-Continued.

						Carriageway.	geway.				
Street.	From—	To-	Width.	Asphalt or concrete.	Granite.	Wood.	Cobble and blue rock.	Масадаш.	Gravel.	Unimproved.	Remarks.
F street north. Do D	North Capitol New Jersey avenue Fifth street west. Sycouth Street west. Ninth street west. Eight street west. Eight street west.	New Jersey arenne Fourth street west Seconth street west Nith street west Fifteenth street west Twenty-second	Feet. 35 35 51 51 51 60 40 40	*4, 382 *5, 090 *1, 913 11, 684 2, 856 8, 790	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds. 8	Sq. ydes. Ydes	Sq. yds. Sq. yds. 2, 625	2, 625		Cobble bet. R. R. tracks. Do.
Do	Twenty-second street west. South Capitol		35 33	*4, 206	*6,777					6,947	O. c. walk. curb, and gutter.
Do G street north. G street south. G street north.	west. Seventh street west Third street east North Capitol	Water street	35 53 53				6, 838		3, 210	15, 175	60 0
Do Do Do	First street west	Seventh street west Fifteenth street west Twenty-second street west. Twenty-seventh street	35 36 36	8, 683 15, 097 10, 275	9,511		1, 890				on south side. Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.
G street south	west. South Capitol Four-and-a-half street	west. Four-and-a-half street west. Eleventh street west	35	*10, 982						8, 167	O. c. walk, curb, and gutter from 2d to 4½ street.
H street north. Do Do Do Do Do	west. North Capitol First street east. North Capitol First street west.	First street east. Fifteenth street east. First street west. Fourth street west. Seventh street west.	56 50 50 56	*4, 604 *15, 490 *784	*8, 337		23, 524	2, 000			Cobble bet. R. R. tracks. 9,204 yards bet. R. R. tracks. Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.

15th to 17th street, cobble in tracks.		Gravel from 7th to Boundary and N. Capitol to 1st street east; south side o. c. walk, curb; and gutter to 7th	Street. O. c. walk, curb, and gutter 3d to 5th street and 7th to	TIEN SUCCE.			O. c. walk, curb, and gutter,	4s to 7th street.	Baltimore and Fotomac K. K. tracks 20 feet wide. O. c. walk, curb, and gutter	from 7th to 14th street.		
		5, 444 11, 435	15, 899				12, 193	8, 378	12, 130			
		11, 931	1,566				583	19, 556				
						13, 832	:					
2,308 1,900 5,544	9, 422			8,710	1, 244	2, 115 2, 596				8, 083		1010
												Control Testing a store
		*1, 581				2, 006						
9,067 2,144 1,729	6, 493	*6, 465		*4, 210						8,384	\$5,418	12, 290
35 56 56 56 56	33 83	10 to	35	3 5 5 5 5 5	26 4 25	3 4 4 4 4 4 ~	35	20 32 32 83	32	20 20	223	20.
Thirteenth street west Fourteenth street west Fifteenth street west Fifteenand-a-half street West. Nineteenth street west		Water street	Georgia avenue	New Jersey avenue Massachusetts avenue Eighth street west Ninth street west		Seventeenth street west. Eighteenth street west Twentienth street west Pennsylvania avenue Twenty-sixth street	Water street	Seventh street east Boundary Canal Seventh street east	Eastern Branch	Third street west	Ninth street west S.S.	Pennsylvania serve mose. 50 '42, 290 Central Company C
	Pennsylvania avenue Twenty-second street west.	South Capitol.	South Capitol	North Capitol. New Jersey avenue Fifth street west Eighth street west.	Tenth street west. Eleventh street west Fifteenth street west	Vermont avenue Seventeenth street west. Eighteenth street west. Twentieth street west. Pennsylvania avenue.	South Capitol	North Capitol. Seventh street east. South Capitol.	Seventh street east	North Capitol	Seventh street west	
Po Po Po Po Po Po Po Po Po Po Po Po Po P	Do	H street north	I street south	I street north Do Do Do Do Do	ê ç ç ç	åååååååååååååååååååååååååååååååååååååå	I street south	K street north. Do K street south.	Do	K street north	Do	Do

Streets marked thus * have been paved since July 1, 1878.

Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1884—Continued.

WASHINGTON-Continued.

	Remarks.	O. c. walk, curb, and gutter from 1st to 2d street. O. c. walk, curb, and gutter from 3d to 5th, and 7th to 9th street. O. c. walk, curb, and gutter from First to Sixth. 2, 555 yds. bet. R. R. tracks. O. c. walk, curb, and gutter from First to Sixth. 7th to 11th street, north side.
	Unimproved,	Ng. yds. 11, 155 15, 154 24, 234 24, 234 20, 734 14, 784 3, 960
	Gravel,	89. 1148. 11, 135. 11, 135. 11, 135. 11, 135. 11, 135. 11, 135. 11, 1422. 13, 500. 20, 73. 14, 784. 14, 286. 13, 960. 14, 286. 14, 286. 18, 960. 18, 14, 784. 18, 14, 784. 18, 14, 784. 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18,
	Macadam.	Sq. yds. Sq. yds. 8 090 8 090 3,500 7,964 7,966
Carriageway.	Cobble and blue rock.	Feet. Sq. yids. Sq. Sq. Sq. Sq. Sq. Sq. Sq. Sq. Sq. Sq
Carris	.booW	2, 665 Sq. yds. Sq. yds. Sq. yds. Sq. yds. 2, 665 Sq.
	Granite.	2, 665
	Asphalt or concrete.	Sq. ydds. 1. 425 4. 041 7. 1.862 1. 1.862 1. 1.862 1. 1.862 1. 1.862 1. 1.863 1. 1.
	Width.	85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 8
	То—	Twenty-eighth street west Water street Boaten Branch Fourth street west First street west First street west Sixth street west Sixth street west Fighth street west Fighth street west Beyenth street west Pensalvania avenue Rock Creek Water street. Water street Water street West West West West West West West W
	From—	Twenty-fourth street west. South Capitol South Capitol South Capitol South Capitol South Capitol Now Jersey areause Fourth street west. Fifth street west. Fifth street west. Fighth street west. Twenty-sixth street west. Twentieth street west. Twentieth street west. Twentieth street west. South Capitol North Capitol First street east. Got West. We
	Street.	K street north L street south L street south L street north D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D

	1,555 yds. bet. R. R. tre		
7, 300 4, 878 5, 644	2, 4, 4, 39 8, 53 1, 72 1, 4, 39 1, 4, 90 1, 9	9, 000 4, 346 6, 048	3, 367 3, 555 4, 980 4, 980
28 448	3, 510	8, 970	4, 266
	*1, 870		
19, 520			1878
	12, 241		7, 590
m 10-1 1+01m			4, 502 7, 590 8, 811 8, 811 1, 1878.
4, 4, 7, 11, 4, 6, 11, 14, 14, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17		4, 806 4, 806 862 863	4, 502 8, 811
44 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		9 88888888	* hav
Now Hampshire avenue. Now Hampshire avenue. Twenty, sixth a tree t wost,. Sixth street west Sixth street west Eastern Branch Filth street west Ninth street west Fourteenin street west Yourteenin street west Now Jones	1 Wonly units street west. Boundary Boundary Bastern Branch New Jersey avenue. Thirteenth street west. Steen the street west. Steen the street west. Rock Creek Rock Creek Boundary New Jersey avenue. Eighteenth street west. Boundary Dupont Circle Circle Teen Street Circle Circle Circle Twenty-second street Twenty-second street		A week. Ninth street week. 32 Sixteenth street west. 32 Sixteenth street west. 32 Sixtenth street west. 32 Arseni. Sixteenth street west. 32 Arseni. Sixteenth street west. 32 Sixteeth streeth west. 33 Sixteeth streeth west. 34 Sixteeth streeth we
Fortcench street west. Correll Correll Sixteenth street west. Sixteenth street west. North Capitol Nort	Scott Squites are seen was a Scott Squite state of the South Capital South Capital South Capital South Capital North Capital North Capital New Jersey are ne Fifteenth street west. Firementh street west. Twentieth street west. Twentieth street west. Twentieth street west. Twentieth street west. South Capital South Capital South Capital North Capital North Capital North Capital Eighteenth street west. Twentieth street west.	Twenty-second street west. South Capitol. Boundary Fifth street west. Soxtenth street west. Nucleonth street west.	South Capitol Boundary Ninth street west Fourteenth street west Streemth street west Streemth street west Swarehu Capitol New Jersey avenue Vermont avenue
Do Do Do No street north N street south N street north Do	O street north. O street south. O street south. D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	Do P street south Q street south Q street north Do Do Do Do Do	Q street south R street north Do Do R street south S street south

Character and extent of street pavements, July 1, 1884—Continued. WASHINGTON-Continued.

	Remarks.	O. c. walk, curb, and gutter, 17th to 19th street. Gravel from 6th to 8th st. Cobble bet. R. R. tracks. 1.611 vds. bet. R. R. tracks. 2. tracks.	
	.bezorqminU	Sr. 2da. 7, 825 a. 4, 900 a. 10, 12, 825 a. 113, 363 a. 113, 363 a. 12, 2da. 13, 2da. 14, 2da. 14, 2da. 15, 825 a. 16, 174 a. 17, 825 a. 18, 174 a.	
	Gravel.	Sq. yds. 3, 136 5, 667	34 445
	Жасадаш.	70; 20ds. Sq. 20ds. 16, 2900 16, 2900 16, 2900 16, 2914 4, 946 16, 2916 16, 025 12, 803	
Carriageway.	Cobble and blue rock.	Sq. yds. 4, 946 16, 025 4, 636 12, 803	
Carri	Wood.	Sq. yds.	
	Granite.	Feet. Sq. yulds. Sq. yulds. </td <td></td>	
	Asphalt or concrete.	Sign 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
	Width.	Fee. 32 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	09
То—		Boundary Arsend Januidary Boundary Houndary Eastern Branch Boundary Eastern Branch Boundary Eastern Branch Boundary Nindi street west. Fifteenth street west. John Street west. John Street west. John Street west. Fifteenth street west. Fifteenth street west. John Street west. Fifteenth street west. Fifteenth street west. John Street west. Seventh street west. John Street west. Fattern Branch Boundary Thind street west. Saventh street west. Junia street west. Sixth street west.	Fifteenth street east
	From—	Sixteenth street west. Boundary. South Capitol Boundary Ninth street west. Boundary. Ninth street west. Boundary. Vermont avenue Esstern Ibr Sixth street west. Sixth street not Ustreet north Boundary. Bit street west. Esstern Ibr Sixth street west. Esstern Ibr First street west. Esstern Ibr	First street east
	. Street.	S street north T street north T street south T street south U street south U street south U street south V street south V street south V street south D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	Do

Cobble in track, 7th to 4th st.	Gravel to T. Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.	Cobble bet. R. R. tracks. Two roadways of 29 feet each. 2,164 yds. bet. R. R. tracks. Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.	Do. Granie bet. R. R. tracks. I roadway 50 feet to 2d st., of 38 feet each to 8th st., 2 roadways 38 feet each. C o. c. walk curb, and gruter from 11th to 14th street.
20, 000	5,000 7,872 12,775 12,775 11,388	19,000	17, 775
32, 225	14,084	7, 225	17,775
	888 888	25,964	3,089
2, 546	225	876 11,335 2,261	3,116
2, 476	6, 799		
	1, 177 *9 381 7, 519		12,816
8 348 5, 550 412, 910 *11, 213		3, 424 19, 880 3, 110	21,000 *11,925 *78,521 12 *33,804 *5,356 5,410 *7,704 *11,224
250 4125 550 4125 550 4125 35 350 4125	50	88 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	80 21, 85 411, 108. 5 *78, 83, 45, 50
estestestestf	G street north. do M street north Q street north Bondary D street north H street north Bonndary S street north Bonndary A street south Canal S street south Canal N street south N street south N street south N street south S street south N street south S street south		Seventeenth street west Fiftenath street west Figure at treet west Figure street west Figure street east Eleventh street east Eleventh street east Eleventh street east Fatter Bastern Branch Scott Square. Fifth street west Street east Street anaved.
Dupont Circle Scott Sunare Thomas Circle Seventli streck west New Jerssy avenue Eleventh street east. Third street west. Four-and-a-half street west.	Twenty-seventh street west. Honsylvania avenue Andonomia Astreet north B street north I street south I street west. I wineteen in street west.	Fifteenth street west. Ninth street west. Seventh street west. North Capitol. Lincold Square. Batteet north. Rock Creek.	Washington Circle Seventeenth street west Fifteenth street west First street east Eighth street east Gonnectivut avenue Soott Square
Do D	New Hampshire avenue Do D	Do D	Do Do Do Do Do Do Rhode Island avenue Do South Carolina avenue

Character and extent of street parements, July 1, 1884-Continued.

WASHINGTON -Continued.

						Carrib	Carringeway.				
Street.	From—	To—	Width.	Asphalt or concrete.	Granite.	.booW	Cobble and blue rock.	Macadam.	Gravel	Unimproved.	Remarks
South Carolina avenue Tennessee avenue. Virginia avenue	Seventh street east Eighth street west Lincoln Square Second street east	Eighth street east	Feet. 250 550 550 550 550 550 550 550 550 550	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yda. 1, 200	Feel. Sq. yuls.	Sq. yds.	Sq. yds. 46, 665	Sq. yde. 17, 225 15, 560 21, 833	
Do Do Do	South Capitol. Ninth street west B street north G street north.	Hod.	2222		3, 836		1, 898		20, 556	9, 167	Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.
Vermont avenue Do Do Do Do Gity Hall Space	H street north K street north Thomas Circle Jowa Circle Third street west	J. street. north. Thomas Circls. Towa Circls. Boundary. Sixth street west.	82828	6, 156 6, 536 6, 149 7, 4, 756	5, 897					9,007	382 sq. yds. asphalt blocks. Asplant blocks.
avenue, Seventh and C streets. Intersection of Louisiana	4		09		3, 460						
and Onio avenues. Mount Vernon Place Thomas Circle	Seventh atreet west	Ninth street west.	70	3, 899			440				Cobble bet. R. R. trac's.
Iowa Circle Scott Square Dupont Circle	op.	Thirteenth and P streets. Sixteenthand Natrocta. Nineteenth and P	50	8, 838 12, 560			250				Ď
Washington Circle	do	Twenty-third and K	7.0				1, 100				Do.
Opera Space California street. Calian street. Caroll street	First street northeast. Sixth street northeast. First street cast. Fifteenth street west.	Stroots. Ninth and C streets Second street northeast. Second street northeast. Second street sust Skreenth street wat	28 28 24 24 24	009	009			1,384	2, 030	2, 143	

1,570	2, 285	1, 134 1, 134	1, 937	1, 667	G	2, 101	1, 500	666	2, 000 1, 387	1, 738	1,110		1,845 1,440	1, 046	770	3, 850 1, 933	_
						1, 738							20		666		_
						1,							6	î	T.	5	- 1
	2,886	2, 129	2, 493		1, 435 1, 248 1, 552		1, 393					2, 154	2, 674		-		-
30			198	30		20(1)	30.827	30 30	24	38	30		25.8	20	30	30	- 1
Nineteenth street north-	west. Second street northeast. Q street northwest	Fourteenth street west.	Connecticut avenue.	northwest. Fifth street west	Fifteenth street west Twenty-first street west. New Jersey aven ne	southeast. First street east.	east. Nincteenth street west S street northwest Q street north N street	Nineteenth street north- west. N street north	Seventeenth street northwest.	Nineteerth street north-	Twelfth street northeast Sixteenth street north-	west. Fifteenth street west Fifth street northwest	Fourteenth street west. Seventeenth street west. Sixth street southwest.	Nineteenth street north-	Twentieth street west	Fifth street west Fourteenth street north-	Street
Eighteenth street north-	West. First street northeast	Thurteenth street west Fourteenth street west.	Seventeenth street west. Twentieth street north-	west. New Jersey avenue Ninth street west	Fourteenth street west. Twentieth street west. South Capitol	North Capitol Twelfth street northeast	Connecticut avenue R street northwest P street north New York avenue	Eighteenth street north- west. M street north	Sixteenth street north-	Eighteenth street north-	Eleventh street north- east. Fifteenth street north-	west. Fourteenth street west. Fourth street northwest.	Thirteenth street west Fourteenth street west Four and a half street	southwest. Eighteenth street north-	New Hampshire avenue. M street south	Fourth street west Thirteenth street north- west.	
Cedar street	Chicago street	H Dofrees street	Ex Eldridge street.		orant Flace Thillyer Place Ity Place	Jackson street	Use Jefferson Place. Johnson Place Kingman court. Kirby street	Lawrence street	Monroe street	Oregon street	Park street	Pierce street.	Riggs street Sampson street School street	Sherman street	Sunderland Place	Washington street Wallach Place	

Streets marked thus * have been paved since July, 1878.

Character and extent of street parements, July 1, 1884—Continued.

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	Gravel. Unimproved.	Feet. Sq. yds. Sq. yds. Sq. yds. Sq. yds. Sq. yds. Sq. yds. 30 16, 858 50 2, 827 50 3, 829
	Cobble and blue rock.	Sq. yds. Sq. yds. Sq. yds. Sq. yds 1, 600 3, 682
Cari	Granite.	Sr. yds. Sq. yds. Sq. yds. Sq. yds. Sy.
	Width. Asphalt or concrete.	30 Sq. yds. Sq. yds. 550 2, 827 560 3, 359
	T0-	New Jersey avenue northwest Fortfeth street west Sixh street west Sixh street west
	From-	1 1 22 1 32 7
	Street.	Warner street Water street Do Do Do

GEORGETOWN.

0 00	O. c. walk, curb, and gutter. Cobble bet. R. R. tracks. O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.	Cobble bet, R. R. tracks.	Unimproved. O. c. walk. curb, and gutter, from Thirty second to Thirty-fourth street.
9, 026 2, 833 Cobble bet, B. R. tracks, 1, 322 1, 566 1, 546 2, 504 4, 339 Cobble bet, B. R. tracks, 1, 546 2, 504 4, 339 Cobble from Twenty-rei	*5, 505 *5, 689 9, 283 0. e. walk, curb, and gutter. 44, 435 780 2, 283 Cobble bet, R. R. tracks. 2, 283 1, 106 0. e. walk, curb, and gutter.	1, 843 444 2, 072 Cobble bet, R. R. tracks, 1, 458 6, 083	7.500 6,434
Rock Creek Thirty-first street 50 Rock Creek Aqueduct 50 Town Creek Aqueduct 50 Town Creek Thirtiest street 44 Thirtiest street 30 10 Thirtiest street 30 30 Potomic Potomic 30 Rock Creek Twenty-eighth street 30 Rock Creek Twenty-eighth street 30	Twenty-eighth street. Thirty-second street. 30 Thirty-second street. Thirty-sixth street. 30 Thirty-street. Thirty-second street. 30 Thirty-second street. Thirty-sifth street. 30 Thirty-street street. Thirty-street. 30 Thirty-street street. 30 Thirty-street street. 30 Thirty-street street. 30		Do Twenty-eighth street Rock Greek 30 Do Twenty-eighth street 30 P street Thirty-seventh street 30 P street 30
M street. Do Water street. Note Creek. Olive Street. Prospect street. Prospect street. Prospect street. Prospect street. Prospect street. Printy-second street. Polomic. Polomic. Rock Creek.	Do Try Do Street. To Dumbarton street. To		Do T. T. P street

£	Thirty-fourth street. O. c. walk, curb, and sutter.	part of way on south side. O. c. walk. curb, and gutter,	Thirty-fourth street.				O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.		Do.	Do.			Cobble bet. R. R. tracks.			До.	O. c. walk, curb, and gutter on one side.		O. c. walk, curb, and gutter.	East side improx	J
3, 800	6,867	3, 365	2, 567	2,067	4		4,610						4, 950				4, 334	13, 334	3 166	4, 167	1, 500
			2, 577	9,000	4,610						-					1,750			24,000		
									*1.310											1,500	
4, 113					5, 479	2, 919	9 783	9 :			3,839	1001	3, 540	6,416	1,041		1 071	2,012			
											:				2, 483		:				
*10,880						*1,885		*2, 121		*2,746		*1,742		6, 202	*389						1, 328
*						*2,940			.2, 932	*		*2, 933				*2, 050					
30 5	30	30	30	: : : 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	30	30 80	30 30	30	30 80	30	30	30	35	355	: :	300	. 08	88	90 80	28.28	8
Twenty-eighth street Thirty-second street Thirty-fifth street	Twenty-eighth street	Thirty-fifth street	ор	Twenty-eighth street P street.	U street.	P street	U street.	N street.	Qstreet	U street	m averdo	P street	Water	U street	O street.	P street.	Canal	Thirty-second street	U street.	North.	Mill.
Rock CreekTwenty-eighth streetThirty-second street	do	do	Thirty-second street	do M street.	P street.	op	I street.	op. N	P street.	U street.	do	Patreet	M street	P street. M street	do	N street	M street.	Canal M street	Prospect.	P street	P street.
Do Do Q street	Do	R street.	S street T street	Do Twenty-seventh street	Twenty-eighth street Twenty-ninth street	Do.	Thirtieth street.	Do	Do.	Jefferson street.	Thirty-first street	Do.	Thirty-second street.	Do. Potomac street.	Do Thirty-third street	Do Do	Do	Thirty-fourth streetThirty-fifth street	Thirty-sixth street	Mill street	North street.

Streets marked thus * have been paved since July 1, 1878.

Character and extent of street parements July 1, 1884 Continued.

SUMMARY STATEMENT,

Calliagoway.	Length.	Length. Sq.yarda Milea.	Miller
and the second s	Foot		
The state of the s	317, 331	1, 413, 943	60 10
The same data to the sa	103, 405	NO4, 1937	10 06
V VOIC	12, 517	(1) 411	0 35
Venue and Duo Fock	83,438	573, 623	10 12
Parkenaum S. S. S	36, 614	197, 933	G. D.
dimet	193, 902	738, 361	36 72
Total improved.		THE PARTY OF THE PARTY PARTY	141 00
		*** *** ***	
Unimproved		484, 129 1, 674, 800	91 69

REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OFFICER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.

Character and extent of street pavements July 1, 1884—Continued.

SUMMARY STATEMENT.

Carriageway.	Length.	Length. Sq. yards.	Miles.
Concrete			
Graptite and trap		1, 415, 943	60.10
w bout Cobbin and blue root	12, 517	69 411	19. 08
Macadam		575, 623	16.18
Gravel		197, 235	6.94
			36.72
Lotal improved.	749, 277	749, 277 3, 501, 530	141.90
		1000	
		104, 129 1, 074, 809	9T. 09

REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OFFICER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.

OFFICERS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

HEALTH OFFICER.

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D.

CHIEF CLERK.

J. C. McGinn.

ASSISTANT CLERKS.

B. F. Peters. Charles C. Simms. W. B. Jones. T. W. Parsons.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

A. J. HEIRD. W. A. SHORT. J. N. DICKSON.

THOMAS M. SHEPHERD. B. G. POOL, M. D. L. A. DOUGLASS.

INSPECTOR OF PLUMBING.

SAMUEL A. ROBINSON.

FOOD INSPECTORS.

GEO. P. BOHRER.

CALEB SEBASTIAN,*

J. McV. MACKALL, M. D.

INSPECTOR OF MARINE PRODUCTS.

GWYNN HARRIS.

POUNDMASTER.

SAMUEL EINSTEIN.

MESSENGER.

P. H. GODWIN.

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR.

J. W. LITTLE, M. D. HENRY DARLING, M. D. H. SUTER, M. D. R. A. NEALE, M. D. L. K. BEATTY, M. D. B. M. BEALL, M. D. A. E. JOHNSON, M. D. R. T. HOLDEN, M. D. A. A. MARSTELLER, M.

A. A. MARSTELLER, M. D.
D. B. STREET, M. D.
GEORGE LEE, M. D.

* Detailed from Metropolitan police force.

g.—REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

I have the honor to present in the following pages statements in detail showing the operations in the various branches of the department during the year ending June 30, 1884.

This is a record of the sixth year's work of the department under its present organization, and I trust it will portray a satisfactory progress

in the right direction.

The record of the year's mortality shows a slight increase as compared with the year preceding, yet the death rate is lower than that of 1882, as well as below the mean annual rate for the past eight years; so that the showing is not by any means a bad one as to our healthfulness as a community.

A somewhat extensive outbreak of measles occurred during the winter and spring months, swelling the number of deaths in the zymotic class. The deaths from this cause numbered 179, of which 83 were

white and 96 were colored persons.

Aside from this outbreak we enjoyed entire immunity from anything like an epidemic, and were not called upon to record a single death from

small-pox, cholera, yellow fever, or hydrophobia.

When we consider the improvements in the interests of our sanitary welfare by the approaching completion of the filling of the Potomac flats, the provision for completion of the sewerage system, and the needed increase in our water supply, there is every reason to believe that Washington will soon become the healthiest as it is the most beautiful of modern cities.

The following tabular statements (Statements A and B) present all the facts relating to deaths and death-rates in a concise manner, and are introduced into this opening for the information of the reader who does not care to delve deep into the recesses of vital statistics.

STATEMENT A.—Showing deaths by classes, arranged according to sex and color, with percent ages and annual death-rate, for the year ending June 30, 1884.

				Deaths.			
Class of disease.	W1	nite.	Colo	red.	White.	Colored.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	William.	Colorea.	Total.
Zymotic	338 275	357 284	283 274	283 342	695 559	566 616	1, 261 1, 175
Local Developmental Violence	544 99 66	435 161 17	396 84 44	382 130 20	979 260 83	778 214 64	1, 757 474 147
Total	1, 322	1, 254	1, 081	1, 157	2, 576	2, 238	4, 814

STATEMENT A .- Showing deaths by classes, &c. - Continued.

	Per	centages to	total dea	ths.	Anı	ual death-i	ate.
Class of disease.	Wh	iite.	Colo	red.	White.	Colored.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Zymotic	25. 57	28. 47	26. 18 25. 35	24. 46 29. 56	5, 31 4, 28	8. 17 8. 89	6. 3
Constitutional	20. 80 41. 15	22. 65 34. 69	36, 63	33, 02	7. 49	11. 22	8. 7
	7.49	12. 84	7.77	11. 23	1. 99	3.09	2. 3
Developmental	4. 99	1.35	4. 07	1. 73	. 64	. 92	. 7
Total	100, 00	100, 00	100.00	100.00	19. 71	32. 29	24. 0

Mean barometer for the year, 30.09; range of temperature, 17.7; mean temperature, 54.6; mean percentage of humidity, 71.9. Estimated population January 1, 1884: White, 130,700; colored, 69,300; total, 200,000.

Statement B.—Showing population, deaths, and death-rates for the nine years ending June 30, 1884.

Years.	1	Population	١.		Deaths.]	Death-rate	3.
10010	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
876 877 1878 879 880 881 1882 1882 1883 1884	106, 741 109, 505 112, 340 115, 247 118, 236 121, 300 124, 441 126, 300 130, 700	50, 859 52, 870 54, 960 57, 130 59, 402 61, 760 64, 212 65, 680 69, 300	157, 600 162, 375 167, 300 172, 377 177, 638 183, 060 188, 653 191, 980 200, 000	2, 086 2, 187 2, 166 2, 196 2, 085 2, 205 2, 353 2, 270 2, 576	2, 074 2, 021 2, 065 2, 113 2, 121 1, 931 2, 218 2, 016 2, 238	4, 160 4, 208 4, 231 4, 309 *4, 207 4, 136 4, 571 4, 286 4, 814	19. 54 19. 97 19. 28 19. 05 17. 63 18. 18 18. 91 17. 97 19. 71	40. 78 38. 22 37. 57 36. 99 35. 71 31. 27 34. 54 30. 69 32. 29	26. 49 25. 9 25. 22 24. 9 23. 6 22. 5 24. 24 22. 3 24. 0
Total	1, 064, 810	536, 173	1, 600, 983	20, 124	18, 797	38, 922			
Mean	118, 3123	59, 5747	177, 887	2, 236	2, 0885	4, 3246	18. 90	35. 06	24. 3

^{*} One included in total whose color could not be ascertained.

The following is a synopsis of the work performed in the various branches of the service during the year:

There were 15,464 nuisances reported and abated; 16,296 pounds of meat, 82,239 pounds of fish, 22,046 bushels of fruit and vegetables, 3,180 bushels of oysters, 68,464 clams, and 210,917 crabs condemned as unfit for food.

Examination and reports were made on 1,323 citizen complaints; 1,024 official letters were written; 1,706 official notices were issued; 81 cases were referred to the attorney, and 205 to the chemist for action.

There were 2,958 animals impounded, and the contractor for the removal of offal took away 6,433 dead animals, 12,950 tons of garbage, and 16,896 barrels of night soil.

The physicians to the poor treated 16,121 patients, of which number 5,022 were white, and 11,099 were colored.

There were 5,465 burial permits of all kinds issued, and 444 burials performed at the public expense.

There were 1,596 inspections of plumbing work made, and 207 inspections of houses made in which there was no drainage, but yards were connected with sewers.

Tables A and B, given below, furnish the information in detail respecting the abatement of nuisances for the past five years.

Table A .- Consolidated report of nuisances for the year ending June 30, 1884.

Alleys, garbage in. 3				188	83.						1884.			
Alleys, garbage in. 3	Nature of nuisance.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Houses, slaughter. 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Alleys, garbage in Alleys, need repair. Areas. Cellars Drainage, surface Garbage Gutters. Hog-pens. Houses, filthy Houses, mit for habita-	3 2 7 35 15 90 27 51 8 3	1 3 45 18 67 14 44	2 8 10 98 16 59 31 42 1 6	2 3 58 5 37 12 26	1 69 5 13 9 6	2 5 83 3 10 14 7	11 21 8 12 21	2 91 9 21 42 12	8 124 20 24 37 15 4 5	9 149 14 15 46 11 1	229 11 28 57 13 4	3 4 83 16 28 49 27 8	201 63 1, 085 140 404 359 254 26 38 38
Miscellaneous 134 87 89 75 68 39 52 59 74 84 112 84 95 Pipes, water 4 6 6 6 8 2 23 7 11 12 84 95 Privies, dilapidated 5 3 9 4 6 12 23 248 252 524 47 3,188 Privies, dilapidated 5 3 9 4 6 12 4 4 2 2 8 57 11 13 7 11 13 73 3,188 23 146 69 75 141 137 376 310 2,498 10 10 2,498 11 12 8 58 125 68 12 33 1 11 11 11 11 11 11 12 18 8 12 12 14 14 21 37 18	Houses, slaughter	2 8 13 11	3 5 34 1	8 44 2	16 22 4	2 9 4 2	3 3	1	5	5 8 32	6 8 4	2 6 10 3	11 11 12 89	20 89 160 76 649
Pumps Roofs, leaky.	Miscellaneous Pipes, water Ponds Privies, filthy Privies, dilapidated Privies, full Privies, leaky boxes	226 5 215	6 1 192 3 239	298 9 249	6 2 230 4 318	264 6 223	2 268 146	108 69	7 132 4 75	218 4 141	17 4 252 2 137	524 12 376	84 6 2 477 8 310 125	957 108 9 3, 189 57 2, 498 688
Traps, sewer 28 23 12 5 12 12 4 7 5 8 21 40 177 Yari's 278 206 367 294 357 261 34 7 8 273 269 352 293 3, 062 Yards, cow 3 2 3 2 2 1 1 3 2 18 2 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	Pumps Roofs, leaky Sewers Sewers, connection Stables Stables, cow Streets, filthy	47 5 30 9	29 3 20	52 2 22	25 5 32	12 13 20	11 14 8	14 7 13	21 11	18	18 3 11 7	49 3 16 22	37 3 26 25	12 19 355 48 227 134 6
	Traps, sewer Yards Yards, cow	278	206	367	294	357 2 2	12 261 2	34 1	78	273	269 1	352 3	293 2 1	177 3, 062 18 5 257

Table B.—Consolidated report of nuisances for five years ending June 30, 1884.

Nature of nuisance.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Total.
Alleys	466	560	228	283	227	1, 764
	35	28	35	35	63	196
Cenars	136	104	184	146	140	710
Diamage, surface	645	576	416	378	404	2, 419
Excavations	5		3			
Gutters	208	141	319	203	254	1.125
Garbage	241	181	67	76	359	924
Hog pens	119	94	40	26	26	305
Houses, filthy	191	160	60	53	38	502
Houses, unfit for habitation	139	129	81	85	38	472
Houses, no privy	59	45	45	34	20	203
Hydrants	26	31	42	85	89	273
Lots, filthy	163	136	169	50	160	678
manine nears	293	421	549	697	649	2, 609
Markets, public	6	1	1	1	1	10
	1, 406	2, 067	2, 839	2, 445	2, 119	10.876
Pumps	4	7	_, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -,	2	12	25
Pipes, water	27	40	62	65	108	302

Table B.—Consolidated report of nuisances for five years ending June 30, 1884—Cont'd.

Nature of nuisance.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Total.
Ponds, stagnant	106	32	50	21	. 9	218
Privies, filthy	6, 517	4, 314	3, 073	2, 498	3, 189	19, 591
Privies, full	8, 532	υ, 521	3, 698	2, 232	2,498	22, 481
Privy-boxes, leaky	1, 518	968	780	601	688	4, 555
Privies, dilapidated	87	69	141	88	57	442
Roofs, leaky	111	55	47	34	19	266
Sewers, public	270	314	308	355	355	1, 602
Sewers, house connection	109	115	70	74	48	416
Slaughter-houses	19	24	2	10	8	63
Stables	275	292	262	314	361	1, 504
Streets, filthy	53	17	29	12	6	117
Traps, sewer	225	234	188	134	177	958
Yards	3, 438	3, 124	2, 893	2, 809	3, 062	15, 326
Yards, cow	23	45	73	35	18	19
Vaults, privy	2	7	15	10	5	. 38
Water-closets	133	213	211	266	257	1, 08
Total	25, 587	20, 065	16, 980	14, 157	15, 464	92, 253

Alleys and gutters.—At the head of the list of nuisances we find alleys, and as the nuisances occurring in gutters generally result from the same cause, namely, defects in the drainage of premises bordering thereon, or neglect of cleaning, they have been classed together. The total number under these two heads is 481, as against 486 for the year previous. The rapid extension of the sewers will materially reduce the number of nuisances of this class and relieve us of a constant source of complaint. The sewered alleys are as a general thing found clean and free from nuisance.

Ashes, filthy lots, and manure.—Under these three heads we find recorded 1,894 nuisances. The removal of ashes is not provided for, as it should be, by the authorities. The removal of stable manure is left to itinerant gatherers, and these are two reasons why nuisances are multiplied on open lots, in yards, &c.

To reiterate, for several years past I have been urging in my annual reports that action be taken looking to the removal of ashes from dwellings at the public expense. I have pointed out the necessity for such action as a sanitary measure, and pictured the manner in which many nuisances result from the accumulations of ashes on premises. There are many large deposits now on open lots, in the unimproved alleys, and in the yards of private premises. These piles invite the addition of other refuse of various kinds and are a constant source of nuisance. If we could succeed in getting the present accumulations removed, I think that the regular removal of the ashes from dwellings could be accomplished at the same cost as is annually paid for the collection of garbage.

The change in location of the offal depot from the bank of the James Creek Canal to the east river-front, near Buzzard's Point, will give us an opportunity to abate the nuisances so long complained of in the section south of M street south, between the line of the canal and Four-anda-half street. These nuisances consist of large accumulations of manure and filth deposited on the open lots and held by certain persons for shipment.

If we could secure the passage of a law providing for a certain point of delivery and deposit for all such material, and making it an offense punishable by fine or imprisonment to deposit elsewhere, then we would have gone a long way toward preventing the creation and maintenance of the hundreds of nuisances that are annually committed on the open spaces throughout the city.

Defective drainage.—Table A shows 404 nuisances, resulting from defects in surface drainage, were discovered and remedied during the year, and connection with the public sewer was enforced in 48 cases. When the present work towards completing the sewerage system shall have been performed, it is to be hoped and expected that nuisances of this class will to a great extent disappear from our list.

Hog-pens and cow-stables.—Hog-pens have disappeared entirely from the city; cow-stables are fast following, and it is to be hoped that continuous effort will soon rid the suburban districts of these nuisances and send them to the country, where they belong. The broad fields and clean streams of well-managed farms are the places to produce pure milk

and raise good meat.

House nuisances.—In referring to the subject of house nuisances I would again invite the attention of the Commissioners to the urgent necessity for supplying the lamentable deficiency in the law caused by non-legalization of sections 7 and 9 of the Health Ordinances. My last

annual report deals more fully with this subject.

Privy nuisances.—Under the four heads of privies full, filthy, dilapidated, and leaky, we find recorded 6,342 nuisances. Five years ago, under the same heads the number reached 16,654. The extension of the sewers and substitution of water-closets in the stead of these boxes accounts for the large reduction in the number of this class, and with the completion of the sewerage system we may expect to see the privy-box relegated to the past or retired exclusively to the thinly populated suburbs. The privy-box system for the collection of excreta has its virtues, however, and I think its adoption here has prevented the pollution of the soil and water which has followed the use of vanits, sinks, and cesspools in many communities.

Sewer-traps and manholes.—I have repeatedly urged upon the attention of the Commissioners the necessity for providing a more approved method for cleaning the sewer-traps, or catch-basins, at our street corners. In my annual report for the year 1879 I first called attention to the offensive method of removing the accumulations from these receptacles, and have taken every occasion to repeat what I then said. I trust before the year is out that the engineer department may be able to adopt some pneumatic or other process for performing the work.

During the year we have had numerous complaints from residents of the city whose houses have manholes located near them with the perforated covers. The emanations from the sewers have been found to be very offensive in several of these instances, and the owners of property in some cases have taken it upon themselves to close the openings. As there is to be a large number of sewers constructed under the recent appropriations, the subject of the location of these manholes on which it is proposed to place the perforated cover for ventilating purposes should be taken into consideration, and they should be removed from the immediate vicinity of dwellings in every possible instance.

THE REMOVAL OF OFFAL.

The collection of garbage, night-soil, and dead animals, and the removal of these offal, has progressed satisfactorily during the year. The collection of garbage shows an increase of 3,066 tons as compared with amount collected during the previous year.

There was also an increase in the number of barrels of night-soil

removed, and a slight falling off in the number of dead animals.

300 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following tabular statement gives by months the amount of garbage and night-soil, and the number of dead animals taken from the city:

Months.	Number of dead animals.	Tons of garbage.	Barrels of night- soil.
1883.			
July	433	831	1,460
August	825	1, 906	1, 850
September	493	1, 719	1, 406
Detriber	552	1, 959	1, 753
November	581	900	1, 210
December	375	740	1, 040
1884.			
Tabbary	291	879	904
Pebruary	345	702	815
March	402	704	937
A pril	836	956	1, 741
Мау	626	803	1, 930
June	674	851	1, 850
Total	6, 433	12, 950	16, 896

UNWHOLESOME FOOD.

The following tabular statements (Tables C and D) present the quantity and kind of food products which have been condemned as unwholesome during the past five years.

The amount of fresh meats, bacon, and sausage condemned last year reached 16,296 pounds; fish, 82,239 pounds; fruits and vegetables,

22,046 bushels.

During the past five years we have condemned 123,848 pounds of meat and 17,511 pounds of poultry. The figures in these two tables will prove of interest.

Table C .- Unwholesome food condemned during the year ending June 30, 1884.

			1883.	es.					1884.	-			
Articles.	July	.teuguA	September.	October.	November.	ресешрет.	January.	February.	Матећ.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Beef Dounds Dounds Dounds Dounds Dour Dour	1,093 244 198 171	898 164 125 299	1, 091 355 111 238	695 351 118 383	1, 024 312 168 296	563 117 73	295 87 95	396 231 54	615 139 38 317	1, 031 211 149 259	621 161 113 113	1,335	2,548 1,412 9,679
Rabbits and squirrels. Apples	0 . 2		0 :0	13	139		110	383	396	108	39	114	1,939
Cabbage and lettuce heads. Oor dor dozens Cantalounes	1,648	673	118	357 5683	217 217 63		454	313	3804	2, 018	20 20 20	1,808	683 8,692
	1,809	4, 817 1, 127 1, 199	2, 569 12 8 203	364	69	500	15	92		115	1, 584 1, 801	570 1, 061 596	8,541 3,861 6,142
Potatoes and paramips Dustabless Peas and beans do Tonatoes and turnips do Watermedons.	78 48 75 122	48 143 27 1204 5 013	71 263 263 723 7 433	50 141 614 614	571 262		703	98	1,3693	174	922 1304 163	52 5653 584 3423 3423	2, 537 2, 537 347 2 897
	933	116	308	244	152	17	10	-		13	266	904	6,802 2,232 895 31
Kate and spinor. Sananas Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables Miscellaneous vegetables bunches	15	24	17 1024 20	1 6 1203 1203	30.	513 111 614	134 79 779 279	372 30 30 83 164	1,2454 319 293 1084 91	2025 114 1123 2, 199	262 108 77 8,889	5 1183 819	25 1, 5354 6364 3394 1, 2064 12, 8444

*Includes radishes, beets, asparagus, celery, carrots, rhubarb, &c.

Table D.—Unwholesome food condemnations for five years ending June 30, 1884.

Articles.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Total
	ls 20, 196	13, 718	19, 056	8, 854	9, 657	71, 48
Beefponno		4, 071	3, 143	1, 380	1.412	15, 410
7 60]	0, 101	2, 908	5, 311	1, 919	2,548	19, 110
dutton	0, 1-1	3, 406	3, 952	1, 252	2, 679	17, 847
Decem how and nork	0, 000	192	577	123	206	2, 45
Rirds robbits and squirrels number	Pr. 1, 301			3, 700	1, 939	17, 51
Poultry	1000	3, 400	5, 211	185	31	91
Corru	17	4113			25	
Cheese and butter pound		3, 000		1, 640		4, 66
Potatoes bushe	18 201	1, 028	5614	8883	2, 537	
Duema mana and onione		260	5414	418	3473	1, 88
Cabbage and lettuce head	ls., 13, 181	6, 982	7, 168	11, 880	8, 692	47, 90
aboage and lettace	er., 33, 385	13, 909	8, 257	5, 813	6, 142	67, 50
Squashes and pumpkinsnumb	18 2, 360	2, 961	2, 129	1, 4561	1,7165	10, 62
COTD		3, 821	3,668	3, 5201	3, 8611	17, 58
Cucumbers do		2, 703	2, 349	2, 040	811	11, 50
Egg-plantsnumb		429	4223	3763	897	2, 6
Company and furning	18 . 0.0		2791	3431	1, 5353	
Cale(10)	200	245	293	4423	874	3, 18
Apples peaches and pears(10	1, 149	422			6, 802	77, 93
Vatermelone	er. 21, 409	22, 313	7, 526	19, 830		
antalounes(1)	18, 201	14, 228	12, 166	18, 000	8, 541	71, 10
Berriesquar	ts 1, 272	4, 419	1, 121	2, 144	2, 232	11, 1
			1,766	3003	6363	
					3394	33
					895	8
discellaneous fruits and vegetables bushe	la 1 030	1.506	1, 243	1, 3683	1, 2061	
discellaneous reuits and vegetablesbunch	8 001	10, 591	3, 460	3, 3363	12, 8441	39, 13

INSPECTIONS AND CONDEMNATIONS OF MARINE PRODUCTS.

Tables E and F give the figures showing inspections and condemnations of marine products during the year and for the past five years.

There were 3,180 bushels of oysters condemned during the year, and during the five years 53,548 bushels. The condemnations of bunch fish reached 14,145 bunches for the year, and 43,721 bunches during the five vears.

The gradual decrease of the catch of shad and herring in the Potomac River is illustrated by the figures given under the head of "Inspections," in Table F. In the year 1881 the inspections of shad showed 462,517; herring, 9,628,683. This year the number is only 231,129 shad, and 5,650,812 herring. This terrible falling off is attributed to overfishing of the river, and an effort is being made to secure legislation looking to

the protection of the fisheries.

In consequence of our supervision of marine products this department has taken a warm interest in the fisheries, and we have sought to advance legislation that would have a beneficial effect. A bill was passed in both houses of Congress at its last session which prohibits the use of any appliance whatever other than the out-line in catching fish in the waters of the Potomac in the District of Columbia for a term of five years from the date of its passage. This bill was amended in the Senate by a clause prohibiting the deposit into the river of any material that would interfere with the spawn of the fish or destroy the young fish themselves. This left the bill on the Speaker's table of the House of Representatives to await action at the incoming session.

The reasons given for passage of this bill are as follows:

First. The rapid decline of the shad and herring fisheries of the Potomac shows the undoubted necessity and imperative demand for the adoption of protective measures whereby the complete destruction of these most valuable varieties of food fishes may be prevented.

Second. In protecting shad and herring we protect all the other vari-

eties of fish, and it is confidently believed that this measure promises better results in the interests of the Potomac fisheries than any other ever advanced.

Third. The waters of the Potomac within the District of Columbia, lying as they do just at the head of tide water, become the natural

spawning ground for shad, herring, and other varieties of fish.

Fourth. The area covered by said waters comprises but a very limited portion of the river, comparatively speaking, and the forming of this portion into a sort of reservation for protection of the fish and use as a spawning ground would not militate against the interests of those plying the vocation of fishermen, as all the length and breadth of the

river below the District line is at their disposal.

Fifth. The boundary line between Virginia and the District of Columbia is laid down at the low-water mark of the Potomac River on its Virginia shore, and, consequently, the entire waters belonging to the District are under the authority and subject to the provision of laws enacted by Congress. All the other portions of this river are controlled jointly by the two States of Maryland and Virginia, and all laws relating thereto made by one State must be ratified by the other before they can go into effect. This renders it well-nigh impossible to secure protective legislation.

Therefore, to sum the matter up, it is eminently necessary to inaugurate protective measures in the interests of the Potomac fisheries, and to protect the fish on these spawning beds is of first importance. The waters of the Potomac within the limits of the District of Columbia

are the natural spawning grounds.

Legislation can be had to afford such protection here as it cannot at any other point, and the enforcement of a law prohibiting the molestation of fish on these grounds for a few years will work no hardship, while it promises the accomplishment of great good.

Table E .- Inspections and condemnations of marine products for the year ending June 30, 1884.

	Total.	ro,	2, 182 365, 246 1, 787, 806 865, 428 188				3, 180 68, 464 210, 317 13	1, 600
	Липе.	1, 793 4, 507 24, 603 442	776 429, 006 187, 004 61	1,754		1, 538	16, 306 46, 204	
	May.	35, 189 1, 291, 026 17, 968 487 1, 628	1, 086 525, 400 194, 884	3	1, 333 14	370 1, 202 1	14, 578 49, 959	
1884.	.lirqA	177, 815 4, 194, 334 23, 175 25	18, 175 150, 500 39, 600	1,600	18, 580	23, 387 1, 896	2, 990 8, 824	1,600
	March.	16, 332 159, 912 37, 081	32, 450		1, 790	2,752	451	
	February.	1, 033	17 43,400 1,100	33		1, 515	1,100	53
	January.	7, 500	40, 600	2		397		
	Лесешрет.	13, 519	82, 200 2, 700	312		311		
	Хотетрет.	30, 405	11 57,848	934		1, 581	158	
1883.	October.	31, 363	133 14 60, 735 7, 900	71		1, 475	1,780	
37	September.	16,046 143 362	25, 285 58, 100 31, 950	443		333	466 2, 624 11, 754	
	August.	25, 784 329	3, 599 300, 900 211, 530	5,915		632	15, 208 51, 728	
	July.	18,888	24 12 954 321, 000 192, 560 10	4,050		513	15, 658 37, 286	
	Description.	Shad INSPECTIONS. Herring Fish Sturgeon Surgeon	Sheep's head Drumfish Offices Drams Jams Jams Parls Parls	l'errapins Cobsters Mackerel	Carp Tailors Red snappers	Shad CONDENSATIONS. Herring Bish bunches. Strategon	Oysers: Clams Clams Turtles	Perrapins Cobsters Mackers

Table F.—Inspections and condemnations of marine products for five years ending June 30, 1884.

Years.	Inspections.														
	Shad.	Herring.	Bluefish.	Fish.	Sturgeon.	Oysters.	Clams.	Crabs.							
1880 1881 1882 1883	462, 517 9, 628, 6 350, 309 6, 439, 6 258, 711 4, 960, 4	6, 858, 839 9, 628, 683 6, 439, 635 4, 960, 426 5, 650, 812	253, 458 349, 483 164, 757 61, 310 21, 703	Bunches. 179, 556 201, 444 211, 268 296, 419 278, 543	1, 094 1, 124 1, 759 1, 752 1, 564	Bushels. 361, 427 319, 702 359, 354 353, 402 365, 246	1, 301, 750 994, 390 989, 921 1, 247, 064 1, 787, 806	698, 788 342, 344 364, 508 587, 338 865, 428							
Total	1, 623, 901	33, 538, 395	850, 711	1, 167, 230	7, 293	1, 759, 131	6, 320, 931	2, 858, 404							

	Condemnations.											
Years.	Shad.	Herring.	Bluefish.	Fish.	Sturgeon.	Oysters.	Clams.	Crabs.				
1880. 1881. 1882. 1883.	212 94 3, 685 35 275	166, 095 245, 400 14, 011 25, 363 23, 757	1, 473 711 33 55	Bunches. 4, 558 2, 990 9, 645 12, 020 14, 508	4 5 144 17 29	Bushels. 11, 236 10, 186 12, 559 16, 387 3, 180	54, 957 27, 525 31, 977 59, 700 68, 464	124, 648 99, 735 91, 238 107, 160 210, 917				
Total	4, 301	474, 626	2, 272	43, 721	199	53, 548	242, 623	633, 698				

THE POUND SERVICE.

The operations of the pound for the year are exhibited in Table G, while Table H shows the work done in the past five years.

The total number of unlicensed dogs taken up during the year was

2,699, of which number 2,540 were killed.

During the seven years 1878 to 1884, inclusive, there has been killed at the pound 20,294 dogs, and yet the number has not materially diminished.

The capture of goats and cows is falling off annually. The march of improvements forces these animals from their former feeding grounds, the "commons" and open squares, to the fenced pasture grounds be-

youd the city limits.

Again I would call the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that the pound buildings cannot be allowed to remain a great while longer on the present site. Provision should be made for securing a permanent site and erecting suitable buildings. If the present site is to be maintained another year there will be repairs to be made and new pens for small animals to be built.

H. Ex. 1, pt. 6——20

Table G.—Operations of the pound for the year ending June 30, 1884.

	Impounded.								Disposition.						realized
Months	Horses.	Mules.	Cows.	Hogs.	Goats.	Geese.	Dogs.	Total.	Redeemed.	Killed.	Dogs killed.	Sold.	Died.	Returned.	Amount real from fees.
July, 1883	6		33		4	4		47	44	3					\$81
August, 1883	4		1			5	369	379	34	338	336	7 2			81 8
September, 1883	3		13		3	32	215	266	64	199	197		1		83 (
October, 1883	1		19		7	25	345	397	42	335	331	20			82 (
November, 1883	1		7	2	5		318	333	22	307	306	3			46
December, 1883	1		11		1	9	194	216	27	186	185	3			47 (
January, 1884						i	47	47		47	121				12
February, 1884			1		1		126	128	5	122 212	211	2			24
March, 1884					1		223	224	10	283	282	2		4	67
April, 1884			6		4		308	318	33		313	4		4	66
May 1884	8 7	1	6		1		334	350	28	314		2			84
June, 1884	7	1	23		2		220	253	39	212	211	2			0.7
Total	31	2	120	2	29	75	2, 699	2, 958	348	2, 558	2,540	47	1	4	673

Table H.—Animals impounded during the five years ending June 30, 1884.

Years.	Horses.	Cows.	Mules.	Hogs.	Geese.	Sheep.	Goats.	Dogs.	Total.
1880	37 39	255 188 161 204 120	1 7 3 2 2	12 7 3 2 2	483 109 252 80 75	8 5 8	106 121 90 66 29	1, 728 3, 177 3, 884 3, 007 2, 699	2, 625 3, 651 4, 440 3, 376 2, 958
Total	154	928	15	26	999	21	412	14, 495	17, 050

THE INDIGENT SICK.

The number of patients treated by the physicians to the poor during the year was 16,121, of which number 5,022 were white persons, and 11,099 colored persons.

As compared with the year previous this shows an increase of 835 in the number of colored patients and a decrease of 325 in the number of white patients treated. The cost of medicines furnished was \$2,990.10.

The figures in the following statement indicate a very large and an increasing pauperism among our colored population, and the subject is one which should receive careful consideration:

The sick poor.

Months.	Patients treated.	White.	Colored.	Visits made.	Office consultations.	Cost of medicines furnished.
1883.						
July	1, 251	428	823	1,893	306	\$225 55
Angust	1, 574	495	1,079	2,037	678	284 78
September	1, 426	430	996	1, 838	540	245 00
October	1,652	474	1, 178	2, 249	533	2-2 30
November December	1,365	436	929	1, 961	466	237 60
December	1, 139	496	733	1, 658	345	213 20
1884.						
January	1, 757	572	1, 185	2, 429	457	334 65
February	1, 344	415	929	1, 858	423	273 2
Maren	1, 254	411	843	1, 787	372	247 9
April	1, 438	405	1, 033	2, 172	383	275 20
May June	1, 026	298	728	1,451	326	193 6
June	895	252	643	1, 300	259	177 0
Total	16, 121	5, 022	11, 099	22, 633	5, 088	2, 990 10

THE MILK SUPPLY OF WASHINGTON.

Sections 2 and 7 of an "ordinance to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown" says:

Sec. 2. That no person shall offer for sale within the cities of Washington and Georgetown any liquor used for drink, whether malt, vinous, or ardent, or the milk of cows or goats intended to be used for food or drink, which has been adulterated with any poisonous or deleterious ingredient; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a tine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for each and every such offense.

SEC. 7. That no person shall offer for sale within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk, or swill milk, or milk from cows kept up and fed on garbage, swill, or other deleterions substance; nor shall any person offer for sale within said cities any butter or cheese made from such unwholesome milk; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for each and every such offense.

Probably the most important article of diet to the human family is the milk of the cow. This nutritious fluid forms the main source of subsistence for most young children, and enters, in one from or another, into the daily food of nearly every adult. Therefore it becomes a matter of first importance to the public to ascertain whether or not the milk supplied for consumption is pure and has not been deprived of the elements necessary for the growth and sustenance of the human bo y.

It is an acknowledged fact that persons may be sustained upon milk alone for an indefinite period, and the researches of the chemist show us that it contains all the elements necessary for such sustenance. Further, if we may believe the testimony of thousands of observers, laymen and scientists, there is no article of food so liable to adulteration as milk. And then again there is no article of diet so well adapted as a vehicle for conveying a specific poison when once introduced as is the lacteal fluid. There is every reason to believe, says Fox, that the smallest quantity of water containing the specific poison, such as may be introduced by merely rinsing the milk cans, is sufficient to infect a large quantity of milk.

The medical officer of health finds it necessary, therefore, in making his investigations as to the origin and spread of diseases, to go further than the examination of the milk itself. Here is an example:

Fever once appeared in a large public school, and, as no mode of the entrance of the poison could be discovered, it was at first supposed to have arisen sua sponte. The water supply, on analysis, proved to be pure. The milk was supplied from two or three sources, and was not complained of. On making an analysis of the milk, it was found to have been manipulated with water. An analysis of the water from each of the three farms whence the milk was derived was made, and one of these waters was discovered to be polluted with animal excrement, while the others were of undoubted

On visiting the dairy farm possessing the polluted water supply, it transpired that the closet and well were in affectionate proximity, and the former had received the

specific poison from one of the laborers. (Fox.)

With such facts as these before us it becomes apparent that in making an examination to ascertain as to the comparative purity or impurity of the milk supply of a city the health officer must go farther than the making of an analysis of samples of the various milks sold. His influence must be felt by the producer as well as by the middleman who comes between the producer and the consumer.

With this idea in mind we have given a limited portion of the meager time at our disposal to an investigation of the milk supply of our city.

The production of milk in the system of an animal is at once one of the most necessary as it is one of the most curious processes in the economy of nature.

That the milk from which we make butter comes from the cow we all

know, and we are equally familiar with the fact that it is primarily derived from what the cow eats. These two facts taken together place the cow in the nature of a machine—a living one it is true, but still a machine, which, receiving the raw material of grass or hay or corn, transforms it into a production which is indispensable to the welfare of mankind. Or we may liken the cow's body to a laboratory, in which crude materials, some of which would not be of any service in themselves in sustaining life, are reduced to a form in which they are of the great-



Fig. 1 .- Net-work of milk gland.

est possible service. "It is worth while to inquire a little how this is done."

The most advanced investigations into the structure of the mammalgland reveal to us that a cow's udder is composed, first of all, of a wonderful ramification of ligaments and tissues, which, interlacing each other, support the udder in position. About in this structure blood-

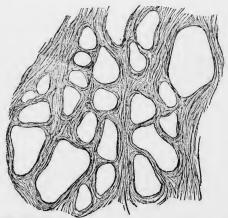


Fig. 2. - Portion of udder showing main ducts and lobules which are interplaced.

vessels pass to and fro, and milk ducts, cavities, glandules, lobules, and vesicles are distributed.

In Fig. 1 we have an illustration of the net-work which is interwoven in the milk glands of the udder, and which sustains them in situ.

If we pass a pliable probe up the inside of a teat it traverses a duct, or tube, which opens into a reservoir communicating with other reservoirs, or with ducts; following one or other of these ducts the probe finally comes to a small saccular cavity, and it goes no farther. Within

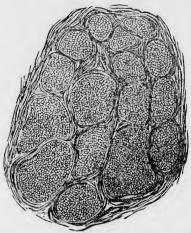


Fig. 3.—Lobule containing sixteen vesicles and cells which the vesicles contain.

this cavity and its vesicles and cells the fats of milk are produced, and there are numbers of similar cavities.

In Fig. 2 we have a portion of the udder showing the main ducts and the lobules which are interplaced. A microscopical examination reveals

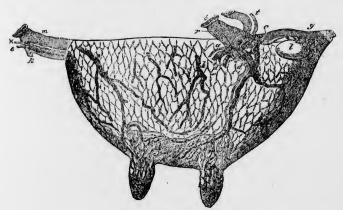


Fig. 4.—The udder of a cow.

that these cavities or lobules, themselves irregular in size and shape, are composed of vesicles which also vary in the same particulars.

In Fig. 3 is shown one of the lobules which consists of sixteen vesicles, and it also shows the cells which the vesicles contain; these cells are wonderfully minute and delicate.

Now the fat of the animal is constantly being supplied to these cells. and, by a process which may be likened to budding, throw it off in the form of cream globules. These globules or buds, or fatty pollen as we may term them, when perfected drop off into the cavities in which they come in contact with and are taken charge of by the water therein, which also centains casein, albumen, and milk sugar that have transuded from the tissues; and they are carried along through duct after duct into the acini or milk cisterns, and finally they are extracted through the teats. The product is an emulsion named milk.

In Fig. 4 is given a view of the appearance of the udder entire after removal of the skin. The vessels are carefully injected and exposed

so as to show each material portion in situ.

Left in a state of nature, or when not bred and trained for the production of milk, we find that cows are unable to do much more than support their own calves; and wherever we find a breed of cows celebrated either for quantity or for quality of milk we may conclude justly that its reputation in this respect is chiefly owing to the skill which man has brought to bear one generation after another with a view to

secure the sort of animal most useful to him.

In respect of some breeds of cattle, as for instance the Scotch-Polled or the Herefords, the object of several generations of breeders seems to have been less the production of milk than of beef, and perhaps more the quality of the beef than the highest form of symmetry in the animal. In other cases, of which the Ayrshires are the best example, the object has been to produce a breed of cows whose reputation rests mainly upon the large quantity of milk they give, the production of beef having been an extrinsic consideration, and yet again other breeds, of which the Alderneys may be taken as the highest types in this or any other country, have been bred with a view to quality of milk rather than quantity, and beef has been at most a secondary consideration. The Short-Horns present to us the best results yet attained in combining symmetry, size, beef, and milk in one breed; and yet they are apt to swerve too much in the direction of one or two of these qualifications, leaving the others more or less in the background, if the breeding is not carefully watched and undue tendencies checkmated. (Sheldon.)

THE COMPOSITION OF MILK.

Milk contains the three classes of principles which are required for human food, viz, the albuminous or nitrogenous, the oleaginous, and the saccharine, and is the only article supplied by nature which combines all the elements requisite to secure healthy nutrition in a form suited to the young animal.

Milk consists of water holding in solution casein or cheese, sugar of milk, various salts, and in suspension fatty matter in the form of myriads of semi-opaque globules to which its color and opacity are due.

Skim-milk, butter milk cream, butter, curds and whey, cream cheese, and ordinary cheese are mere modifications of milk differing from each other only in either the abstraction of one or more of its constituents

or else in the variations of their proportions.

Skim milk.—Skim milk differs from ordinary milk in containing a less quantity of fatty matter, a portion of this having been removed with the cream; it still, however, contains nearly all the cheese, the sugar of milk, some butter, and the salts of milk; it is therefore scarcely less nutritious than new milk, but in consequence of the diminished amount of fatty matter is less adapted to the development of fat and to the

maintenance of respiration and the temperature of the body. In some cases where fatty matter is found to disagree, and where, in consequence, milk in its usual state cannot be taken without inconvenience, skimmilk may be substituted with advantage.

Buttermilk.—Buttermilk approaches skim milk in its composition, but contains a still smaller quantity of fat; as an aticle of diet for poor per-

sons it has the recommendation of cheapness.

Cream.—In contradistinction to skim-milk and buttermilk, cream consists almost entirely of the fat with a very small quantity of casein and the other constituents of milk.

Butter.—Butter differs little from cream, but is more completely separated from the cheese, sugar, and salts, and the fat globules instead of being free have been brought together so as to form a semi-solid sub-

stance.

Curds and whey.—Curds and whey are made up of all the elements of milk, but the form in which they exist are altered; the cheese is thrown down by rennet, or by the addition of an acid, as acetic acid, and in its descent carries with it the greater part of the butter, the two forming the curd; the whey or serum consists entirely of water, the sugar, and the salts.

Cream cheese.—Cream cheese consists of the curd (that is, of the cheese and the butter), the greater portion of the serum or whey being re-

moved by light pressure.

Ordinary cheese.—Ordinary cheese contains little or no butter, and is made either from pure or skim milk, according to the quality desired. The caseine is precipitated in the usual manner, and is subjected to great pressure in molds. Annato or other matter is frequently used to heighten the color.

The relative proportion of the different constituents of cows' milk, especially the fatty matter, are subject to very great variation. The age of the cow, the time after calving, food, temperature, weather, and the time and frequency of milking all occasion considerable differences.

With respect to age, a young cow with her first calf gives less milk than with her second, third, or fourth, and is considered at her best when between the ages of four and seven years. A cow after calving gives milk from five to eight months as a rule, but in many instances the time is prolonged much beyond this period; one case on record shows the flow to have continued three and a half years.

The first milk yielded by the cow after calving is thick, yellow, and stringy, and is called colostrum. Among milkmen and stock-raisers it is known as "beastings." This milk lasts from three to four weeks, and during the first ten days is not fit for use. From the first to the fifth

month the milk is in its best condition. (Hassall.)

ADULTERATIONS OF MILK.

Water is a common and it is generally about the only adulteration resorted to in this country. Starch, gum, or dextrine are sometimes used to conceal the thinness and bluish color caused by addition of water. Annato or turmeric is added to give color. Chalk is used to neutralize acid and to give thickness and color. Emulsions of hemp or almond seeds have been used, as has also the carbonate of sodium.

There have been reports of the adulteration of milk by the addition of the cerebral matter of various animals, but numerous experiments in both this country and Europe have failed to establish the fact that this disgusting fraud has been practiced to any extent worthy of men-

tion.

The microscope is an invaluable aid in prosecuting investigations as to the adulteration of milk, and in fact all classes of food. The fatty matter of milk, as hereinbefore described, and upon which its value mainly depends, exists in the form of innumerable semi-opaque white globules

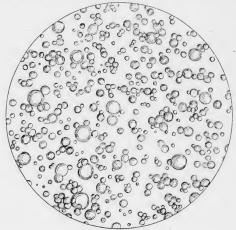


Fig. 5.-Good milk.

of various size. In good milk these globules are seen by the microscope to be very abundant, and some of them are of considerable size.

The adulteration last named is readily detected by the microscope

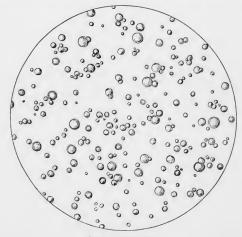


Fig. 6.-Poor milk.

Fig. 5 shows good milk under the microscope; this figure and the five following being drawn to a scale of about 630 diameters, after Hassall.

Fig. 6 gives the appearance of poor milk; Fig. 7 the appearance of cream; Fig. 8 the curd of milk; Fig. 9 colostrum, and Fig. 10 milk adulterated with cerebral matter.

And now, before proceeding to give the results of the examination of

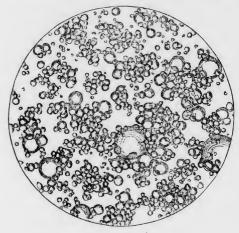


Fig. 7.-Cream.

samples of milk obtained from the various milk-dealers in Washington, let us look a little into the methods of the milk trade and the city supply.

The dairy business of America has been one of remarkable growth

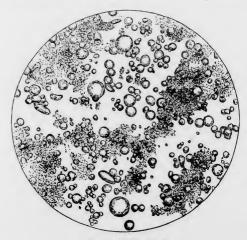


Fig. 8 .- Curd of milk.

and development. It is said to exhibit the greatest progress ever made in any branch of agriculture, and has astonished the natives of the

old world. In 1830, with a population of 13,000,000, we had less than 4,000,000 milch cows, and the annual value of their product did not exceed \$100,000,000. These figures more than doubled in twenty-five

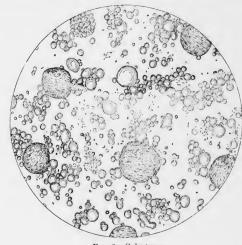


Fig. 9.-Colostrum.

years, and in 1880 we find our 49,000,000 people owning 12,000,000 cows and the dairy products of the year exceeding \$400,000,000.

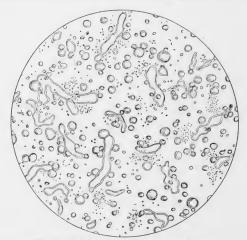


Fig. 10 .- Milk adulterated with cerebral matter.

Intelligence, energy, and the application of the most consummate skill have brought the handling of milk and its products well-nigh to perfection. The charming occupation of dairy farming has occupied the attention of some of the leading men of our country. The fascination

of the handsome herds has brought capital and ability to find pleasure in their development. Well-edited journals devoted exclusively to the advancement of the interests of the dairy farmer and the milk-dealer have flourished and served as educators until every intelligent farmer has learned to discuss learnedly and on scientific principles the best methods as to breeding and selection of dairy cattle; their feeding and treatment, milking, calving, and calf rearing; their diseases and dangers; the class of buildings most suitable for housing; the soils and climates most suitable for dairying; the best methods of drainage, of manuring, and of treatment of the soil; the handling of milk, the making of butter, and the state of the market.

Every railroad has its milk trains, and the traveler has his approach to a city announced to him by the well-known forms of the milk-cans

in waiting on the platforms at the way stations.

The milking time is suited to the schedule of the road, or the schedule is arranged to suit the milking time. The cows are brought in and milked one hour before the train arrives, in order that the milk may have that time to cool before being shipped. The fluid is usually in the hands of the city dealer within three hours after being taken from the cow.

A very large proportion of the milk supply of all cities is brought in on the railroads, and the railroad cans passing between producer and dealer are of varied patterns.

Milk remains in the railway cans from the time it leaves the dairy until it reaches the retailer or some distributing depot, when it is trans-

ferred to a cooler and thence to the delivery cans.

Dairy farms.—As hereinbefore stated, in order to insure the greatest possible purity for the milk supply of a city, it is necessary to make the producer as well as the dealer feel the influence of the health officer, and to this end an inspection has been made of as many of the principal dairy farms in the vicinity of Washington as our limited time would allow.

Most of the milk and cream used by our people comes from the dairy farms within a radius of 50 miles of Washington, in the States of Maryland and Virginia; although at times a portion of our cream is brought

from as far away as Orange County, New York.

Fast express trains and the advanced knowledge of proper handling have made it possible to preserve milk pure and sweet while it is conveyed thousands of moles, and this without any treatment other than the use of refrigerants.

Our inspections of numerous places where milk is produced in quantities go to show that the spirit of improvement is abroad in the land, and that nearly if not all the producers of milk are awakening to the fact that quality is the watchword necessary for success.

City delivery.—With these facts before us in regard to the methods of production, let us now turn for a brief glance at the methods of hand-

ling and delivery after the milk has reached the city.

From the best evidence obtainable, the city milk supply approximates 6,000 gallons daily. The morning's milk when brought from the cars is simply tested and then transferred direct to the delivery cans, while the night's milk is set for creaming. All milk coming to a well-regulated dairy establishment is subjected to simple tests. These tests consist of tasting in order to detect garlic, rag-weed, or other taint; the use of the lactometer to determine the specific gravity and ascertain if the producer has been increasing his supply by the aid of water, and, incidentally, the use of the creamometer and thermometer.

The morning's milk received, after being subjected to the tests referred to, is transferred to the delivery cans, and thus reaches the consumer a few hours after milking. The night's milk goes into large vats holding several hundred gallons each, and, after having the cream removed, is sold as half-milk, or skimmed milk, at half price. The necessities of a large dairy establishment demand that it always carry a surplus of milk. This must be done as a means of self-protection, and the surplus, whatever may be its amount, must be utilized in some manner, so as to make it bring back, as near as possible, its original cost. This necessity

for carrying a surplus will admit of explanation. There is only one way of conducting a large dairy business successfully, and that is by furnishing a good article of milk to customers at all seasons. It will not do to allow milk tainted with garlic or rag-weed, or milk which has been manipulated with water, to go into the supply. The milk of a farm found to be tainted, or to have been manipulated, must be thrown out, and the supply must be large enough, so as to prevent this curtailment from interfering with the needs of customers. Only in this way can the city dairy protect itself. It must of necessity be enabled to act independently in dealing with the producer, and demand of said producer that he furnish a good article. In order to protect himself and the customer behind him, the city dairyman must be able to say to the farmer, "Furnish me pure milk of good quality, or send your product elsewhere." It will not do for him to be dependent upon the product of any one, or two, or half dozen farms. If he finds the farmer adding water, he must reduce the price to correspond to the quality; and if the offense is repeated after warning, the supply from this source must be cut off. Bitter milk or garlicky milk he can throw into the cheese vats and get all it will bring in this way.

The surplus of "whole milk" is set for cream, and the surplus cream is churned. The surplus of what is known as the off-milk is thrown

into the vats for use in cheese making.

Analysis of samples.—During the early part of the year a number of samples of milk were taken from the wagons and places of business of the various milk dealers, with a view to ascertaining as far as possible the extent to which adulteration is practiced. These samples were submitted to Prof. E. J. De Smedt, the District chemist, for analysis, and before giving the result obtained I desire to present the following explanation from the professor relative to the method pursued in making the examination. In collecting and submitting the samples care was taken to prevent either the chemist or the collector from connecting the person from whom the sample was obtained and the result of the analysis, and the facts in each case are now for the first time given to the public.

In collecting samples the inspector was given 4-ounce glass-stoppered

bottles, together with a shipping tag printed as follows:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Date	188—.
6	
	Date

This tag the inspector filled out when the sample was obtained, attached it to the bottle, and presented both to the health officer. The

tag was then taken and recorded by number, and carefully filed. A number corresponding to the one on the tag was then placed on a gummed label and attached to the bottle, and the sample sent to the chemist.

Thus the chemist having only the number to go by in making his report was kept in ignorance as to the dealer from whom the sample was obtained, and the inspector was alike ignorant as to the sample to which the number referred.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS.

The following is Professor De Smedt's explanation of his method of analysis:

In reply to your verbal inquiry as to the methods employed by me in analyzing the samples of milk and butter referred to me for examination, I beg leave to present the following extract from my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1884: "The importance of the purity of milk has attracted the attention of chemists and physiologists on account of its manifold uses, principally as it is the main food of the infant, the invalid, and the old, and as it is consumed daily in very large quantities for drinking and cooking purposes. Many methods have been indicated by them, by which to distinguish the proportionate quantities of the bodies of which it is composed." In my analysis I have given preference to the method adopted by Chevalier and O'Henry, which is as follows: Heat the milk to boiling; add a small quantity of acetic acid diluted by two volumes of water; receive the caseum on a filter; wash the precipitate with pure water; after this treat the precipitate with ether, which, after evaporation, gives the weight of the butter; then the caseum is dried and weighed. The scrum with the wash water is evaporated over a water bath; this gives the sngar of milk and soluble salts. The sngar can now be quantitatively determined by the enpes, potassic liquor, or by the saccharometer; the incineration of the caseine gives the weight of the insoluble salts. The difference between weight of the milk and the substances thus found by the analysis gives the weight of the water.

The general average composition of milk is as follows:

Specific gravity		1.0318
Caseum Butter		4.05
Sugar Salts		4.7 0.4
Dry residue		87. 25
	i	100.00

The composition of milk may change according to different influences. The diminution of one body, however, necessarily produces the increase of another. tion principally exists between the sngar of milk and the caseum, so that, when the analysis shows a marked diminution of sugar of milk, it should also show an increase of caseum, and the appearance of albimen. In such case the conclusion naturally is that the alteration is due to a certain pathologic condition, or to the influence of bad food. But if on the property of the milk is food. But if, on the contrary, a diminution of all the constituents of the milk is found by the analysis, and there is an increase of the water, the adulteration is evident. dent.

The microscope is also a great help in the examination of milk.

The lactometer or gallactometer is a kind of areometer, which serves to indicate the quantity of water added to pure milk. It also serves to indicate if milk has been skimmed or deprived of a certain portion of its cream; but the use of this kind of instruments may lead to great errors; for instance, the skimmed milk, or milk that is deprived of a certain quantity of its cream, and consequently in part of its butter, has a greater density. It shows a contain quantity of water is added thereto this deprived of a certain quantity of its cream, and consequently in part of the saggester density. If, therefore, a certain quantity of water is added thereto this skimmed milk may be brought to the density of pure milk, and the lactometer would indicate pure milk, failing to notice the two adulterations which it had undergone, first by abstraction of a quantity of its cream, and afterwards by addition of water. In using the lactometer, it is therefore processory to ascertain the specific gravity of In using the lactometer it is therefore necessary to ascertain the specific gravity of the scrum (whey), which ought never to be less than 1.027. If less, it may be concluded that the milk has been watered. The analysis, however, is the only proper method to be applied where correctness is required.

A standard contribute the lacested below for the quality of milk. The New York

A standard ought to be adopted, by law, for the quality of milk. The New York

standard which I have adopted in my analyses is 12 per cent. of solid residue, in which residue shall be contained 25 per cent. of butter.

BUTTER.

The methods generally adopted for the analysis of butter are of two kinds, microscopical and chemical.

Those employed by me in the examination of the 176 samples of pure butter and its imitations were by the aid of a microscope with high powers and by a microscope

with polarized light.

If the sample examined is pure butter, the fatty globules only are observed through the microscope. When it is a falsified arcticle, feather-like crystallization are seen among the fatty globules which under the polarized light produce the colors of the rainbow. This is true, however, only as far as pure butter is concerned, in cases where it has not been melted before the examination, as pure butter also, when melted, will show the crystals of margarine and stearine; and in such a case an erroneous result would apparently be found.

In commerce, however, butter is not submitted to fusion.

Many tests have been proposed for its consideration; for instance, as to its density, its fusion point, its solubility in ether and other solvents; different acids, principally nitric and sulphuric, have been proposed, but none of them are reliable tests, and they

are subject to all kinds of errors.

The only methods, therefore, I have adopted, and on which the greatest reliance can be placed, are the microscope, and, in case of any doubt, the ascertainment of the proportions of the fatty insoluble acids. This latter process consists in saponifying the butter by the aid of a solution of caustic potash in alcohol; distilled water is added as soon as the saponification is complete; the fatty acids are then precipitated by hydrochloric acid and received on a filter, where they are washed with water, dried and weighed. Pure butter yields from 86 to 88 per cent, of fatty acids, while pure "oleomargarine," tallow, or lard yield 95 per cent, of these insoluble fatty acids, thus showing a difference of from 7 to 9 per cent.

The following tabular statement gives the result of the twenty-nine examinations, which were considered a sufficient number from which to judge of the general supply.

or of	Obtained by in-		Result	of analy	rsis.		
Number of sample.	spector.	Specific gravity.	Serum.	Water.	Milk solids.	Butter.	Opinion of chemist.
1	Geo. P. Bohrer	1032	1027. 70	86. 50	13. 50	3, 50	Pure dairy milk.
2	do	1028	1026	90.00	10.00	2.40	Dairy milk slightly adulter ated with water.
3	do	1031	1027, 50	87.10	12, 90	3. 21	Pure dairy milk.
4	do	1033. 6	1029, 4	86, 20	13, 80	3. 40	Do.
5	J. McV. Mackall	1026	1023	91. 00	9. 00	2. 26	Dairy milk slightly adulter- ated with water.
6	do	1033	1029	86. 35	13, 65	3, 30	Pure dairy milk.
7	do	1030	1027.40	87. 90	12, 10	3.00	Do.
8	do	1029	1027. 50	88. 90	11. 10	2.70	Dairy milk very slightly adul- terated with water.
9	A. J. Heird	1032	1028.50	86.00	14.00	3.50	Pure dairy milk.
10	do	1031	1027. 80	87. 25	12. 75	3. 29	Do.
11	do	1030	1027. 80	87.00	13.00	3.50	Do.
12	do	1030. 50	1028	86.70	13. 30	3. 35	Do.
13	do	1030.75	1027.85	87. 25	12, 75	3. 10	Pure milk.
14 15	do	1031	1028	77. 90	12.10	3.00	Pure dairy milk.
16	do	1030	1027. 95	86. 90	13.10	3. 27	Pure milk.
17	do	1032	1028	87.50	12.50	3. 15	Pure dairy milk.
18	J. McV. Mackall.	1031. 50	1027. 80	86.00	14.00	3. 55	Do.
19	do	1035	1027 90	90.00	10.00	2, 10	Skimmed milk.
20	do	1030. 7	1028	87.79	12.21	3. 00	Dairy milk.
21	do	1031 1035, 2	1028. 50	87. 90	12.10	2.79	Do.
22	Geo. P. Bohrer		1028	88.90	11.10	2.00	Skimmed milk.
23	deo. F. Bonrer	1028	1025	92. 61	7. 39	1.88	Dairy milk adulterated with water.
24		1029. 25	1027.70	88. 10	11.90	2.80	Dairy milk.
	do	1028. 80	1026. 50	90. 25	9. 75	2. 15	Dairy milk adulterated with water.
25	do	1029. 50	1027.60	87, 93	12.07	3. 05	Dairy milk.
26	J. McV. Mackall	1030. 5	1027.8	87. 50	12. 50	3, 00	Do.
27 28	do	1035. 10	1029	93.00	7, 00	1.50	Skimmed milk.
	do	1029	1026. 80	89. 50	10. 50	2. 75	Dairy milk slightly adulterated with water.
29	do	1029	1026	89.10	10.90	2. 27	Adulterated with water.

Of the 29 samples it will be seen that 7 were found to have been manipulated with water, while 3 others had been deprived of a portion of cream.

Our inspectors have been supplied with lactometers and instructed to use them freely. If the instrument indicates adulteration by means of water samples will be taken for analysis.

With all the facts before the dealers a new

With all the facts before the dealers, a repetition of the offense of adulteration will be considered just cause for prosecution under the law quoted at the beginning of this article.

As a fitting close to the remarks on this subject, I desire to introduce an epitome of Mr. Ernest Hart, of London, in an article read before

the International Medical Congress in 1881:

The number of epidemics of typhoid fever recorded in the abstract as due to milk, is 50; of scarlatina, 15; of diphtheria, 7. The total number of cases occurring during the epidemics traced to the use of infected milk may be reckoned in round numbers as 3,500 of typhoid fever, 800 of scarlet fever, and 500 of diphtheria. When it is remembered that barely ten years ago we were utterly ignorant of milk being a carrier of infection, and that consequently these epidemics have all occurred within one short decade, it will be seen how vitally important is the safe guarding of our milk supplies from contamination.

THE INSPECTION OF PLUMBING.

The report of the inspector of plumbing hereinafter presented gives

evidence of valuable labor performed.

The work in this branch of the business has been largely increased during the year by reason of the activity in building and the outlook promises even a greater addition to the number of our houses next season.

One of the appeals made last year to the Commissioners, that of giving the inspector assistance, was heeded, and an appropriation of \$1,200 per annum was secured from Congress to employ an assistant. Mr. John L. Shedd was employed under this appropriation, and has per-

formed the duties assigned him in a satisfactory manner.

There was another recommendation made, however, which has not as yet been complied with; I invited attention to one very important matter comprising the duties of this officer, and that is, the procurement and preservation of the plans of the plumbing-work of houses. One of the objects in view when the system of inspections was inaugurated was that of securing such a record that, in after years, a citizen might come into the office and obtain a perfect statement, in outline, of the drainage system of any house which he might then occupy or desire to secure.

The filing of plans, as provided in section 6 of the regulations, should be strictly enforced in every case, and the inspector should be provided

with every facility for their safe-keeping and ready reference.

Indexes, according to either street or square, should be made and a blank form be provided for plans, that they may be preserved in uniform shape. The older these records become the more valuable they will be, and there should be no delay in perfecting the system of secur-

ing them full and complete in good form.

The inspector should be able to inform us in his report not alone the fact that he has made a number of inspections and that the plumbingwork has been done well, but the character of the buildings, the locations where the greater portion of the work has been performed, the proportion of iron and earthen pipe used, the plans filed and all the other information which a perfect record should show.

The inspector recommends an amendment to the regulations prohibiting the use of anything other than "Delft ware" in the bowl and trap of water-closets; also that there shall be no boxing allowed around bowl or trap, and that all closets should have the "flush-tank" attachment. I think, however, that it is hardly within our province to rule in favor of any single style of closet, or of any particular ware; and the inspector has authority now to require flush-tanks when necessary.

I am in favor of leaving the bowl and trap of closet exposed rather than have it boxed about, as I think it conducive to cleanliness. The appeal of the inspector for separate quarters from the mere desk-room he now occupies in the crowded room in the inspector of buildings, and the provision of means for filing his plans, papers, &c., should receive

the earnest attention of the Commissioners.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF PLUMBING.

SIR: I have the honor of presenting to you the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, and it bears evidence, I think, of continued improvement, not only in the number of buildings of all classes erected, but in the character of the drainage and plumbing work, showing that we are still ahead of all other large cities in our system and methods.

Our master-plumbers evince a great interest, and are justly proud of the high standard which this city has attained in matters connected with the plumbing and drain-

age of our houses.

During the past year I have made 987 inspections of work in new honses-a number in excess of the returns for the year previons. I have also made examinations of plumbing work in 605 old houses. Two hundred and seven premises have been inspected where the drainage was confined to the yard, but guarded with equal care. Three new school-houses and 1 engine-house have been built during the year, and the same precaution taken with these as with all other houses, so that the plumbing in them compares favorably with houses of a like character built during the previous

Numerous additions have been made to the list of "registered plumbers." While most of them are young men who have received their instructions from good masters, and will cheerfully and strictly comply with the regulations, there are still many on the list, who are incompetent and require my constant attention to prevent them from violating the law through ignorance. There are only a few who now willfully do wrong, and, but for the incompetency of some, I would have but little trouble in enforcing the regulations. This shows the importance of having some thorough and satisfactory way for testing the qualifications of all who apply for registration as

Heretofore it has been simply requisite for the applicant to rent a shop and put out his sign; no questions were asked as to character, no proof demanded of his term of apprenticeship, and no information had of his possessing sufficient experience in the business to qualify him to direct or control men whom he might employ to do the work. It is most essential that we should have men of good character and intelligence as well as practical ability on our list of bonded and registered plumbers, now that house plumbing has become an exact science and the conclusions of sanitary experts

not less uniform than those of experts in other professions.

Permits have been issued during the past year for a larger number of small dwellings suitable for mechanics and laborers than were ever granted before, and the same attention has been paid to the construction of their drainage and plumbing as with the most costly dwellings. The demand for such houses having modern improvements, has encouraged capitalists to build them, and we may soon see the dilapidated frame shanties scattered over our city, especially in our wide alleys, replaced by more improved and well built brick houses, affording comfortable homes for the poorer classes. Greater security will be given to these tenants since the Commissioners have wisely prohibited the issue of permits until every arrangement has been made, for suitable drainage; and to this end, builders are required to have extra heavy cast-iron drainpipes under every house, even where the sewer has not been laid in the street, and upon application sewers are constructed by the engineer's department for the accommodation of all houses. By this means we not only avoid the erection of new privies, but procure the gradual abandonment of houses not provided with proper drainage.

Since my last report there has been a more general introduction of Delft-ware closets, especially the short hoppers with trap above the floor. The numerons patterns on he market, and the competition in the trade, both as to closets of this kind and the tank, will soon bring them down to a figure within the reach of the humblest householder. People of all classes are beginning to appreciate the great advantages afforded by the Delft-ware over all other closets; so we may hope, before very long, to see the valve closets of every description disappear from the market in this city. The higher grade of plumbers are discouraging their use. Wherever they are used it is through the ignorance of the honse owner influenced by a plumber who is either quite as ignorant or hopes to underbid on the work by using the cheapest fixtures regardless of the owner's comfort or safety.

So well am I convinced that Delft-ware closets and traps of same material are the best and in the end the most economical that I earnestly recommend such an amendment of the regulations as will prohibit, in future, the use of any valve closet or a closet having an iron trap, except in an exposed position; and that tanks be required over closets in every part of the house. It is an established fact that no closet trap can be thoroughly finshed without the use of a tank, and in no case should the supply

pipe from tank to closet be less than one and a quarter inch lead pipe.

The plumbing in our old houses is becoming a matter of more serious interest every year, and the calls upon my time to make these examinations without having the power to enforce a strict compliance with our regulations, in all cases, satisfies me that very little permanent good can be accomplished without additional legislation from Congress. The most rigid construction of the rules, should be required in all such cases, and the landlords be forced to put their houses in good sanitary condition, and

give proper security to their tenants.

Many of the cases of zymotic diseases in this city, can be traced to the old terra cotta drains and otherwise defective condition of the plumbing in old houses. Members of Congress, and others coming to this city to reside, are beginning to recognize the uecessity for this change in the drainage system of old houses offered for sale or rent, and it is but proper that the occupants of old houses should have the benefit of official examination and the same security against the dangers arising from a faulty construction of plumbing and drainage as the re-idents of new honses.

Provision having been made for one assistant gives me great encouragement for the future, and excites the confident hope, as our work increases, additions may be made to this essential part of the service. I have been unable heretofore to discharge fully my office duties, which are becoming more and more laborious, and at the same time follow up all the outdoor work.

The efficiency of the office will, however, be greatly increased, and with one vigilant assistant, always on the watch, the minutest details of all the plumbing work in new honses can be inspected thoroughly; another assistant will be necessary for the examination of old houses.

The advancement made in this branch of your department, is due to the untiring energy you have devoted to the subject and the forcible appeals you have made in its

behalf since the organization of the health department.

Surely it is a matter of congratulation that the people have had such a substantial proof of your interest in their welfare, that our department has succeeded in adopting methods so far superior to all other cities as to receive the hearty co-operation of the

leading plumbers in carrying out the provisions of our regulations.

Since my near official relations with the inspector of buildings, I am more than ever convinced of the necessity for having our offices in close proximity to facilitate public business, but being confined to one room, more or less crowded, all the time with persons seeking permits or information, it is impossible for me to give proper time and attention to my official duties, and there being no space or facilities for providing a safe and convenient place of deposit for the plans and records of my office, so rapidly accumulating. I have to ask that the attention of the Commissioners be called to the importance of providing better accommodations for my office.

Thanking you for your confidence in the past, and hoping I may merit the same in

the future, I remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM'L A. ROBINSON. Inspector of Plumbing.

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D., Health Officer, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SANITARY INSPECTOR.

SIR: I have the honor of presenting to you the following report of the duties performed by me as medical sanitary inspector, in addition to my work in connection with the preparation of vital statistics, during the year ending June 30, 1884.

I have made visits to ascertain the necessity and propriety of closing streets, on acont of serious illness in three instances; made six investigations of supposed cases of small-pox; have personally superintended the disinfection of dwellings and de-

H. Ex. 1, pt. 6——21

struction and removal of bedding, &c., in five cases, and inspected two hundred and ninety premises in which death had resulted from one of the zymotic diseases.

Unfortunately our principal means of ascertaining the prevalence of a contagious disease is by the receipt of certificates showing that death has already occurred, so that it generally happens that much valuable time is lost before such action can be taken as is necessary to prevent the dissemination of the virus. However, it is hoped that much good has been accomplished by informing the parties more nearly interested as to the contagious character of the disease; giving proper instructions as to isolation should another case be found (as often happened), in disinfecting premises, and correcting as far as possible any sanitary defects which were brought to light.

This has seemed more important as it was sometimes found that the physician in at-

tendance had neither informed the family as to the danger of contagion nor instructed

them in the use of disinfectants.

The cause of the continuance and spread of zymotic diseases among us is thought to be due not so much to any general unsanitary condition of the city as to the want of care which is exercised to prevent susceptible persons, more especially children, from being exposed.

In attempting to determine the source of contagion so many ways that the disease could have been contracted, were often suggested that it was frequently difficult to

to decide upon the true one.

Sometimes children have attended school while their brothers or sisters at home were suffering with measles or scarlet fever. Neighbors' children, more especially if considered protected by previous attack, are allowed to come and go as they please; members of the infected family ride in crowded street cars, visit places of amusement and attend stores and other places of public resort, and when death occurs sentiment demands that the little play-fellows should be allowed to view the remains. If the funeral arrangements are altered by the health anthorities, the friends are indignant at what they consider a want of respect for the dead and a useless precaution, declaring that if it be the will of God that sickness and death should come they will come, no matter what may be done to avert them.

Therefore we should attribute the propagation of these diseases to ignorance and mistaken sentiment, to indifference and carelessness, quite as much or more than to

filth and defective plumbing.

The year has been marked by the occurrence of an epidemic of measles which was very fatal, and scarlet fever has been much more than usually prevalent.

The following table gives a comparative statement not only of the deaths from measles and scarlet fever, but of diphtheria, croup, typhoid fever, typho-malarial fever, and malarial fevers, during the nine years ending June 30, 1884:

During the year ending June 30—	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-maJarrial fever.	Malarial fe- vers.
1876 1877	6	37 120	33 49	55 39	97 82	32 46	26 53
1878	7	146	140	56	101	31	55
1879	10	129	79	50	74	25	53
1880	1	28	29	45	84	20	48
1881	8	26	124	89	67	31	99
1882	2	35	116	55	120	44	112
1883	6	125	85	24	92	38	93
1884	179	168	42	38	76	34	66
Total	230	814	697	451	793	301	605
Mean	255	904	778	501	881	334	673

Since I was designated by the health officer to furnish certificates of death for persons dying without a physician in attendance where after investigation there was no reason to suspect that death had resulted from other than natural causes, I have

given twenty-two death certificates, and nine certificates for still-born infants.

My duties in this connection have brought to my attention a condition of affairs which is deemed worthy of the thoughtful consideration of all interested in the welfare of the community. I refer to the practice of midwifery in this district. During the past year 3.224 births were reported as follows: by midwives, 1,977; by irregular practitioners, 369; from the various hospitals and asylums 234, leaving for the regular practitioners in private practice but 644, or less than one-fifth of the total num-ber. Thus it appears that the "old grannies" who as a class are ignorant of the first

principles of the obstetrical art and three-fourths of whom are unable to write their own names, are competing with the educated physician so successfully in a branch which requires so much knowledge, skill, and experience, as to secure three times as many cases, and that while it sometimes happens that a medical student graduates at one of our colleges after a three years' course without ever having seen a labor case, nearly 6,000 births have been attended by midwives, which might have received proper medical treatment at the hands of our younger practitioners or been made available for clinical instruction.

I am of the opinion that to the general administration of ergot and the improper management of mal-presentations by these ignorant midwives is due to a great extent our high rate of still-births, which during the past year reached 9.82 per cent. of the

total births.

From consulting various authorities, more especially the statistics of the registrar general of England, I am led to believe that the percentage of still-births to total deliveries ought not to exceed 3.12 per cent. Working on this estimate would give 111 as the expected number of still-births, while 351 was the number which actually occurred. More than three times as many as would probably have resulted under proper treatment. And yet these are not the only features of the case, for the women do not confine themselves to obstetrical cases, but are wont to prescribe quite extensively for the various ailments of women and children, which will help to explain the fact that 20 per cent. of the white deaths and 31 per cent. of the colored deaths during the past year were of infants under one year of age, and that so many women become chronic sufferers from diseases peculiar to the sex.

I would respectfully suggest that the health officer recommend such legislation as

I would respectfully suggest that the health officer recommend such legislation as may more successfully control the practice of medicine within the District of Columbia, and seek the co-operation of the medical profession in securing the passage of a bill framed in accordance with the laws already existing on this subject in some of

the more progressive States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. G. POOL, M. D., Medical Sanitary Inspector.

Smith Townshend, M. D., Health Officer, District of Columbia.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of the District of Columbia on January 1, 1884, is estimated at 200,000 (white, 130,700; colored, 69,300). This estimate is reached by calculating the increase in the same ratio as that shown by the census of 1880 for the ten years preceding. The percentage of increase per annum as shown by the census was at the rate of 3,052; that of the colored population, 3.97; white population, 2.59

When we take into account our large floating population whose numbers go to swell our death rate, yet who appear in the census as residents of other parts of the United States, it is believed that the average population is quite equal to or in excess of the estimate we have given.

During the year ending June 30, 1884, there occurred in the District of Columbia 4,814 deaths. Of this number 1,322 were white males; 1,254 white females; 1,081 colored males; and 1,157 colored females. This shows an annual death rate of 19.71 per 1,000 per annum for the white, 32.29 for the colored, and 24.07 for the total population.

The still-births foot up 351, and there were 3,224 births and 746 mar-

riages reported.

The main facts stated in the certificates received have been duly recorded and the records indexed according to the Burr system for the public use.

The following maps and tables prepared from the data thus arranged

will explain themselves.

In view of the fact that these records become more and more valuable year after year, and as the public come to realize that they can frequently procure evidence at this office which would require a large outlay of time and money to secure elsewhere, it is hoped that physicians, elergymen, and parents will unite in the endeavor to make the record

of births and marriages as complete as we are already able to make the death record.

DEATHS.

The history of our mortality during the past nine years is illustrated by the following table:

	F	opulation.			Deaths.		I	Death-rates	3.
Years.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1876	106, 741 109, 505 112, 340 115, 247 118, 236 121, 300 124, 441 126, 300 130, 700	50, 859 52, 870 54, 960 57, 130 59, 402 61, 760 64, 212 65, 680 69, 300	157, 600 162, 375 167, 300 172, 377 177, 638 183, 060 188, 653 191, 980 200, 000	2, 086 2, 187 2, 166 2, 196 2, 085 2, 205 2, 353 2, 270 2, 576	2, 074 2, 021 2, 065 2, 113 2, 121 1, 931 2, 218 2, 016 2, 238	4, 160 4, 208 4, 231 4, 309 *4, 207 4, 136 4, 571 4, 286 4, 814	19. 54 19. 97 19. 28 19. 05 17. 63 18. 18 18. 91 17. 97 19. 71	40. 78 38. 22 37. 57 36 99 35. 71 31. 27 34. 54 30. 69 32. 29	26. 44 25. 9 25. 22 24. 9 23. 6 22. 5 24. 2 22. 3 24. 0
Totalj	1, 064, 810	536, 173	1, 600, 983	20, 124	18, 797	38, 922			
Mean	118, 312	59, 5743	177. 887	2, 236	2, 0885	4, 3245	18. 90	35, 06	24. 3

^{*} One, color unknown.

Table 1 exhibits the causes of death arranged according to classes, orders, and specific names, and by following each disease across the table one may see at a glance the per cent. of each cause to total mortality, the death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants, white and colored; the total by sex and color; the monthly and quarterly mortality by sex and color; age, social relation, and nativity of decedents.

I .- ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Twelve hundred and sixty-one deaths, or 26.19 per cent. of the total mortality, resulted from zymotic diseases. As divided between the two races there were 695 whites, or 26.98 per cent. of their total mortality. Cholera infantum stands at the head of the specific causes of death under this class and numbers 212 victims, all of whom were under three years of age. Including this with the other diarrheal diseases, namely, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera morbus, and enterocolitis, there were 388 deaths (187 white, 201 colored), 264 (124 white, 140 colored) being of children under one year of age. After the diarrheal diseases, measles was the disease which caused the greatest number of deaths in this class; from this cause there were 179 deaths (83 white, 96 colored); 141 were under five years of age-26 five to ten, 4 ten to twenty, 5 twenty to thirty, 1 forty to fifty, 1 fifty to sixty, and 1 seventy to eighty.

From scarlet fever there were 168 deaths, 133 white and 35 colored, showing an annual increase in its fatality during the past four years.

In 1881 there were 26 deaths from this cause; in 1882 there were 35; in 1883, 125 deaths. From whooping cough there were 104 deaths (48 white, 56 colored). From diphtheria and croup there were 80 deaths, 42 being ascribed to the former disease, and 38 to the latter; both diseases appearing to be more fatal to white children than to the colored.

There were 76 deaths from typhoid fever, a decrease of 16 from last year, and 44 from 1882. There were 34 deaths from typho-malarial fever, and 66 from the other forms of malarial fever. Inanition is given as the cause of death in 98 instances, and alcoholism in 15. Of the white decedents from zymotic disease 34.46 per cent. were under one year of age, and 70.85 per cent. were under 5 years of age. Of the colored decedents 39.22 per cent. were under one, and 67.50 per cent. were under five years of age. There were no deaths from either small-pox, vellow fever, hydrophobia, or Asiatic cholera.

II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Constitutional diseases claimed 1,175 of the decedents, of which

number 559 were white and 616 colored.

Rheumatism proved fatal in 36 cases. From cancers there were 91 deaths-22 white males, 45 white females, 4 colored males, and 20 colored females. This shows that nearly 36 white females in every 1,000 die of cancer. The following is the most frequent seat of the cancers in the order of their occurrence: Uterns 30 (white 19, colored 11), stomach 19 (white 13, colored 6), breast 10 (white 7, colored 3), face and neck 8, of intestines 6, of liver 5, and ovary and lung each 2.

From the tubercular order of diseases there were 1,023 deaths—235

white males, 222 white females, 258 colored males, and 308 colored females. The principal disease under this order is phthisis pulmonalis or consumption; from this alone there were 819 deaths or 17.01 per cent. of the total mortality. That is, in every 1,000 deaths, 170 resulted from consumption. This, though not unusually high as compared with other cities, might, at the first glance, give some color to the statement so often made that the climate of this District is particularly productive of this disease, when, however, we come to examine the table more carefully we find that 151 were white natives, 176 colored natives, 396 natives of other parts of the United States, and 96 were foreign born. So that the white natives dying of consumption furnish only 3.14 per cent. of the total mortality, the colored natives 3.65 per cent., the natives of other parts of the United States 8.23 per cent. (more than half), and the foreign 1.99 per

III.-LOCAL DISEASES.

Under this class there are eight orders, corresponding with the different organs of the body. Under the first order, that of the nervous system, there appeared 569 deaths, divided as follows as to race and sex: 186 white males, 141 white females, 133 colored males, and 109 colored females.

Under specific causes of death we have to note apoplexy 114, convulsion 114, insanity 56, cerebral congestion 55, trismus nascentium 53,

and paralysis 43.

Under the circulatory order we have 245 deaths. The principal specific causes in this order are those affecting the breast, and these foot

up 223.

From diseases of the respiratory organs there were 556 deaths, or 11.55 per cent. of the total mortality. If we divide this result, as in the case of deaths from consumption, we find that the white natives dying of diseases of respiratory organs (other than phthisis) furnish but 2.62 per cent. of the total mortality. From diseases of the digestive organs there were 231 deaths.

Diseases of the urinary organs caused 122 deaths, of the generative

organs 25, and other diseases affecting special parts 9.

IV .- DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

The number of deaths registered under this class is 474, or 9.85 per cent. of the total mortality-260 white, 214 colored. Under this class we have four orders: children, women, old age, and nutrition.

hundred and eighty children fell victims to a proper lack of development before birth; of these 77 were white and 103 colored. Under this order also are 8 deaths from cyanosis (atelectasis pulmonum), 8 from prolonged labor, 1 from imperforate anus, and 2 from spina-bifida. Thirty-eight deaths of women from complications incident to parturition are recorded—24 white and 14 colored. Parturition direct, abortion, and miscarriage caused 8 deaths; puerperal convulsion 6, peritonitis 8, fever 7, septicæmia 3, post-partum hemorrhage 2, from old age and senile gangrene there were 200 deaths—39 white males, 80 white females, 20 colored males, and 61 colored females; or 59 males and 141 females. Fourteen deaths are ascribed to general debility.

V.-VIOLENCE.

Under this class are arranged 147 deaths, or 3.05 per cent. of the total mortality—83 white and 64 colored. Of this number accidents and negligence caused 115 deaths; 20 were homicides (double the number of last year) and 12 were suicides (a decrease of 9 from last year). Of the deaths caused by accidents and negligence, 12 were caused by drowning, 7 by railroad accidents, overlaid 5, burns 27, suffocated by gas 2, and chloroform 1. The toy pistol seems to have lost its lock-jaw producing qualities, as no death is recorded from this cause.

For the convenience of those interested in studying the relation between certain climatological conditions and our death-rate, a table has been prepared showing the daily and monthly mortality from all causes, and the principal prevailing diseases, together with a daily and monthly summary of the meteorological observations taken at the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army during the fiscal year. As this table has been compiled in uniform style for several years it is thought that it will now begin to prove of value to statisticians or others looking into the subjects of which it is formed.

Of the maps showing the location of deaths but little need be said, except in regard to the one giving the location of the total mortality. The deaths by violence are not located on the map, for the reason that the cause of their occurrence cannot be charged to the place of death, as the injury that produced the fatal result may have been received at some distant point and ought not, in any event, prove a reflection on the sanitary condition of the place of death. All these locations are from the certificates of death received at this office, and are believed to be, in the main, correct.

Of the other tables illustrating the mortality, it is not deemed necessary to make any remarks, as they sufficiently explain themselves.

BIRTHS,

Of the 3,224 births reported, 904 were white males, 843 white females, 763 colored males, 713 colored females, and 1 colored infant of unknown sex. Of the 344 bastards, 63 were white and 281 colored.

Of the 1,747 white children, 939 were certified by physicians, while of the 1,477 colored births only 308 are returned by physicians, and of this small number 234 are from the various hospitals and asylums.

MARRIAGES.

There were 746 marriages reported; 499 between white parties, 244 between colored parties, and three cases of miscegenation, in each instance the groom being colored and the bride white.

The tables which follow more fully illustrate this branch of the subject.

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CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Order 1.—Miasmatic.														1	-	-			1
Small-pox (variola)															- :	- :			
Measles (morbilli)	179	3.718	.635	1,385	39	- 4	52	44	83 1	96	16	8 7	9		+	:	:	:	
Scarlet fever (febris rubra)	168	3,489	. 994	. 505	63	20	16	19	133	32	79	88	-		: : :	:=	101	: :	<u>: :</u>
Typical fever (febris enterica)	92	1.579	. 405	.332	32	12	13	10	23.	23	45	31	5	4	-	.03	: 4	:-	. :
Yellow fever (febris flava)										:			i	i	:	+	:	:	
Lypho-malarial fover	48	906	.153	. 202	0.0	=	10	4	20	14	19	15	က	8	: : : :		1 1	: :	<u>: </u>
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Diphtheria (diphtheria).	45	. 872	. 268	101	17	180	2 4	0 00	35	27	222	21	21 61	-	: :	4 6		_	
Whooping-cough (pertussis)	104	2.160	. 367	808	22	56	22	31	84	99	47	57	00	101	2		. 62	ಣ	:
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Croup (angina trachealis)	3 88	. 789	. 191	188	6	16	10	1 03	25	7 2	10	161	-	-	:	:	-	:	:
Carbuncle (carbunculus)	-				-							1			: :		1		: :
Cholera (Asiatica)	-	. 021		. 014	i	-		_		-		-	Ì	÷	:	:	-		
Cholera morbus.	17	. 353	690	.115	9	က	671	9	6	∞	00	6		• •	: .	-			<u>:</u>
Dysentery (dysenteria)	212	4. 403	967	1. 558	84	26	22	51	104	108	66	113	19		16 1	19 10	6	12	_
Diarrhea (alvus soluta)	5 60	1.807	245	767	14.0	- 00	* 5	- 00	13	15	10	14		27 -	<u>.</u>	m c			
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Total miasmatic diseases	23	17	30	25 109	9 113	87	102	=	15	12	10	13 20	24	18	23	34	18	12	47	1 69	1 2	6 6	1 20	100	9

													1884.	54.												
Cause of death.	H	February.	lary.	-	A	March.			Total third quarter.	otal thir	p		April.	ij			May.			J	June.			Total fourth quarter.	otal fouri	큪.
	W.		c)		W.	-	c.	-	₩.	_	C.	=	W.	C)		W.	-	ပ်		W.	-	c.	_	H	_	5
	K.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.	K K	E	K	F	M.	표.	K.	压	M.	E	M.	H	M. F	F.	M. F.	K	E. E.	Ħ	Fi	K	E.
CLASS I.—ZYMOPIC DISBASES. Grall-pox (variola) Grisch-pox variocila) Grace (morbilli) Scarlet freet (febris rubra) Scarlet freet (febris rubra) Scarlet freet (febris rubra) Calve brospinal fever (febris orebro-spinalis) Collegative freet (febris dava) Collegative freet (febris dava) Collegative freet (febris dava) Collegative freet (febris dava) Malamitent fever (febris dava) Malamitent fever (febris dava) Malamit fever (febris dava) Malamit fever (febris dava) Malamit fever (febris dava) Spinelas (ever (febris dava) Collegative freet (dava dava febris dava solute) Disarhea dava solutes Encena febris dava solutes Disarhea febris dava febris dava febris dava solutes Encena febris dava solutes	44 0 0 0 0 0	401 1 1 0	120 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		33 00 1 03 1 3			0 m r	F 10 1 1 1 1 1 4 1 1 1	(2) (2) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	ж а п п п п п п п п п п п п п п п п п п	# 83 H82 H	3	0											1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	İ	i	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1									_			_	-	1	

											AG	AGE OF DECEDENT.	DECE	DENT									
Canse of darth	Un	der 1	Under 1 year.		to 2	I to 2 years.	ż	64	0 3 y	2 to 3 years.	-	3 to 4 years.	l yea	1.05	4	4 to 5 years.	years		Tota	al und	Total under 5 years.		t. of suse mor- nder age.
	W.		c.		₩.	_	0.	×.	-	C.	1	₩.	_	C.	¥.		0		₩.	-	c.	Total.	
	K.	E4	M. F.	×	며	ķ	표	W.	H	M. F	F.	M. F.	K	표	W.	压	M.	E.	M.	F.	M. F.	1 1	19-T 08-9 1 0.1
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Order 1.—Miasmatic.																						-	
Small-pox (variola) Chicken-pox (varicella) Measles (morbilli) Scarlet fever (febris rubra).	∞ 4	H 10 00	0	9 15	12	50	14	92	102	1100	00 m	9 14	6.1		: m m	100	2	61 61	3.53	1584	5 5 5	34 141 6 94	. 049 1 6.932 4 670
Lyphus fever (typhus) Typhoid fever (febris enterica) Cerebro-spinal fever (febris cerebro-spinalis)										67	- :	:::	67		1 : :	111			: : :	111	4		5 246
T	-		11	11	11	11	::	İ	H		11	11	-				-		: :,		:01:	1	3 . 147
Outgestive fever (febris intermittens) Remittent fever (febris remittens)	-	4	-			1 :	-	-	-	-	-							-	- -	N :-	-010	: 67 -	5 . 246
Malarial fever Diphtheria (diphtheria)	63			: :	: : :	-	-		· [-	: :	:	0100	<u> </u>		67	-	21 -	•	4 00	100		1 16	
Whooping cough (pertussis)	00	10	9 13	6	7	00	0	4	2	9	es :	61	63	-	: :	67		63	21	56	52	28 10	0 4.916
Erysipelas (erysipelas)	-	-		- : :							:		:						-	-			2 .098
Septicamia (septicamia) Pemphigus (pompholyx)		-																		-			1 .049
Eczema (eczema) Tonsillitis (inflammatio tonsillarum)	-					-	-														-		1 049 2 098
Croup (angina trachealis)	-	63	6 1	61	က	n	-	2	-		:	1 4	-	-	63	¢1		:	00	13	10	es	
Suppressed exanthematous fever	:		:				-														: :		1 .049
Cholera morbus. Cholera infantum	36	: 8	44 42	12	-	7	12		:-		- m			-					8	26		2 57 212	10
Uysentery (dysenteria) Diarrhœa (alvus soluta) Enterocolitis	1162	182	17 22 7 6	:01		. co 63	:0101		-	- :			: : :		: :		111		2 % []	159 2	2 2 6	9 6	63 3.097 44 2.163
	1	I	1																				

TABLE L-DEATHS.-SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1881. AGE OF DECEDENT.

5 to 10 years.
W. C.
F. M. F.
33 20 21 22 22 22 22 23 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24
-
1
41 25 20

					AGE (OF DE	AGE OF DECEDENT.	T.							80	CIAL I	SOCIAL RELATIONS.	NS.		
Corres of death	70 to 80 years.	60 yea	-	0 to	S0 to 90 years.	ars.	Above	90 3	Above 90 years.		CROW	Unknown age.		K	Married.			Sin	Single.	
Cause of General	W.	0.	-	W.	C.	1.	₩.	-	C.	W.	-	5		W.				W.		c.
	M. F.	W.	F.	M. F.	M.	E.	M. F.	Ä	F	M.	H.	M. F.	. K	14	M.	154	×	124	K	F.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Order 1.—Miasmatic.																				
Small.pox (variola). Chicken.pox (varicella). Moselos (morbilli)	-		::	- ! !				11			11	11				•	11	-:		1 :
Scarles (more febris rubra)	1											: :				•	68	69	15	19
Typus (febris enterion) Typus (febris enterion) Cerebro-spinal fever (febris cerebro-spinalis)	-												-	01	2	4	21	10	11	9
Yellow-fever (febris flava)			:	-			::	: :	: :		1	::	:	14			4	20	9	
Congestive fever. Informittent fever (febris intermittens)			::					::			11	11	1	2		-		₹ ⊓	7 7	
Malarial fever	2		::					1	: :		::	::	: :	7			- 4	C) 4	41-	
Upphtheria (diphtheria) Whooping.cough (pertussis)			::	::	::	::	11				::	: :	: :				. 17	18	4	
Mumps (parotides)			: :	<u> </u>		: :	: :	1			::			3						1
Pyæmia (pyæmia) Septicæmia (septicæmia)			: :	1	::					: :	: :	1				-			-	
Pemphigus (pompholyx)	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	-		-	-					1	1	1		
onsillitis (inflammatio tonsillarum).								::			1 :	: :	11				-		-	:
Jarbunele (carbuneulus)			:	:	: !	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	-			1	6	16	10	3
Suppressed exanthematous fever			:		i	÷	-					: :								
Cholera morbus	1						::			1	::	1 1		5	3	61	-		2	1
Cholera infantum. Speantery (dysonteria)	-		: :			::	##	11			::	11	::	676			8 8	200	51	57
Enterocolitis	* :	1					: :				<u>: :</u>		:	2	7 -	1	2 = =	10	n 0	21
	1	1	1																	

TABLE I.—DRATRA.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &C., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.

	-	SOCIAL RELATION.	RELAT	ION.		1						MATIVITY	Y.	1			_	1	1
Cause of death.	or wie	widower.	ם	Unknown.	wn.	Die	District of Columbia.	Colur	nbia.	Other	Other parts of United States.	ot Un	nted	F	Foreign.	n.		Unknown.	тмог
	W.	С.	W.		<u>ن</u>		W.		c.	W.		C.		₩.		c.		W.	c.
	М. F.	M. F.	M.	E	М. F.	. M.	표	W.	표	M.	표	M.	F.	м.	F.	M. F.	M.	E.	K.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Order 1.—Wiasmatic																			
Small-pox (variela)			:		-	- :	-			İ		i	i		-:				:
Measles (Port (Fibria ruhra)					-	35.00	38 - 22	46	36	.00	9 12	9	00 %	: : : :-	::	#		11	
Гурин fever (typhus) Гурьоіd fever (febris enterica)	1 2					:			2	10	10	4			63				
Cettebro-spinal fever (tebris cerebro-spinalis) Vellow fever (febris flava)	:		:		:		-			-	-	:	-	<u>:</u> :	+	÷	<u>:</u>	1	1
Eypho malarial fever	1 1	-		-	: : -		000			m =	∞ c	6			<u>: :</u> : :	-			
Intermittent fever (febris intermittens)	67 -				: :		3	- 67 6	100,		1 67 6	-	-	: :	1 1	11	!!		
Malarial fever	-				11	2	<u>:</u> _		9	4	2 -	4	7 67				!!		
Upptherm (uphtherm).					: :	20 20	15	25.3	3.3	co 63	ന ന	-		:	:	-	:	1	
		-	:	-	:		:					-			+	-	4		
P) amia (pyamia)						::	1			4 63		, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>			::	H	11	::	: :
Septicæmia (septicæmia) Pemphigus (pompholyx)			:	:	:	:					-	-	-	-	-	+	1	:	-
Eczema (eczema)					+	-									-	-			: :
Croup (angina trachealis)					: :		7 12	- 6	16			-	-		-	+	<u> </u>	İ	:
Carbuncle (carbunculus)		:	i	:	-				;	İ	İ	İ	i	÷			<u> </u>	1	: :
Cholera (Asiatica)									1							-			:
Cholera morbus			:	i	÷		:	_	es :	က္	67 7	i	က	23	-				
Dysentery (dysenteria)	1 3	1 2		:		46			¥ 4	- 67	7 67	+ 67	no en	:	-	:	_	1	;
Diarrhea (alvus soluta) Enterocolitis	1 1 1 1	- :			- :	911	1 15	19	24	101	40	10-61	· eo	:	121				
Total missmatic diseases	12	10	I	†·	1		100	3		1	100	1	Ī		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ļ	1	1

	mo:	teh tal	DEATH-BATE.	BATE.			REC	RECAPITULATION	ATION						=	1883		
Cansa of death	aths fr cause.	of of to to to to to to to	Deaths	eaths per	Total	Total by color and sex	or and	sex.	Total by	by	Total by	by		July.			August.	ust.
	al de	cent nuse ortal	tants		M		C.		color.	e.	Sex		₩.		c.	-	W.	o.
-	otoT 9	Per m	₩.	c.	M.	F	M.	4	W.	c)	M.	Fi	M. F.	į.	Fi	Ä	E.	M. F.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Order 2.—Enthetic. Syphilis, congenital (syphilis ingental)	14	. 291	. 023	.159	61	-	63	6	co	=	4	. 01			-	į,		-
secondary (sypinits secondaria) tertiary (inveterata) variety not stated (sypinis) Malignant pustule (pustula maligna)	m 4	.062	. 008	. 029	7	co .		61 ml	-60	611	н	C1 4						
Total enthetic diseases	21	. 436	. 054	. 202	co	4	63	12	1-	14	5	16			62		1:	-
Inanition Order 3.—Dietic. Prupura (purpura) Altoholism	98	2. 036 . 041 . 312	. 291 . 008 . 092	. 866 . 014 . 043	18 10	20 2	30	30	38	90	86251	3 20	1 2	9 1 1	1	61	- : : :	9 1
Total dietic diseases	115	2, 389	.390	. 923	29	22	33	31	51	64	65	53	9	9	4	6.1	-	1
Order 4.—Parasitic. Thrush (aphthæ). Worms	es ⊢	.062	800.	. 029			7	-	нн	61	-	21-						
Total parasitic diseases	4	. 083	. 016	. 029		63	-	-	63	61	1	9		1:				1
Total zymotic diseases	1,261	26. 191	5.317	8. 167	338	357	283	283	695	266	621	640	57 (65 38	8 47	37	38	31
CLASS II.—CONNTITUTIONAL DISBASES. Rheumatism (Theumatismus). Propsy (Nydrops). Cancer of the foot and leg (carcinoma pedis). Cancer of the foot and leg (carcinoma pedis). Owayy (carcinoma mamme). Ovary (carcinoma ovarii). Ovary (carcinoma ovarii). Iver (carcinoma variae).	36 23 1 11 11 30 30 2	. 748 . 478 . 021 . 021 . 028 . 623 . 041	. 184 . 069 . 008 . 008 . 054 . 145	. 202 . 203 . 043 . 159	11 11	0 8 1 2 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	စ္	113: 86	24 10 10 10 10 10	21 1 E 1 1	21	15 16 16 30 30 2	H	- 63			63-11 1-1	- : : : : : :

									<u>8</u>	1883.											18	1884.	
Cause of death.	Septe	September.		Tota	Total first quarter.		ŏ	October.		Z	November.	ber.		Dece	December.		Tota	Total second quarter.	ond r.		January.	ary.	
	W.	c.		₩.	c,		₩.	_	C.	W.		c.		W.	2	1	W.	-	c.		₩.	C.	
	M. F.	K.	F.	M. F.	K.	Fi	M. F	F. M.	F	K.	F.	M. F.	K	H	M.	E.	M. I	F.	M. F.	K.	Ħ	M.	F
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISBASES. Order 2.—Enthetic. Syphilis, congenital (syphilis ingenita) secondary (syphilis secondaria) teritary (inveterata) variety not stated (syphilis) Malignant pustule (pustula maligna).			2 1		- : : : :	to ca						"	61			63	:: :		7				
Total enthetic diseases		1	(n)		-	10	:	:			67	1-	2	Li	11	67	-	101	11		-	1	1:
Drapar Order 3.—Dietic. Drapar (purpura) Alcoholism Seurry (scorbutus)	67	en .		6 : : :	13	1-	67 1	1 2	67				61		4 : : :	4	w 4	61 61	D (2)	-		-	eo :
Total dietic diseases	2 2	60		01	14	7	60	1 3	62	67	-		3	62	4	4	7	4	7 9	1		-	က
Order 4.—Farasine. Thrush (aphthæ) Worms	1	н			-																		: :
Total parasitic diseases	-	-	:	1:	-	Ϊİ	1:	<u> </u>	1	1	1:					1	<u> </u>	+		1			
Total zymotic diseases	25 20	34	28 119	9 123	103	114	15 1	16 15	6	12	23	25 23	123	36	22	23	55	75 62	25	36	25	21	16
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES. Order I.—Diathetic. Rheumatism (rheumatismus) Dropsy (Autrops) Antennia (Carcinoma pedis) Caucer of the foot and leg (carcinoma anama) tuterus (carcinoma uteri) tuterus (carcinoma vezzi) vazina (carcinoma vazina)			-	0100 4-1	10		67		-				61	3 1	1	H63 63	10 H	iH 4	616		i-0		

1 1 1 2

COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 50, 1884	MBER S, NAT	LIVI	ries,									1884.	4											
Conce of Booth		February.	ary.		Ma	March.		Tot	Total third quarter.	멸.		April.	ri.		A	May.			June.	e e		Total fourth quarter.	otal fourt quarter.	
Cause of acase.		W.	c.		W.	ü		`.		r.	¥.		c.		ω.	_	<u>ن</u>	W.		5		₩.		ರ
	K	며	M. F.	×	E	×	E.	M. F.	W.	F.	M.	됸	M. I	F. M.	Fi	K.	Fi.	K.	Fi	M.	F. M.	Fi	K	
CLASE I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Order 2.—Enthetic. Syphilis, congenital (syphilis) ingenita) tertiary (inveteratu) variety not started (syphilis) Malignant pustule (pustula maligna)				-			- : : : :				- ! ! ! !	:-	1111	- :::::	11111									
Total enthetic diseases					:	İ	-	1	:	-	-	-		2										
Order 3.—Dietic. Inspirion Order 3.—Dietic. Purpura (purpura) Alcoholism Scury (scorbuta)	-	- : :	60		- 	4		2	9	9	21 ::	-	1	67	1	67	8	61 .00	10	e : : :	: n	4113	9	
Total dietic diseases	-	1	1 3		-	4		2 2	9	9	cc.	-	1	2 2	-	2	က	20	2	3	4 10	7	9	
Order 4.—Parasitic. Thrush (aphtha) Worms					-								T	::										
Total parasitic diseases					-		:	-			:			:						-	:			
Total zymotic diseases	17	21	19 17	24	29	13	10 77	7 75	53	43	28	22	11	12 19	18	20	19	40	44	34	40 87	8 2	65	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES. Rheumatism (Theumatismus). Dropsy (hydrops). Answais. Cancer of the foot and leg (carcinoma pedis). breast (carcinoma uteri). ovary (carcinoma vagine). iversi (carcinoma vagine). iversi (carcinoma vagine). iver (carcinoma vagine).	1	- 6-	63		- 10			- m - 4 m			-:::::::	0101	01-1	200111111111111111111111111111111111111	63			61	63 69	-:::::			641 26	

										•	AGE C	F DE	AGE OF DECEDENT.	T.								
Cause of death.	Unde	Under 1 year.	ear.	=	20 00	I to 2 years.		2 to 3 years.	3 yes	rs.	**	20 4 3	3 to 4 years.		to T	4 to 5 years.	rg.	Tot	Total under 5 years.	ler 5		to of anse ander ander
	W.		C.	=	W.	S		W.	_	C.	=	W.	C.	_	W.	_	C.	₩.	-	5	Total.	
	M. F	F. M.	F	K	E	M.	F.	M. F.	. M	स	M.	F.	M. F	F. M.	Fi	K	Ħ	M.	F.	M. F.		rea se ot
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Order Z.—Endates. Syphilis, congenital (syphilis ingenita) tertiary (inveterata) tertiary (inveterata) Majirman matrile, not satted (syphilis)		1 :::	9				co :											67	- :::	6	4	989
Total enthetic diseases	67	- :	2 6			+	: : : :						: :				1	67	: -	9	14	688
Order 3.— <i>Dietic.</i> Inanition Order 3.— <i>Dietic.</i> Purpura (purpura) Aloboldiam un Sourvy (scorbutus)	91	16 26	56	-:::		4	4	- : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :			- : : -		-	11				8	17 ::	1 69 : :		
Total dietic diseases	16 1	16 26	3 26		İij	4	4	- :	1 :		-	1:1	:	-				18	17	31 30	96	4.719
Thrush (aphthæ)		-:	-	1							: :									" :	8.1	. 147
Total parasitic diseases		-	-			1	1			1:		1:	<u> </u>		-	1:	I	İΞ	61	1-	4	.197
Total zymotic diseases	99 115	5 124	127	28	47	45	51 2	20 28	3 26	23	16	63	12	2 10	20	6	6	201	239 21	216 215	871	42.871
CLASS 11—COUNTITUTIONAL DISEASES. Order 1.—District. Rheumatism (rheumatismus) Dropsy (Mydrops). Cancer of the foot and log (carcinoma pedis) breast (carcinoma uteri) ovary (carcinoma variii) ragina (carcinoma variii) iyer (carcinoma variiis)			-							-										6	63	860 .

											AGE	0F 1	AGE OF DECEDENT.	ENT.							1			
Oneron of Joseph	5 50	010	5 to 10 years.		to 2	10 to 20 years.	ars.	20 to 30 years.	30	years		to 4	30 to 40 years.	ars.	40 to 50 years.	20	year		50 to 60 years.	0 ye	ars.	60 to 70 years.	0 2.0	уев
Cause of death.	W.	-	0.	-	W.	0.	1.	W.	-	c.		W.	c)	1.	W.	-	c,		₩.	_	C.	W.		o'
	M.	F.	M. F.	. W.	더	M.	Fi	M.	E	M. F.	, K	Fi	M.	Fi	M.	H.	M. F	F. M.	Fi .	K.	며	M.	E	M.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Order 2.—Enthetic. Syphilis, congenital (syphilis incentia) secondary (syphilis secondaria) retriary (invetenta) variety no stated (syphilis) Malignant pustule (postula maligna).									61	67	2 1 1										;;;-;			
Total enthetic diseases		1:			1		1	-	67	64	2 1	-									-	1:	1	
Inantition Order 3.—Dietic. Purpura (purpura) Alebohism. Sourry (scorbutas)								-				-			4	-		1 2	7 : : :			:0		
Total dietic diseases		:	:	-		-	1	-		1-	1:	-	-	1	4	-		11	2 1			2		
Order 4.—Parasitic. Thrush (aphthæ) Worms																								
Total parasitic diséases							1	1:				1:	1									1	1	
Total zymotic diseases	40	41 2	25 20	23	17	12	16	14		5	9 12	13	9	00	17	10	9	5 15	9	00	4	0	12	0.
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES. Order I.—Distiletic Rheumatism (rheumatismus) Dropsy (hydrops). Ansemia Cancer of the foot and log (carsinoma pedis) breast (carcinoma mamme). ovary (carcinoma nateri). ovary (carcinoma vagina) liver (carrinoma) liver (carrinoma)	61	- : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		67	- : : : : : : :	::::::		81			6	ю— — 4 —		H 9	G1	- oo ; ;		64 17	C		1 20	61	- i - mm :	6100 H01

					AGE	OF D	AGE OF DECEDENT.	ENT.								BC	CIAL	SOCIAL RELATIONS.	IONB.		
Conse of death	70 to S0 years.	O yea		90 to	80 to 90 years.	sars.	Abov	.e 90	Above 90 years.		nkno	Unknown age.	96		Mai	Married.			SS	Single.	
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	M. F.	M.	E.	M. F.	Ä	Ħ	M.	E	M. F.	Ä	14	ji.	표	M.	124	Ä	14	M.	124	M.	12
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Orde 2.—Esthetic. Syphilis, congenital (syphilis ingenita) tectiary (in corpus accondary (syphilis secondary corpus accondary (in corpus accondary corpus accondary).																		2 1	1 2	67	
manguant pusture (pustura mangua)											-	1						6	6	6	<u> </u>
Order 3.—Dietic. Inaultion Order 3.—Dietic. Purpura (purpura)			11	11			- 11			'				10	67	6				"	<u> </u>
Scurvy (scorbutus)				:		1	:									1		:			
Total dietic diseases	2						:			:	-:	:		5	2	67	-	. 22	17	31	30
Thrush (aphthæ)												::								- :	
Total parasitic diseases			:																67	-	L
Total zymotic diseases	5 4	-		63	4								:	41	27	18	16	289	309	260	260
CLASS 11.—CONSTITUTO DIOMAND DISPASSES. Order 1.—Diathetic. Rheumatism (rheumatismus). Archyl (hydrops).	21	-167												6 -1	6161	63.4	6161	9	60	21.5	
f the foot and leg (carcinoma p breast (carcinoma mamm uterus (carcinoma uteri)	4		-						<u> </u>						219				67 11		က
ovary (carcinoma ovarin) vagina (carcinoma vaginæ) liver (carcinoma)										::				٠	77	1					

		90	SOCIAL RELATION.	RELA	TION.								ì	NATIVITY.	TY.							_
Cause of death.	or	Widow or widower.	wer.	-	Unk	Unknown .		District of Columbia.	ot of (Jolum	bia.	Othe	r parts of States.	Other parts of United States.	ited	H	Foreign	į.		Unknown.	омл.	
	W.		ú		₩.	Ω.		¥.	-	Ö		=	W.	ű		W.	-	c.		W	0	
,	M.	E.	M. F.	K.	压	K	E	M.	E	M.	Fi	K.	E.	K.	14	M.	E	M. F.	M.	퍈	M.	E
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Syphilis, congenita (syphilis ingentia) secondary (syphilis secondaria) tertiary (invetenta) retriary (invetenta) xariety not stated (syphilis) Malignant pustule (pustula maligna)			1 11111					63		61	6	-	63		1.5					11111		
Total enthetic diseases								62	83	2	6	1	23		es	İ	i			:	İ	П
Inanition Order 3.— Dietic. Prepara (uppura) Alcoholism Scurry (scorbutus)	1 67	1 2						110	16	1 29	27	61 10	9	1 2	1 1	4	63			- ; ; ;		63
Total dietic diseases	62	es	- :			İ		18	16	30	27	7	63	3	67	4	67			-	1	63
Order 4.—Parastitc. Thrush (aphthæ) Worms										-	-											
Total parasitic diseases				1:					67	-	-						1			1		П
Total zymotic diseases	00	20	2		-	1 00	1 :	253	273	225	235	29	17	55	45	8	=	:	-	62	2	60
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES. Rheumatism (rheumatismus) Dropsy (Lydrops) Amenia Cancer of the foot and leg (carcinoma pedis) Ureast (carcinoma mamma) uterus (carcinoma neutri) ovary (carcinoma ovarii) ragina (carcinoma vagina) liver (carcinoma vagina)		410 1100	821 83	000				ю п	- 63 m -		· 0 - 01	I I	201 101	0.0	Ø10 610		410 -10					

	wo	ach	DEATH-RATE.	RATE.			RE	APITU	RECAPITULATION.						Ŧ	1883.		
Canse of death.	n atha Gause	to of exp.	Deaths per	s per	Total	by col	Total by color and sex.	86X.	Total by	by	Total by	by		July.			August.	ust.
	al des	0611 1186 10158	itants		W.		G.		color.	ü	86X.	.i	¥.	-	0.	-	W.	ü
	toT	79T 30 m	₩.	C.	M.	E	K	E	₩.	2	K	F	K.	F	M. F.	K	त्यं	K
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES. Order 1.— Districtic—Continued. Cancer of the pancress (carcinoma pancreatis). stomach (carcinoma ventriculi) intestines (carcinoma restine) hadder (carcinoma vestica) face and neck face and neck twil's a feartinoma vestica) face and neck transmissional continuoma restical transmissional continuoma restical	19 6 1 1 1	. 395 . 125 . 021 . 166 . 021	. 009	.014	6 1 2	4.0 1	m	I	± 2 − ∞ −	91 1	1 1 2	6 6	63 1		; - ; ; ; ;	:-!!!!		
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Total diathetic diseases	152	3.157	.780	.721	40	62	16	34	102	20	26	96	4	63	2 2	-	∞	-
Scroftla Order 2—Tubercular. Scroftla subcess Scroftlons abscess Pott 4 disease Tables meseriteria Hydrocephalus Tubercular menigitis Tubercular menigitis Tubercular menigitis Aforbus core	29 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	. 602 . 083 . 083 . 1. 246 . 312 . 332 . 145 . 768 . 674 . 021	.031 .008 .015 .199 .023 .015 .092 .122	361 .014 .014 .014 .072 .072 .361 .216 .014	212222222	2 4-4-wx H	55 1 5 × 5 × 5 × 5	01 E 4 8 1 E 0 1	4108862983	25 2 2 3 4 1 3 5 2 5 2 1 1 2 5 2 5 2 1 1 2 5 2 5 2 1 1 1 1	12 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 0		0-10-10-1			2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Total tubercular diseases.	1,023	21. 248	3, 496	8.167	235	222	328	308	457	200	493	230		-	-	-1-	1 1	
Total constitutional diseases	1, 175	24. 405	4. 276	8.889	275	284	27.4	349	559	919	240	100	1 3			11:		

LUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX LTES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.	
TABLE I.—DRATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &C., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.	

										=	1883.												1 00	1884.	
Cansa of dooth	les	September.	er.		Total	Total first quarter.		0	October.	i.		Nove	November.		À	December.	ber.		Tota	Total second quarter.	puo .		Jan	January.	
Cause of Goals.	W.	-	C.	-	W.	G.	1	W.	-	C.		₩.	0	5	W.	-	ပ		W.		c.		W.		5
	M. H	F.	M. F.	M.	圧	M.	54	M. F	F.	M. F.	M.	E4	M.	Ä	M.	H.	M. F	F.	M. F.	. M	표	M.	压.	M.	Fi
Class II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES. Order I.—District.—Continued. Cancer of the purcess (carcinoma pancreatis) intestines (carcinoma ventriculi) intestines (carcinoma ventricul	63 00	6	2 1 1 2	1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1		u 4-1-004-0101 6	22: 1-20: 22: 24: 25: 27: 27: 27: 27: 27: 27: 27: 27: 27: 27				2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	91 191 19 H	8 81 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2	H 다 다						63 11 4 63	38 1 1 1 Q	2	8: ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
Total tubercular diseases	20 1	18 26	3 29	조	19	19	99	17	9 56	3 15	16	21	30	30	24	12	14 2	29 57	7 42	69	74	23	30	17	31
Total constitutional diseases	20 2	20 26	16	200	17.	1 9	100	00	11	100	100	0	00	00	20	17	9 2 2	E DE	90	100	0	50	96	101	31

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SEX, Ė 7 က 22 8 103 Total fourth ċ. quarter. K. 46 8 64 Table I.—Deaths.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, S COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884. Ė 53 48 55 28 B Ä 65 23 Ė 12 9 -2 22 83 35 ٠ Ä, 16 53 23 June. Ė ro 25 ಜ ×. M. O O 22 20 67 Ē 23 53 27 ပ May. Ä 67 56 22 26 F œ 00 6 17 ≥ M. က 30 24 27 Ē œ c) 33 33 27 ပ 1884. K. ಣ 67 15 April. 00 12 F 2 56 36 24 W. Ä co 87 18 21 4 E 89 79 83 Total third r; quarter. ä O 75 22 7 Ē 16 03 28: 4 8 W. M. 14 59 73 54 E. N Q 16 24 22 ပ Ķ. 0 2 25 March. 23 20 Ē 16 8 53 × ä 9 16 13 25 0 53 26 28 Ė ರ February. 2 ä 31 22 4 20 9 22 W. Ä 21 intestines(carcinomaintestinorum) pancreas (carcinoma pancreatis) .. face and neck....vulva (carcinoma vulvæ)..... Lupus of the neck Hæmorrhagic diathesis Scrofula Scrofulous abscess stomach (carcinoma ventriculi)... tongue (carcinoma linguæ)..... arynx lung Pott's disease..... Morbus coxæ CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES. Marasmus Tubercular meningitis..... Hydrocephalus Tabes mesenterica..... peritonitis bladder (carcinoma vesicæ) Order 1.-Diathetic-Continued. axilla (carcinoma axillæ) Total diathetic diseases..... Total constitutional diseases. Order 2.-Tubercular. Total tubercular diseases. Cause of death. Consumption thorax enteritis Cancer of the Rickets Tuberoulosis Canerum oris

	_											AGE	AGE OF DECEDENT.	ECED	ENT.									
Connect of Booth	ď	Under I year.	I ye	sar.	=	30	1 to 2 years.	-	2 to	2 to 3 years.	ars.		3 to 4 years.	year	σô	4 t	4 to 5 years.	ears.		Fotal y	Total under 5 years.	or 5		ort. of sause mor- inder
Cause of deadil.		W.	_	C.	W.	-	C	1	W.		3		₩.			₩.		ပ		₩.		c.	Total.	
	M.	H	M.	H	M.	14	M.	F.	M. F.	. M	F	M.	표	M.	124	M.	F.	M. F	F.	M. F.	, M	14		red se
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES. Order 1.—District.—Conditued. Cancer of the pancers of carcinoma panceratis, stomated (carcinoma ventriculi) intestines (carcinoma ventriculi) intestines (carcinoma ventriculi) intestines (carcinoma ventriculi) intestines (carcinoma ventriculi) intestines (carcinoma ventriculi) intestines (carcinoma ventriculi) intestines (carcinoma ventriculi) intestines (carcinoma ventriculi) intestines (carcinoma lingue) interestina de la particuli de la particuli de la particuli de la particuli di	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	L 120-01-01-4	ro 1644 62 69	1 1 2 2 1 2	1 1 2 6	0 0 0	1 1010401 1	20 H000 0		2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 1 1 2 1 0		1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	8				2 1 2 4			0 2 1 3-4-10r 3	61 6 54 64 64 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Total tubercular diseases	24	26	39	26	101	6	27	20	8	4 15	6	-	m	5	00		1	6	9	38	42 95	69	244	4 11.996
		1 8	1		1	1	#			1	11				1	1	1	1	11	11	1			

											AGE	AGE OF DECEDENT.	RCED	ENT.											
Canse of death.	4	010	5 to 10 years.	-	9 to 5	60 ye	10 to 20 years. 20 to 30 years.	20 t	030	yean		30 to 40 years. 40 to 50 years.	10 ye	ars.	40 t	0 20	year	8	\$	60 y	50 to 60 years.		20	60 to 70 years.	zó.
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	M.	E	M.	F. M.	1	×	E	M.	E.	M. F	F. M	M. F.	×	Fi	M.	E	M. H	F. M	M. F.	K	H	M.	Fi	M.	1
CLASB II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES. Order I.—Distrates.—Countinued. Cancer of the pancreas (carcinoma pancreatis) Intestine (carcinoma vesicue) Intestine (carcinoma vesicue) Intestine (carcinoma vesicue) Intestine (carcinoma vesicue) Intestine (carcinoma vesicue) Intestine (carcinoma vesicue) Intestine (carcinoma vesicue) International I	N N		L 07 HH 14	1 00 144 F	2	0 00 11	g 140 G	88 11 8 10 11 88	1 1 1				988			22 1 12 22			28 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 8 4	0 1 2 0	a a 1		, i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	101111111111111111111111111111111111111
Total tubercular diseases	3	-	8	25 13	22	133	122	41	52	35 64	48	39	39	46	40	31	23 2	23 29	12	19	6	2	6	9	10
Total constitutional diseases	20	2	6 6	26 15	8	96	1 2		1 2	1 2		110	1	1:	1	:	1				1		Ï		II

N N N	C. M. F.	SO to		OF D	AGE OF DECEDENT.	NT.							Q 2	SOCIAL	SOCIAL RELATIONS.	HONS.			
W.	7:		90 y	ears.	SO to 90 years. Above 90 years.	060	years.		now	Unknown age.		M	Married.			-	Single.		
Trional Diseases. organization of the continued. carcinoma neutriculi). carcinoma ventriculi). carcinoma ventriculi). reforma avalleo. reforma avalleo. reforma avalleo. reforma avalleo. reforma avalleo. reforma avalleo. reforma avalleo. reforma nurae).		¥.	-	C.	¥.		C.	W.	-	c.		W.			1	W.		c)	
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISBASES. Order 1.—Dicatérée.—Cominned. Cancer of the pancress (carcinoma pancreatis) 1 stomate (carcinoma verticuli) intestines (carcinoma verticuli) intestines (carcinoma verticuli) strille (carcinoma verticuli) strille (carcinoma verticuli) strille (carcinoma verticuli) y des man dechoma verticuli) y des man dechoma verticuli the verticuli vertic		M. I	F. M.	Ħ	M.	F.	M. F.	K.	E.	M. F.	M.	H	M.	F.	M.	E-	1	M.	E
Lupus of the neck Hæmorrhagic diathesis				П								P 1	Ha : H : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		HO H OH	- : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	63
ases 5 11	3 1	-		60	-		-		1:	H		27 29	Les	00	14	6	14	4	19
Scrofula Order 2 - Tubercutar. Scrofula abscess Pott's disease Marasmus Tubercular meningitis Tuberculosis Tuberculosis Anorbus coxe Consumption Tubercular diseases Tubercular diseases Tubercular diseases Tubercular diseases				61 61								2 2 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88		2			2 11 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15. 15. 15. 15. 16. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19	8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

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	ATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS I, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1
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		80	SOCIAL RELATIONS.	RELA	TIONS									NATI	NATIVITY.							
Cause of death.	OL	Widow or widower.	wer.		Unk	Unknown.		Disti	District of Columbia.	Colui	nbia.	Oth	er par	arts of States.	Other parts of United States.		Foreign.	ign.	-	Un	Unknown.	ė
	W.	-	C.		W.	2		W.			G.		W.	_	2		W.	S.		W.		5
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CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES. Order I.—Distrated—Continued. Camer of the pancreas (carcinoma pancreatis) stomated (carcinoma restriculi). Intestines (carcinoma restriculi). Intestines (carcinoma restriculi). Intestines (carcinoma restriculi). Intestines (carcinoma restriculi). Intestines (carcinoma restriculi). Intestines (carcinoma ringue). Intestines carcinoma ringue). Interior (carc	L	88 1 1 88 1 1 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	a	Θ		H H H N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	21 0 2 414117 15	හ සිප්පරිගලපගෙන		8 1 8 1 8 1 8 E	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		2	01	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				o	
Total tubercular diseases	16	83	9	33 2	62	9	60	114	102	134	147	69	92	120	160	15	43		1:	1-	4	
Total constitutional diseases.	8	12	13 43	100	0	10	110									-						

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GLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 1.—Nervous system.																-		
Meningitis (corebra) Meningitis (spinal) Grebbro-spinal meningitis (inflammatory) Bacephalitis Cerebritis Cere	113 9 115 115 125 4	. 852 . 262 . 249 . 104 . 311 1. 142 . 083	. 207 . 015 . 061 . 038 . 099 . 284 . 015	. 202 . 058 . 058 . 058 . 029 . 260 . 260	27.2 27.2 27.2	16 1 4 4 18	33311	2	27 8 8 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	¥1444080	œ 01⊕ 4 w ∞ çi m	13752753	2 1 2	ω	81 81 81			:::::::
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FOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES. ORDERS	c. WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30
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UMBER	S. AGES. NATIVITIES
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TABLE IDEATHS	000

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Canse of death.	Septe	September.		Total first quarter.	first ter.		Octo	October.		Nov	November.	er.	А	December.	ber.		Total second quarter.	otal secor	pu.		January.	ary.
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CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 1.—Nervous system.		-																				
Meningitis (cerebral) Meningitis (spinal) Cerebro-spinal meningitis (inflammatory) Encephalitis Cerebrial softening Cerebral softening Abscess Jeston		-	1003 1015	L 12 10	m 0 m -	2 1 1 1		-		-			[2] H	63 1-1 1-1 10		0H	3:: 8		4 60	1 66	2 1 1	61
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Total diseases of the nervous system	13 13	4 6	8	39	189	30 10	10	-	-	15	16	1 10	21	08	15	101	46 34	6	1 4	-	=	=

										_	1884.												
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CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 1.—Nervous system.																		
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CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 1.—Nervous system.	-		-																	
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	.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, LOK, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATHYLLIES, &C., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.
	BUE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SE COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &C., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.
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	TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCC COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVIFIES, &c., WII

	tom:	ach otal	DEATH-RATE.	RATE.			REC	RECAPITULATION	ATION						1883	**		
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CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 2.—Circulatory. Endocarditis Endocarditis Entry degeneration of heart Dilatation of heart All pretrophy of heart Augua pertoris Softening of heart Augua pertoris Enholism Aneutism of acrounary arteries. Chelefication of acrounary arteries Chelefication of acrounary arteries Chelefication of acrounary arteries Chelefication of acrounary arteries Chelefication of acrounary arteries Chelefication of acrounary arteries Chelefication of acrounary arteries Chelefication of acrounary discusses Order 3.—Respiratory. Galenna of the glottis Larvarditis Checation of larynx Otheration of larynx Aphysis	02000000000000000000000000000000000000	208 041 187 187 187 2 389 2 389 2 389 102 1 125	. 023 . 015 . 046 . 046 . 049 . 520 . 008	. 101 . 029 . 043 . 101 . 678 . 301 . 302 . 029 . 029 . 029 . 029 . 044	88 86 111 1133 27.757.552.55	1 8 1 3 1 8 1 5	23 1121412 114 1151513 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158	10 11 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	80000000000000000000000000000000000000	F 0100 F 4 100 01014 8 H 10 8	484446 4814881 88 11 6		4 220 - 0		uu 20 4		n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	C1
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CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 2.—Circulatory. Enfocarditis. Fatty degeneration of heart. Dilatation of heart Hypertrophy of heart Anvilar disease of heart (and effect) Alview of heart (and effect) Anvilar disease of heart (and effect) Anvilar disease of heart (and effect) Alviewas of heart (undefined). Alviewas of peart (undefined). Alviewas of peart (undefined). Anvilar disease of heart (undefined). Anvilar disease of heart (undefined). Anviewas of peart (undefined). Anvilar disease of heart (undefined). Anviewas of deart anviewas diseases of deart (undefined).	1 1 2 2 1				2		100 8 1									э нн	24	61 61 61	HH 6 1-1 1		333	21 H	014 H	b =	51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 5
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TABLE L.—DRATEN.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX. COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 39, 1884.

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Cause of death.	Ä	February.	ury.		Ma	March.		To	Total third quarter.	ird r.		Ap	April.			May.			Ju	June.		To	Total fourth quarter.	urth er.
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CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 2.—Circulatory. Endocarditis Farty degeneration of heart Dilatation of heart Hypertruply of heart Auguan peteris Softening of heart Auguan peteris Auguan peteris Embolism Anterema of coronary arteres Embolism Aneutism of sorta	2 8 11 1			1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	- I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1 926H 128 H 1	1 2 2 1 1	1 1 10 1 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	484 6 4		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		H		1 1 2	20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	6100		- : : : : - : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		H H 100 1 H 1 1 1 1 1	0
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Class III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 2.—Circulatory.																					ļ				
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CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Pericarditis. Ballocarditis. Farty degeneration of heart Dilatrition of heart Hypertropy of heart August performs A	1 0 4H		-4 6 -						o1 —	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i				31 31 x + 61 51 - 4	21 22 00 00 22 00 00	01 010 -4	n -n -n	w\frac{\pi}{2} 4 4	- Q		2 2 2 2
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Order 3.—Respiratory. Edema of the glottis Laryugitis Lumor of larynx Chunco of larynx Asthma Broughitis Broughitis Premuonia (the lungs Henorisage of lungs Gelena of lungs Abseess of lungs Abseess of lungs Gelena of lungs	0000	4-4	1 :0	-21-21	0121 111													1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ပေ ထည်ကာ လ	22 22 12 23	1 28.0

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	SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX VTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &C., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES. FOR THE VRAR RNDING TIME 30, 183
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	HE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, (GES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR FUNDING THY
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	ABER IDRATHSSHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SI COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &C., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING-ITINE SO 183
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		SOCIAL RELATIONS.	RELATIC	NB.								NATIVITY.	TY.						
Cause of death.	Widow or Widower.	ow ower.	n n	Unknown.	n.	Dist	District of Columbia.	Colun	ıbia.	Othe	r parts of States.	Other parts of United States.	ited	124	Foreign.	i	_	Unkr	Unknown.
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CLASS III.—LOCAL DISBASES. Perjearditis Endocarditis Endocarditis Farty degeneration of heart Dilatation of heart Alvaluar disease of heart Softening of heart Angina perforis Disease of heart defined) Embolism Angina perforis	1 12 0 4 11 1	1 1 1 2 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i				PH 2	ню	- Ha a	7 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2	1 2188 12 1 2	2 H3164 H8 H43	4 11128 11 12	1 11 12 11 12 11					<u> </u>
Total circulatory diseases	19 31	6 24	2		1	23	11	5	6	37	38	30	53	56	12		1		-
Order 3.—Respiratory. Gedema of the glottis. Laryngiffs. Tumor of larynx. Asthuat. Asthuat. Asthuat. Brouchtis. Brouchtis. Congestion of the lungs. Hemorrhage of lungs. Hemorrhage of lungs. Gedema of lungs.	1 4 ∞ c 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1	7 7 7 7				1 1 61 62 62	1 2 8 1	83 27 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 44 45 133 133 133 133 133 133 133 133 133 13	256		E 10 € M	2 2000	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				Hee

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CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 3.—Respiratory—Continued. A poplexy of lung. If stretionax	61-1-	. 041 120 .	900	. 014	777		- ! !				61						-		
Total respiratory diseases	556	11,549	1.989	4, 271	146	114	153	143	260	296	299	257	8		4	4	4	2	1-
Order 4.—Digestive organs.																		-	
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CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 3.—Respiratory—Continued. Apoplexy of lung. Hydrothorax Emphysema Total maximum ill.	1 1 1 1				::::	-				1:::													1111
Order 4.—Digestive organs.	60	21	6	3 10	5	20	12	7 9	7	12	13	7	10 17	21	21	56	23	41 37	43	52	23	17	25
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CLASS III.—LAGCAL DISEASES. Order 3.—Respiratory—Continued. Apoplexy of lung Hydrathorax Emphysema					1				1 1 1 1		2) t				S			
Total respiratory diseases Order 4.—Digestive organs.	202	7	07	=	-0-	2	8	8	2	2	- 1		H	1			-	B	(1	- 11		- 11
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	ABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SE. COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &C., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.
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1	Table I.—Deaths.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.

											AG	E OF	DECE	AGE OF DECEDENT.	£:									
Orner of dooth	Und	ler 1	Under 1 year.		I to 2 years.	year	r8.	34	3	2 to 3 years.		3 to 4 years.	♣ ye	ars.	4	4 to 5 years.	yea	18.	To	Total under 5 years.	under	10		f, of sause mor- nder age:
Cause of death.	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		c.	1	W.	0	C.	W.		0		W.	-	c.		W.		C.	=	W.	C.		Total.	ch cen
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CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 3.—Respiratory—Continued. A poplexy of lung. Hydrothorax. Emphysema						:::	:::														111	111		
Total respiratory disease	35	13	45 46	6 12	15	29	34	5	2	12	20	67	14	10 5		62	-	63	51	39	103	101	300	14, 749
Order 4.—Digestive organs.										-		1	11											
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Structure of æsophagus	9	10	9 -	. 6	2 1	2	10		-	-	-		+ + +						œ	9 1	12	3.8	46	2,262
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Ulceration of intestines.	: :	-											: :			:				-			-	. 049
Inflammation of liver		:	:	:	:		:			:	:		:	-	:	-	:		:	-		:		
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(Same of Joseff	5 to	010	5 to 10 years.		to S	10 to 20 years.		20 to 30 years. 30 to 10 years.	30 3	cars.	9	01:0	year		40 to 50 years.	50 30	sars.	50	50 to 60 years. 60 to 70 years.	year	- ż	o to	6 3	CHIL
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Chass III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 3.—Kaspiratory—Continued. A poplexy of lung Bythodioxy Gniplysema	111							•			-		- : :		-		: : :	-						
Total respiratory diseases	2	9	10	2	1.0	1 00	4	2	1.5	9	9	6	6	5 19	000	t-	3.1	5.3	×	6	4 15			
Order 4.—Digestive organs.			-				-			Ĺ	1	-	1	11				-	1	1		1	-	11
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		AGE	OF DE	AGE OF DECEDENT.						80	SOCIAL RELATIONS.	LATION	'S'	
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CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 3.—Respiratory—Continued. Apoplexy of lung. Hydrothera. Emplyssena								:::		1				
Total respiratory diseases	11 11 5	3 6 6 1	-	2 1				25	83	26	13	26	09	118
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Table I.—Deaths,—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884. Œ. က ö August. M. a Þ. Ä. S 2 1883. 10 ~ Ė ೮ Ħ July. 0101 ı, : 14 _ W. M. 42 Total by တည္ျမက္ေရွက 8 M. 5 96 36 Total by color. RECAPITULATION 195 135 402 -02 8 B 48 13 2020 Total by color and sex. Ē ರ 48 23 Ä. 195 69 53 × 99 223000 22 M. 1,385 519 029 029 029 0.59 Deaths per 1,000 inhab-231 . 043 . 014 DEATH-RATE 5 itants 1.033 092 . 658 . 084 . 046 . 031 . 076 046 031 031 008 008 M. 4.798 . 415 . 018 962 921 933 921 921 2, 534 041 062 104 125 021 021 021 222 062 166 187 Per cent. of cause to mortality. total 122 m 00 m 2045944 евср свиве. Total deaths from Suppression of urine.
Inflammation of kidney
Bright's disease
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Enlarged prostate gland
Inflammation of prostate gland Albuminuria
Hamaturia
Hydronephrosis
Stricture of Irrethra
Addison's disease Inflammation of womb.
Tumor of womb
Tumor of ovary. Abscess of liver Cirrhosis of liver Janndice. Atrophy of liver Enlargement of liver Granular degeneration of kidney Lardaceous liver..... Order 4.—Digestive organs—Continued. Total diseases of digestive organs CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES Total diseases of urinary organs. Order 6.—Generative organs. Order 5.—Urinary organs. Biliary calculi Cause of death Cirrhosis of kidney

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(finals of death	Š	September.	er.	E	Total first quarter.	first er.		October.	ber.		Nov	November.	£	Ā	December.	Der.		Cotal	Total second quarter.	pu		January.	ry.
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CLASS III.—LIOCAL DISEASES. Order 4 — Digastive organs—Continued. Landacousa liver Tarophy of liver Balargement of liver Alecase of liver Cirrhosis of liver Allecase of liver Allecase of liver Allecase of liver Allecase of liver Allecase of liver Allecase of liver Allecase of liver Allecase of liver Allecase of liver Allecase of liver Allecase of liver Allecase of liver Allecase of liver Allecase of liver Allecase of liver				61			:::::	l IIII						inne i i i				-					
Total diseases of digestive organs Order 5.—Urinary organs.	7	e	4	19	21 1	12 17	=	7	00	7	7 5	-		0	4	00	56	13	1	∞	-	4	5 5
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ny manganana Rantane of trethra Addison's disease Granular degeneration of kidney			: : : :	-												<u> </u>						1 1 1 1	
Total diseases of urinary organs	es	2	-	15	2	5 1	8	63		63	5 2	63	63	9	1		14	0	60	4	9	01	12
Order 6.—Generative organs. Inflammation of womb Tunnor of womb		1			: '						63		:-		:			4		-		<u> </u>	

										20	1884.											
Cause of death.	February.	*	4	March.		Ĕ G	Total third quarter.	bird		ΑŢ	A pril.			May.			Ju	June.		To	otal fourt	Total fourth quarter.
	W.	<u>ن</u>	¥.		5	W.	-	0.		W.	C.		₩.	-	c.	Ľ	W.	0	5	¥.	-	Ö
	M. F. M.	<u>F</u>	M. F	F. M.	균.	M.	H	M. F.	į.	F	Ä.	H	M. J	H	M. F.	Ä	Fi	K.	E	M.	표	M. F.
Class III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 4.—Digestive organs—Continued. Lardacous liver Attophy of liver Ablaces of liver Cirrhess of liver Graniess of liver Ballary calculi																				i in in i	- 2	63
Total diseases of digestive organs	. 3 3	10	10	2	4	15	12	12 14	2	6	4	-	-	7	18	5 3	7	2	co	9	23	17
Suppression of urine Inflammation of kidney Inflammation of kidney Uremia Uremia Inflammation of bladder Inflammation of bladder Inflammation of prostate gland Inflammation of prostate gland Inflammation of prostate gland Albuminuia Hemmation of prostate gland Albuminuia Stricture of urchina Stricture of urchina Addison a disease. Granular degeneration of Ridney	_ ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;					146 2 2	юн н I н I	- 60 - 61 - 62 61		2 1 2	1 1 2 2	нн : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	нна н							2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(C) (C) (C) (F)	20 20 1
Total diseases of urinary organs Order 6.—Generative organs. Inflammation of womb Tumor of womb	2	m	2 :	4	2	12	00	4		9 9	: 01	2 1	10 1/4	m -	-	6		- :	- :	16	6 :	7 4

Tabel—Deads—Showing Total number of deaths of cubring in the disprict of columnia, area year by classers, orders, sky, color, moyths offarfers agre, a prithe, ac, with percentages and death rates, for the year ending hims so, her

										-	I NAGRESSION AND MOVE	1.101.1	7 2 2				~	A milan milan	- Property			ji ji	2
A second of the second of	Une	lor 1	Under I year.		7	I to 3 years.		to a	T to 3 years	z	. to	3 to 4 years	113	-	f to 3 voices	CITCH	•	Vones Vones	HCH H			entrist; 6 1/10	्या । स्थापन
THE COUNTY	.11		ij	=		d			5		=		Ü	=		į,		=	-		=		
	M. F.		M. F.	W.	<u>ട്</u>	M. P	E. M.	5	N.	2	M. I	F. M.	3	N	2	M F	7	ž	2	2		14 14	1
Ctass III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 4.— Digestive organs—Continued.									-														
Lardaceana liver A fronting of liver Ballargement of liver A baceas of liver ('tribusis of liver A sandies						100000	1 11711														-Hiller	i.	
Total diseases of digestive organs Order 5.—Uringry organs.	9	23	Ξ	7	m /	9.	2	-	5	10		71	21		-	-	17	T	Ħ	Ξ	2		1 354
5 = = .					1 8 1 1						1111	114					175						33 -3
Datoetes Inflammetion of bladder Solarged prestate gland Inflammation of prestate gland	- : : :				-			111										_			-		040
Chrimons of Kulmoy Albuminaria Harmataria Hydramephrasis Schedure of urchra Addison's disease					4 4			1 = 1 : 1 1	i -							-			a, 1 - 1	-	7		Ξ
Total diseases of urinary organs.	-1	1:1	21		1-1	1.8	-	П	-	Li		16	ISP.	31.	m	-	-		7	-	1		H
						1 · ·		3 1															

Ė TABLE L.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OFFIRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLYMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGFS, NATIVITIES, &C., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 39, 1884. 60 to 70 years. O M. Ä 10 Ė M. 50 to 60 years. Ē ಳ H 67 ಣ E 123 t-Þ. M. 13 12 30 to 40 vears 40 to 50 years. E. 31 ರ M. 13 4 0 Ē M H. 6 AGE OF DECEDENT. : 00 M. H G 9 W. 123 9 N. 10 to 20 years. 20 to 30 years. M. 1 Ë -5 21 M. c3 E Þ. H. 4 5 to 16 years. 21 5 4 Cirrhosis of liver ÷ Fi F. Inflammation of womb
Tunnor of womb
Tunnor of ovary Jaundice Biliary calculi A trophy of liver. Enlargement of liver M. 3/1 Hematuria
Hydronephrosis
Stricture of urethra
Addison's disease.
Granular (egeneration of killiny Abscess of liver Uramia Inflamention of bladder
Enlarged prostate gland
Cirrhousi of prostate gland
Cirrhousi of külney Order 4.—Digestive organs—Continued. Lardaceous liver Total diseases of digestive organs CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES Total diseases of urinary organs Order 6.—Generative organs. Albuminuria..... Order 5.—Urinary organs. Cause of death. Bright's disease Diabetes.....

			AGE O	AGE OF DECEDENT.	DENT.							SOCIA	L REL	SOCIAL RELATIONS.		
Assessed to the state of the st	70 to S0 years.		S0 to 90 years. Above 90 years.	78. AB	ove 90	years		-	eg.		Married.	Ę.			Single.	
Canne of death.	W. C.	, W.	c.	-	W.	5	W.	_		W.		c.		H.	-	c.
	M. F. M. F.	M.	F. M.	F. M.	7	M. F.	M.	F. M.	포.	M.	ε <u>.</u>	M.	E.	M.	£.	M.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 4.—Digostice organs—Continued Lardaceous liver Atrophs of liver Elbirgeouse of liver Alsocies of liver Cirrhosts of liver Surfaces of liver Surfaces of liver Surfaces of liver Surfaces of liver Surfaces of liver	0101												F1	21		
Total diseases of digestive organs Order 5.—Urinary organs.	7 10 4	1	3						11	<u>21</u>	2.7	12	-	#	81	2
Suppression of urine Malmanmation of kidhry Bright's disease Premin Diabrtes	1 1 3				111				1:11	488-	m 21	x	e - :	- x		
Inflammation of bladder. Enlarged prostate gland Inflammation of prostate gland	4 [-									-	21		•	- ; ;	
Orthosis of Kidney Albuminuria Hamaturia Hydronephrosis	61	-								7	e0 :		1 1 1	91	-	e0 .
Structure of urefina Addison's disease. Granular degeneration of kidney.		-										1 1 1		- 1	-	
Total diseases of urinary organs Order 6.—Generative organs.	9 1 4 1	60	2	-						36	6	63	7	=	6	9
Inflammation of womb. Tumor of womb Tumor of womy			2			::			Ti		- 010		C1 -		616	

		SOC	IAL R	SOCIAL RELATIONS.	ONS.								NATIVITY.	VITY.						
Cause of death.	or	Widow or widower.	er.	D	Unknown.	wn.	Dist	District of Columbia.	Colur	nbia.	Oth	Other parts of United States.	arts of 1 States.	Inited		Foreign.	ign.		Unkı	Unknown.
	₩.		c.	W.		5	-	W.		c.		W.		C.	=	W.	c.	-	₩.	C.
	M.	F. M.	F	W.	E.	M. F.	W.	늄	M.	ᅜ	M.	표	K.	Fi	M.	4	М.	F. M.	1	K.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 4.—Digastive organs—Continued. Landaecons liver. Atrophy of liver. Elabargaenot of liver. Absess of liver. Cirrhosis of liver. Dandilee.	-01										, ====			63		- -				
Total diseases of digestive organs	-	19	00	-	-		23	23	28	36	24	30	20	12	19	16				
Suppression of urine The famous of kidney The famous of kidney Dright's disease. Tremis. Diabetes Enlarged prostate gland Infammation of bladder Enlarged prostate gland Infammation of prostate gland Harmaturia Harmaturia Albuminaria Rydrouephrosis Sericupe of urethra Addison's disease. Addison's disease. Granular degeneration of kidney		(0100 H H H	H4				140 1 2 1	11 12 1 2	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	20 1	w2-wn 4- H	w	010011 0111 00	0.00	-ro-	21.00				-
Total diseases of urinary organs	7	11 4	4 6		:	1	. 12	6	5	2	31	14	17	80	1 =	9			<u>L</u> :	-
Order 6.— Generative organs. Inflammation of womb. Tumor of womb Tumor of ovary.		2.23	2	: : :				-						61690		67.0				

TAMBE I —DEATHS, ABBYTNG TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA, AREA NORD, THE YEAR ENDING JUNES, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATHYPES, W. C. WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH RAIPS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1881	BER OF	DEATHS FIES, &C.	OCCUTR WIFTH	RINGT	NTHE	DIST ES AN	RICT	OFCO ATH 1	LUM	HA, A	READ	VEAL	NE EN	L'A	SES	SZ.	30, 13	7 7	3.
	mor?	dose	PICATI	PRATH RATE.			RICO	RICAPITELATION	LATIOS						-	Z.			
Assert December 1	t edte eauso	01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 0	Deat	Deaths per		by col	Total by color and sex	NON	Total by	by	Total by	by		July.			A II	August.	
CHIRGO OF GOLDEN	al des	cent sinse ortal	itants.	ž.			ð		color	2	MON.		W.		ť.				
	noT e	Per m	W.	Ü	N	₹.	N.	₹.	W.	ť	M.	F.	N.	F. M.	- E	Z	2	Z	
Ctass 111,—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 6.—Generative organs—Continued.									-										
Flooding from womb Inflammation of testicle Amenoraliza Absesse of womb	*****	<u> </u>	008	<u> </u>		-	-	-11	- :		-	:4							
Total diseases of generative organs	25	519	EI.	.115	T	12	-	t-	17	oc.	-	75	1	-	-	13	H	1 3	
Order 7.—Osseous and locomotory.																			
Necrosis Polvic abbess Parios of polvis Disease of polvis		8888	800 800 .010	. 011	- -	- 11-	1 - 1	1111	:1	1-	1	- -	11.1				1 11	111	
Total osseons and locomotory diseases	5	101	. 031	110.	21	71	-	3	7	-	m	21	1:1						
Order 8.—Integranentary. Abscess of ear. Abscess of perturin Cellulitie.		3888	900 888	0				1		- 4 : :								-:::	
Total diseases of integnmentary system .	7	. 081	. 023	. 014	-	21	-		m	-	21	21	1		:			-	
Total local discases	1, 757	35 314	7, 490	11.227	211	435	396	383	070	77.8	940	17	37 4	18 21	1 30	40	223	30	
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES. Order I.—Children. Premature birth and congonital debility Cymnosis. Ardiocusias. Predonged labor.	8 × 51 ×	3.739	. 058 . 058 . 059	1.486 .043 .043	# 21-0	₩ m + r	20	\$-n	E to a to	2	*****	80 51 ÷ t − t −	NG : : :	- ::			01 -		10 :::

										1888	**											1884	•
Cause of death.	Sep	September.	er.		Total first quarter.	first er.	-	Oet	October.		N	November.	ber.		December.	mber		Tota	Total second quarter.	ond		January.	ury.
	W.		c.	A	W.	Ö		W.		c.	W.		5		W.	C.	1	W.	-	5	=	W.	c.
	M. F.	K	124	M.	E.	M. F	F. M	M. F.	W.	E.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	E	M.	F.	M. I	F. M.	14	N.	压	M. F.
CLASS III.—LOGAL DISEASES. Order 6.—Generative organs—Continued. Flooding from womb Inflammation of testicle Amenorrhees. Abscuss of womb.						111										-			1				1 111
Total disease of generative organs		1			61	:	4	3							6	-			8	-			3 8
Order 7.—Osseous and locomotory.		11				1	1					1	1					1					
Necrosis Pelvic abacess Garies of pelvis Disease of wrist		- : : : :	_	1111														-					
Total osseous and locomotory diseases Order 8.—Integumentary.																		-		1:11		1:1	
Abscess of ear Abscess of perincum Abscess of parotid Cellulitis						-		-								1111					:-:		
Total diseases of integumentary system			:		İ	-						1:						1	1:		-		<u> </u>
Total local diseases	33 21	1 21	19	110	95	127	80 39	9 24	20	124	46	32 2	23 30	63	125	14	1 5	148	110	97	28	39	1 4
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES. Order 1.—Children. Premature birth and congenital debility. Granosis. 1 Arabetasis. 1 Profonged labor	1	8	4	===	11-20	12:	12	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9	- : :	11	11		ii	11	6161					4	9 : :	*

													20	884											
Conner of Books.	1	February.	ıary.		2	March.			Tota	Total third quarter.	r.d		Αp	April.			May.				June.			Total fourth quarter.	otal fouri
Cause of death.	*	. 5	0	5	× ×		ت ت	7	. ₩	>	. i	12	W.	c >	, p	W. W.	-		j.	W.	. 4	C) E	>	. A	ت ا
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISPASES. Order 6.—Generative organs—Continued. Flooding from womb Inflammation of testicle Amenoribies.		-							The second secon				1 1 1						+					-	
Abscess of womb		51			:	01			4	111					-		- 61		-		1			- C3	
Order 7 Osseous and locomotory.						1																		İ	
Nectoris Pelytic abscess Carries of polytis Disease of wrist			-			111			:::-	- :	-	-	7							1 : : :				- ! ! !	!!!!
Total osseous and locomotory diseases			-		:				-	-		1	-						:				-	-	
Order 8.—Integumentary. Absecss of ear. Absecss of perincum Absecss of perincum Callities													-												
Total diseases of integumentary system													-			Ī								63	
Total local diseases	20	45	37	42	49 47	7 45	14	157	131	126	126	82	04	7	30	33	29	28	36	38 33	3 39	13	129	102	=
CLASS IV.—DEVELONMENTAL DISEASES. Order 1.—Children. Premature birth and congenital debility. Atalectusis Prolouged labor.	e 11	7	60	ıa ;	63	1 :::		8 1	12	∞ -	11	116		9	cı .	10 1	60	r- r-	60	1 10 1 1		67	1: 12	P-1014	<u>∞</u>

SEX. TABLE L.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES. NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.

tality under 5 y'rs of age. . 049 . 049 . 049 350 347 393 590 850 31.662 to total mor-Per cent, of each cause Total. 645 86238 199 37 Total under 5 N. 25 207 years. 68 63 4 7-110 Ē Ė Ä 4 2 2 2 г 129 Ξ. to 5 years. ರ Ħ 10 H ņ 1 -M. ಣ AGE OF DECEDENT. : œ Vears. 5 M. 14 3 to 4 5 Ä M. 23 Ē 2 to 3 years. 7 20 Ä. = 7 M. E. 51 I to 2 years. rj. M. 43 F 31 W M. 25 1 7 3 3 113 Under I year. 5 150 63 Ä. 90 8346 Ė W. Amenorrhæa..... # 21 12 M. 85 Necrosis
Pelvic abscess
Caries of pelvis Abscess of perineum. Abscess of parotid..... DISEASES Total diseases of integumentary system Total osseous and locomotory diseases Order 6.—Generative organs—Continued Total diseases of generative organs Premature birth and congenital debility. Order 7. - Osseous and locomotory. CLASS III.-LOCAL DISEASES Order 8.—Integumentary. -DEVELOPMENTAL Order 1.-Children Cause of death. Cyanosis Atalectasis Prolonged labor Total local diseases Flooding from womb..... Abscess of ear Abscess of womb CLASS IV. Cellulitis

											1	NOR OF DECEDENT	19161	CDICN	4										
Canse of death.	10.	2	5 to 10 years.	-	o to	02	DIN.	07	10 to 20 years. 30 to 300 years.) year	- H	350 to 10 years. 40 to 50 years. 50 to 60 years. 60 to 70 years.	0	wera.	9	6 03	o year	M.H.	20	0.0	yen.	7.	9	20	you
	-		5		1	Ų	Ü	11		บั		11	-	J	=	W.	Ü		W		5		11		ç.
	M. F.		M.	F. M	M. F.	Z	3	N.	F	M	F. M	M. F.	M.	Ξ		M. 16.	M.	€	M.	≥.	M.	- E	M.	5	M. F.
CLARS III.—LOCAL DISEASES, Order 6.—Generative organs—Continued.																									
Flooding from womb Inflammation of testicle Amenoration Abscess of womb	11:		111						- :		- 16			1111			11:1	1.:		1111	1-1				
Total discuses of generative organs									21		1	6.	U	2.3		**	1	23		1:	-	-	1	-	
Order 7 Osseous and becometery.																									
Necrosis Polyus ilmeros Carties of pulvis Disease of wrist	1357	:117		1	1111		111.			13-				11:::	1 = 1	dig.	* 11 -	11.1	111	- : : :		::::			
Total osseons and becomotory diseases	:	4-	3	-	:					-		1 3		1		1		-		-	1			1 :	1
Order 8.—Integumentary.	-																								
Abscess of ear Moscos of pertinents A baccas of parotid Collulitis	1111		1111			11:1						7		_ i 1 i s			. 8:1	1 1			1.11			-	-
Total diseases of integnmentery system .	:									1				1	-		1:	1:	1	1					-
Total local diseases	91	22	=	13 15	5	21	0	523	83	16 2	25	51	E i	97	7	30	E	t-71	28	9	22	177	16	7.3	28 31
CLASS IV.—DBVELOPMENTAL DISEASES. Order I.—Children. Promature birth and enugenital debility Authorities Authorities		1 :::				/		:1,	-) <u>iii</u>	111	1	1 11	1	1 1			#	# :::

TABLE L—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES. FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 39, 1884.

						AGE OF DECEDENT	F DE	CKDEN	T.							30	SOCIAL RELATIONS.	EFFI	NS.		
Course of death	70 t	08 0	70 to 80 years. S0 to 90 years. Above 90 years.	8	to 9	0 yea	78. A	bove	90 ye	313.	Unknown age.	own a	rge.		Ma	Married.			ž.	Single.	
Cause of ucalli.	H.		c.	1	W.	c.	1	₩.	0	c.	W.	-	C.		II.		c.		W.	_	ಲ
	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	12	M.	F.	M. F.	M	H	M. F	F. M.	ㅋ	M.	표	M.	H	M.	F.	M.	E.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 6.—Generative organs—Continued. Flooding from womb Inflammation of testicle												111			: "		= :				
Dotal diseases of generative organs					63										1	-	4				
Order 7.—Osseous and locomotory.	1	-	1								-	-							H		
Necrosis Perto inscess Carries of pelvis Disease of wrist	14:1	-					1111								T :::						
Total osseous and locomotory diseases Order 8.—Integumentary.	-	-											:		-						
Abscess of ear Abscess of pertineun Abscess of parotid Celluliis	: ! ! !				11:1								: : : :	7							
Total diseases of integumentary system				1		T			:					1		1			2		
Total local diseases	19	47	22 19	13	23	000	9	2 1	1	က			:	214	119	112	09	255	184	256	3 249
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES. Order 1.—Children. Pre-nature birth and congeniral debility. Syanosis. Attalectesis						11 .			11 2 7 1						: ! !			4010	£ € € €	25 1	

		x	CIAL	SOCIAL RELATIONS.	TION	ŕ								NATIVITY	CITY.						
Cause of death.	or	Widow or widower.	wer.		Unkı	Unknown.		District of Columbia.	ct of	Colum	ıbia.	Othe	Other parts of United States.	arts of U	Inited		Foreign.	ė		Unknown.	wn.
	W.		C.	1	W.	C.		H.		, 3	C.		W.		່ ::	=	W.	5	=	W	<u>:</u>
	M.	F.	M. F	F. M.	M. F.	M.	12	M.	E4.	M.	7	M.	34	M.	7.	M.	F. A	M. F.	M.	7.	M. F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES. Order 6.—Generative organs—Continued. Flooding from womb. Inflammation of testicle Amenorithm of testicle Alberges of womb.									-					-							
Total diseases of generative organs				21					63			:	10	-		+ -	7				
Order 7Osseous and locomotory.		1	li li			İ	-		1								1	-			-
Netronis Velta discuss Carles to pletis Disease of wrist	- : :																				
Total osscous and locomotory diseases	-	-						-			1:1					-	21				
A becess of car. A becess of perineum A blacess of perineum Cellulius								-													
Total diseases of integumentary system		1	:	1			1	-	63	1											
Total local diseases	66 11	128	23 68	8 9	4	5	2	211	173	233	225	203	179	158	153	127	22	1	3	:	10
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES. Order I.—Children. Premature birth and congenital debility Cyanosis. Afalectasis. Prolonged labor								\$ 23 10	38 45	53	∯										- :

	tuo	ch	DEATH-RATE.	RATE.			REC	RECAPITULATION	LATIO						=	1883.		
Course of Joseph	nthefts eanse.	es to or or iv.	Deatl	Deaths per	Total	Total by color and sex.	or and	Bex.	Total by	by	Total by	by		July.			Aug	August.
Cause of death.	al des	cent suse ferro	itants.	· Illian	₩.		Ö		color.	٠	sex.		A	-	c.		W.	c)
	toT 9	Per m	W.	C.	W.	표.	W.			c.	M.	F.	K	4	M. F.	K.	14	×
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES. Order 1.—Children—Continued. Imperforate anus Spina biffda Cleft painte Unbulied hemorrhage Ante partum hemorrhage Congenital deficiency of jaw Ophthalmin neonatorum eticterus neonatorum. Malformation.	1314113T	. 021 . 041 . 021 . 021 . 021 . 021		. 029		панала			-21-21-1-1	1 2	- N N H	-8						
Total diseases of children	221	4, 591	.826	1.630	55	53	59	54	108	113	114	107	5	9	9 2	ಣ	က	5
Order 2.— Women. Parturition A bortion and miscarriage Convulsion (juerperal) Fever Hematemesis Hematemesis Pever partum hemorrhage	4495221	. 083 . 083 . 125 . 395 . 041	. 031 . 015 . 046 . 076 . 008	. 029 . 130 . 014 . 014		489011		1100 2	100 24	2 :0111		4400000		63			6	
Total diseases of women	38	. 789	. 184	. 202		24		14	24	14		38		3			23	
Order 3.—Old age. Senile debility Senile gangrene	192	3.988	. 880	1,111	36	79	20	57	115	7.	36	136	-	13	8:	eo :	en :	e :
Total diseases of old age	200	4.154	. 911	1,169	39	80	20	19	119	81	29	141	-	13	3	8	es	3
Order 4.—Nutration. General debility	14	. 291	. 061	. 087	4-	4	5	1	∞	9	6-1	5	63	: :		- : :	::	::
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Total developmental diseases	474	9 846	1 989	3 088	8	161	84	130	9.60	914	183	106	000	1 20	11	9	a	o

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CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES. Imperforate anns Spina britia. Cleft paint. Cleft paint. Cleft paint. After partim hemorrhage. After partim hemorrhage.								!!!!	1 - 1 1 1										:						
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Parturition Abortion and miscarriage Corvulsion (puerperal)		- : :-			70 : 147		1111		- : :		: : : -										-			G)	
flæmatemesis. Post partum hemorrhage. Pelvig abscess.																		-	11			-			
Total diseases of women	:	01			1-				23		1			-	_:	20		21		9	23	m		63	-
Order 3.—Old age. Senile debility .	60	9	1	· ·	81 :	1-	16	01	00	φ1 ·	9 :	. m	-91	1 :	60 .	6 :		9-	20 21	19 :	es :	121	- :	" :	61
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General debility		H :	-		21	Φ1		-	:	- :		-			- : :	-	- :			- :	01	1:	-		-
Total diseases of nutrition	I	-	1		01	01		-	1:	-	1	7		1:		-	-	1:	01	-	01		1		
Total develonmental diseases	2	16	1	10	00	100	000					1	1		1	i		1				-	1	1	100

: Ė 4 ∞ N 2 21 TABLE I.—DRATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 39, 1884. Total fourth ಶ quarter. M. 28 2 54 Ē 14 9 12 35 ₩. K. 25 03 C3 9 J. M. June. Œ, 6 9 12 Ė M. ı c 10 Ė _ co ပ M. 2 6 a May. ÷ m m ; 00 Þ. က M. Ξ. ic. c œ C) <u>ن</u> M. 9 O N 00 1887 April. 9 12 E M. က 9 9 cc 90 8 45 E. 5 Total third quarter. ĸ. 0 2 n 15 2 15 26 27 **C3** 21 48 Ä Ė M. 10 10 21 c) 10 16 Ä ೮ က March. K 03 O 21 13 6 Ē 7 n H 'n 16 E 0 February. 2 M. 00 S 12 4 W. M. : Ante partum hemorrhage Congenital deficiency of jaw Ophthalmia neonatorum (icterus neonatorum) . Malformation Spira bilida. Cleft palato Umbilical hemorrhago Total developmental diseases..... CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES. Senile debility Senile gangrene Imperforate anns Order 1.—Children—Continued. Total diseases of children..... Abortion and miscarriage..... Total diseases of nutrition Cirrhosis General debility Total diseases of women Order 4. -Nutrition. Order 2. - Women. Order 3. - Old age. Cause of death. Total diseases of old age. Convulsions (puerperal) Hæmatemesis Fever Parturition

									-	AGE OF DECEDENT.	DEC	EDEN									
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Callse of death.	#		c.	II.)	C.	H.	-	C.	₩.		5	=	W.	C.		W.	3		Total.	cen fotal fotal ity u
	M. F.	. M.	H	M. F.	. M.	14	M. I	F. M.	1	M.	F. M.	Ŧ.	M.	F.	M. F	F. M.	124	M.	Ä		red ese tot fat
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Total diseases of children	54 52	58	27	-	-	:										55	23	59	15	220	10.816
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Total diseases of women					1	1						1		-	: :				1:		
Order 3.—Old age. Senile debility																		::			
Total diseases of old age																					
Order 4. – Autrinon. General debility Cirrbosis	1 2	63			-										-:		61	7 :	:	t-	.344
Total diseases of nutrition	61	61			-								1		:	-	6.1	4	1.	t-	.344
Total developmental diseases	55 54	9	1 40	-	10				-				li		<u> !</u> .				1	-	-

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NG TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING	RTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERC
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											AGE	OF D	AGE OF DECEDENT.	NT.									
Conso of dooth	5 to	10	5 to 10 years. 10 to 20 years.	- 10	to 90	year		20 to 30 years. 30 to 40 years. 40 to 50 years.	30 ye	ars.	301	0 10	years	3	to 5	0 yea	35	50 to 60 years.	60 y	ears.		60 to 70 years.	year
Cause of death.	W.		0.		W.	c.	1	W.	_	C.	W.	-	c.	-	W.	c.	1	₩.		c.	W.		0.
	M.	E.	M. F.	. M.	표	M. 1	F.	M. F.	. M.	ഥ	M.	E.	M. F.	. M.	F	M.	E	M. F.	. X	E	M.	E	M. F.
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES. Order 1.—Children—Continued.																						<u> </u>	
Imperforate anus Spina bifida Cloft nolate	11			1 1																<u> </u>	11	ii	<u> </u>
Official hemorrhage																		<u>: :</u>	-	<u> </u>			
Congenital deficiency of jaw. On that mia neonatorum (icterus neonatorum).									: :														
Malformation			:	-			-		:	:	:		-	-		Ė	T	-		1			
Total diseases of children		:	<u>:</u> 			_	-	1 ::	-	:		:				:			:		1	1	
Order 2.—Women.								"	G	_		-	 		-	<u> </u>			_		Ï	ï	_
Farturtion A bortion and miscarriage Convulsions (puerperal) Fevor					-		-		1 1 1	63 63					- ! ! !								
Hæmatemesis Post partum hemorrhage Pelvic abscess								: <u>' </u>				-						:::				111	
Total diseases of women					1		· ·	12	1 2	*		10		9	-	İ	-			1:	İΤ	i	
Order 3.—Old age. Senile debility Senile gaugreen.																	-				61	10	-
Total diseases of old age																	-	<u>:</u> :			67	2	1 4
General debility											-								1		н	H :	
Total diseases of nutrition		-									-	<u> </u>			1	İ	i		1 1		-	-	
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Cause of death.	W.	0	C.	₩.		0.0		W.		C.		W.			W.			c.	-	W.		c.
	M. F.	N.	~	M.	도.	M.	E.	M. F.	. M.	H	M.	7.	M.	골.	M.	F.	M.	걸	M.	三	M.	3
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES. Order 1.—Children—Continued. Imperforate anns. Spina biffa. Spina biffa. Cleft palar. Unbijical benorrbage. Ante partum hemorrbage. Ongenital defectors, of jaw.																			en e	ijaaaa		
Total diseases of children																			55	53	59	13.
Order 2.— Women. Parturition Abortion and miscarringe Convulsions functorists							-									4316						
Ferer Hæmatemesis. Post partum lemorrhage												1111					-			-		6
Total diseases of women			1		1						1	11				23		6		-		
Order 3.—Old age. Senile debility. Senile gangrene	20 27 2 1	9 :	77 27	15	4 :	6 .	1.33	9 :	1-	15	::				16	5	17	7.0	7	10	1	
Total diseases of old age	22 28	9	16	15	41	61		9	1-	16					18	2	16	5	3	10	-	
General debility Cirrhosis	C1	1	-			- : :			::			1				C.1	-			C.1	4	
Total diseases of nutrition	63		-									:				21	1		C 3	C3	4	
Total developmental diseases.	24 28	2	17	12	;	10	1		1			1										

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	FOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSE	ERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884
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		80	SOCIAL RELATIONS.	RELA	LIONS									NATIVITY.	VITY.							
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CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES. Order 1.—Children—Continued.																						1
Imperforate anus Spina bifida	÷		::	- : :		: :		H 23	-											- : :		
Oterr parace Ombilical hemorrhage A nte partum hemorrhage								1		-										: : :		
Congenital deficiency of jaw Ophthalmia neonatorum (icterus neonatorum) Malformation		: : :				:::				-												
Total diseases of children	1:	H		1:		1	İ	55	52	58	53		1				1		1:	1:	-	11
Order 2.—Women.							-						1				1	Ï			1	1
A bortion and miscarriage A bortion and miscarriage Convulsions (puerperal) Fover Convulsions (puerperal) Convulsions (puerperal) Convulsions (puerperal) Convulsions (puerperal) Convulsions (puerperal) Convulsions (puerperal)							-				- R				9 17		- ! !- !					
Polyic abscess											1		1		-						<u></u>	
Total diseases of women							1		9		5		16		6		67					
Senile debility Senile gangrene	16	1 :	2 49	-				12	∞		-	25	42	50	56	61	29					
Total diseases of old age	16	65	2 52	-		-		3	œ		1	26	43	20	09	12	23				1:	<u> :</u>
Order 4.—Nutrition.	65							6	6	4		6	٠							 	ii	1i
Cirrhosis								11	1		1	1		<u> </u>			: :					
Total diseases of nutrition	က	:					:	3	21	4	-	21	67			1					:	1 :
Total developmental diseases	19	65	6 69	-		-	-	61	67	61	60	06	60	00	9	5	0	-			-	-

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CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																	
Order 1.—Accidents and negligence.																	
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Falls Kicked by animal	10	208	. 054	. 043	roc	Ç1	01-	1	t- ¢	m -	1-0	2	:	-	::		:
Fracture skull	10	104	. 038		4 m	01	7		110	-	2 22	:63		: :	-	-	
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Concussion of brain	i 21	. 041	. 015	707	. —	+	-		2 01	*							-
Laceration of perineum	-	. 021	800.		1				1		-	:				:	:
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Chloral poisoning.	-	. 021	. 008		-						1.						
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Gunshot wound		0.51	. 008		1 -						1 -	:		:		:	:
Premature blast	-	. 021		. 014	:		-			1							
Fracture of femur.	21	.041	. 015		:	\$1			61	:	-:	67	:		-	-	:
Tetanus (tranmatic)	1-1	. 145		. 101	:	:	10	c1		1-	10	67	-	-		-	-
Overdose landanum.		. 0.2	. 008			:	:	-	:	:		1	-	-	-	-	:
Fracture tilia and filmla	-	150.	800.			-		:		:	-	:	-		-	1	
Overdose of morphia.	4 67	041	015		- 6				:	:	70	1	:	:		-	:
lpjury to knee.	1	. 021		.014			-			-	1-1						
1	- control or control		-	-		-								_			

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, OUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &C., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.

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Canse of death.	Sept	September.	2	To	Total first quarter.	st .		October.	ber.		Nov	November.	ř.	H	December.	ber.		Tota	Total second quarter.	buo.		January.	ary.	
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CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																								
Order 1.—Accidents and negligence.						_											-		-					
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Drowned Railroad accidents		4	: :			::	-		-	-		: :	: :	:-			: :		·	:-	. 63			11
Overlaid			: :		-	:-	:-						1	: :	-	: :	:		-	: :	-			: :
Kicked by animal	-			0101		-				-							-		-					
Neglect	6	-	-		610	C3 -		-	:	-			-			-					:			
Concussion of brain						1 :	-			:	-	1 :	1	,		1	3		:		: :	1	4	
Laceration of perineum					-				:		-	-	:	1		: :	:		:-	1	:	;	:	:
Crushed by machinery	:	-	:	-	-	:	-		i	-	-	:				:	:	-	:	1	-			
Crushed in pit							::			-		-		: :	Ì	1 1	: :	-	: :	: :	:		-	
Chloral poisoning	:		1			1	1	i	i	-	-			-	i	1	:	-	-		-	i	÷	:
Lead poisoning Suffocated with gas							7			1								2	: :		:	i	: :	
Bologna sausage	:	:	:	:	:	-	1	i	i	-	÷	-	1	:	÷	-	:	÷	-	:	:	÷	-	:
Gunshot wound																: :	: :	: :	: :					: :
Premature blast	:	:	i		-	:		i	-	:	-	-		:	÷	:	:	÷	-	:	:	÷	<u>:</u>	Ī
Fracture of lemur						: :						-	:	:		:-	: :	:		1	-	Ť		:
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Carbolic acid	:	:	:	:	-	:		-	:	-		:	:	:	÷	-	:	-	:		-	÷	-	;
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Overdose of morphia			:	: :		:			-	-	-	-	1	:	i	:	:		<u>:</u>	:	:	÷		
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Canado of dooth	Feb	February.	.:		March.			Total third quarter.	third ter.		Al	April.			May.			June.	16.		Tota	Total fourth quarter.	irth r.
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	M. F.	M.	2	M.	F. M	M. F.	M.	124	M.	F. M	M. F.	M.	표	M. I	F. M.	ъ.	M.	3.	M.	F	M. I	E. M	M. F.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE. Order 1.—Accidents and negligence.																							
Surgical septicamia Drowned Railroad coddents Powerlaid Powerlaid Railroad coddents Powerlaid Railroad coddents Powerlaid Roll Codcussion of brain Caccardion of intestites Crashed in pit Run over Run over Run over Run over Clable all pit Run over Run over Clable all pit Run over Clable all pit Run over Clable all pit Run over Clable all pit Run over Clable all pit Run over Clable all pit Run over Clable all pit Run over Clable all pit Run over Clable all pit Run over Clable all pit Run over Clable all pit Run over Clable all pit Run over Clable all pit Run over Clable all dibula Coverlose of ment Carbolic acid Garbolic acid Lighury to knee	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			- a			H 20 21 21		, ∞ , cı , , cı	a- i i i i			6								01	21 21-4 21 22 23 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	21 21-11 11 11 11

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	WING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSE DURKTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JI	
CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON.	COLUMBIA, I-RATES, FOR	
	DISTRICT OF	
The second second second second	ATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT O MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEAT	
And in case of contract of the	HS OCCURRI	
	ER OF DEAT	The same of the sa
	OTAL NUMB	
	SHOWING T	
	E I -DEATHS	
	TABLE (

Cause of death.							AGE OF DECEDENT.	DECEDI	ENT.							
	Under I year.	year.	1 to 2	I to 2 years.	2 to 5	2 to 3 years.	3 to	3 to 4 years.		4 to 5	4 to 5 years.		otal und years.	Total under 5 years.		t, of ause mor- nder age,
	W.	5	`.	.;	W.	c.	W.	C.	1	W.	5	1	W.	5	Total	neo o q otal
apvarout 1	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M.	F. M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F. M.	F	M. F.		Ter ose tot ilst
ABS VVIULENCE.																
Order 1.—Accidents and negligence.														-		
Surgical septicamia		:			:				:		:	:		:		
Railroad accidents.							-	:	:	:	1	-	1	:	-	. 049
	-	3 1	,		: :'							-	: :	. 5	5	246
Kicked by animal			- -		-				: :			-	-	:	C/3	800-
Fracture skull	-	G	:	:	:			-	:	:	:	:		:	:	
Burn	1	_	2 1					6	:-		-	7	- 6	2 4 3 6	9 6	.492
Concussion of brain		:					-		•	· :	: :	* :	1	:		0.60
accration of intestines	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	i	:	:	:		
Jrushed by machinery.									: :				:			
Crushed in pit	:	:	:	:	:	:		-	:	:						
Chloral poisoning					:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	
Lead poisoning	:	:	:													
Bolegna sansace	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Chloroform				1						: :				-	-	. 049
runshot wound	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:					
Fracture of famor	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	i	:		
etanus (traumatic)						:	:	:	:		:	-	i	:	-	
Overdose laudanum	-	:										-			-	010
Sarbolic acid	:	:	-	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	i	-	П	. 049
Overdose of morphia.					:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	÷	<u> </u>		
Injury to knee																
Total accidents and newligence	0	0	10	-	-	6	10	10	1.	1-	-	10		1:	8	-

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	SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX	NATIONAL PROPERTY OF WHITE DEPOTE AND DEALER AND DEALER WHITE THE PROPERTY OF SOME
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				AGE OF 1	AGE OF DECEDENT.	r.					SOCIA	L REL	SOCIAL RELATIONS.		
Cause of death.	20 to 8	70 to S0 years.	-	SO to 90 years. Above 90 years.	Above	90 years.		U пкпоwn age.		Married.	ied.			Single.	
	W.	C.	W.	c.	W.	C.	W.	C.	=	W.	.c.	-	W.	-	5
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	W.	F.	M.	E.	M. 1	F. M.	-
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.												-			-
Order 1.—Accidents and neqligence.															
Surgical septicamia			:		:				-					_	
Railroad accidents									010		7		20	-	-
Overland Falls.	1 1	1	1						. 23		-			i-	es
Fractured skull.					-				- 61	-	-	-			-
Regiect	:		1		:		:				:	:			en 1
Joneussion of brain		1							7	1	7		0 11	7.	
Laceration of perineum Laceration of intestines	:		:		:		-	-		-		-			
Crushed by machinery									-				-		::
Run over							:			-	<u>:</u> -	-	-	:	-
Chloral poisoning															: :
Suffocated with gas.										-					
Bologna sausage	:	-	-	:	:	:	:							:	-
Runshot wound									23			:	-	:	-
Premature blast	!'	:	1	:		:	-		:						-
Fetanus (tranmatic)	: :		: ;			-	:		:	<u>.</u>	-	-	<u>:</u>	:	: ,
Overdose laudanum											1	1	1		; ;
Fracture tibia and fibula					:		:	-	-	-	:	:	:	-	÷
Overdose of morphia.									1				2		-
injury to knee		-	-	-	:	:	:			:	:	-	:	:	:
Makel and Santa and a series															

									Y	AGE OF DECEDENT.	DECI	EDENT										
יוים היים היים ()	.5 to 1	5 to 10 years.		10 to 20 years.	O year		0 to 5	20 to 30 years.	ars.	30 to	10 %	ears.	2	to 50	30 to 40 years. 40 to 50 years.		50 to 60 years.	0 yes		60 to 70 years.	70 3	ears
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	M. F.	M.	F. M.	F.	M. I	F. M.	표	M.	7	M. F	F. M.	표.	M.	F.	M. F	F. M.	E.	M.	포.	M. F.	. M.	Fi.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE. Order 1.—Aecidents and nealigenee.																				1		
Surgical septicæmia Drowned	-				-	;		::	::	- : :		: :	-		1:		-	m		-		
Mathroad accidents			: ::			1 :		: :	: :			: :	- :	: :	: :	-		: :				
Falls Kicked by animal Fracture skull	-		- : :		-	:									-						-	: : :
Neglect Burn		-	11			1		: :	-	: :	: :	-	. 6	:	-		:			-	: :	-
Concussion of brain	:		:	:		: 1	-	:	:	:	:	:	-			:	:	1			:	
Laceration of intestines			: :		1					: :	: :		- :	: :	: :		: :	: :	::		: :	
Jrushed by machinery Jrushed in pit	1		: :					: :	: :				1	-	-		:	-		:	: :	-
Run over		:	:	:						-	-	:		: :	• •	-		:			: :	
Lead poisoning			: :			: :	1						- :	;				: :			: :	
Suffocated with gas	:	:	-	1	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:		-	:		:	-	:	-
Dologna sausage Chloroform				: :				: :	: :	: :			:-	: :	:		:	: :		:	: :	;
Gunshot wound			:	:	:	:		1	:	:			1			-					-	
Fracture of femur					: :	: :		-		:	:	:	:	:	:			1	:	:	:	
Tetanus (traumatic)		1		-	G1	:		-	G1	:	:	:	: :	:				: :			-	
Carbolic acid			: :					: :						: :				: :			: :	: :
Fracture tibia and fibula		:	:			-		:		-		:	:					:			: :	-
Injury of knee			1 :					: :		- :			: :					: }				
Total accidents and negligones		0	0	1		1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	ĺ	1	1		-	İ	1		1

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-	BLE L. DEATHS. SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. ARRANGED BY CLASSES ORDERS SEX	COLOR, MONTHS, COAKTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES AC MITTH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH BY THE WAY TH
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	1					AGE	OF D	AGE OF DECEDENT.	ENT.								SO	SOCIAL RELATIONS.	ELATI	ONS.		
Cause of death.	70 to SO years.	080	years		SO to 90 years.	00 ye		Abor	.e 9 0	Above 90 years.		nkno	Unknown age.	ge.		Мал	Married.			Si	Single.	
	W.		C.		W.	0	C.	W.		C.		W.		C.	-	W.		C.		W.	_	5
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CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																						-
Order 1.—Accidents and neqligence.					-																	
Surgical septicamia										-					-							
Drowned Railroad accidents		-	:			1									101		-		20		_	
Overlaid				-								1			c					i		: ~
Faus. Kicked by animal.	-	- :	: :	- :		: :									es ==				- 101			
Fractured skull			1 1	: :	: :	: :		1	- :				: :		23	г			-			
Concussion of brain	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	-	:	:		:	2	C1	61	53	9	¢1		20
Laceration of perineum		: :	: :	-					: :				: :						-			:
Laceration of intestines. Crushed by machinery	:	:	:	:			:	÷	-	-		:	:	:								
Crushed in pit			: :											: :			-					<u>:</u> -
Chloral poisoning	:	-	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	-		-		-			<u>:</u>
Lead poisoning		: :							: :	:	:	:	:		:	-	-	:	_			:
Sufficiated with gas		i	:	-											21	1						
Chloroform		:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	-	-	:	:	:	G		i	-		1	-	
Junshot wound												: :			4		:			-	-	
Premature blast	:	-	:	÷	:-	:	:	-	:	:	-	:				i i			1		-	
Tetanus (traumatic)					1	: :	:		: :	:	-	:	:	:	-	-	-	-	:	-		:
Overdose laudanum.	-	:	:									: :					1	-			-	
Carbone acid Fracture tibia and fibula		:	:	-		:	:	:	:	-	-	-	:	:		i			-			<u> </u>
Overdose of morphia.							: :		11	: :		: :	: :		1				23			
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Total accidents and negligence	-	6	-	-					,						1		1					1:

		BOCIAL	SOCIAL RELATIONS.	NS.							NATIVITY.	Υ.						
Cause of death.	W or wi	Widow or widower.	D D	Unknown.	-	District of Columbia.	f Colui	mbia.	Othe	parts of States.	Other parts of United States.	E	F	Foreign.	_	5	Unknown.	wn.
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	M. F.	M. F.	M.	F. M.	F. M.	<u> </u>	M.	F.	M.	포.	M.	₹.	M. I	F. M.	7	N.	7	M. F.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																	-	
Surgical septicemia	:												-					-
Drowned Railroad accidents			-								-	-	: :			-		61
Overlaid							8	-				-	1 :	: :				
Falls Kicked by animal	7						-	-	C1 C1	-			71				:	
Fractured skull.	7						G1	9	1	-	-			-				
Burn Concussion of brain		:			-	33	2	77	¢ι		0.3	es	21	-		-	: :	
Caceration of perineum	:	:														: :		: :
Crushed by machinery									-			:	:		1	1	:	:
Crushed in pit	:								-		G I		-					
Chloral poisoning																:	-	:
Lead poisoning	:	:	:	-	-		:	:		-								
Bologna sausage							-						-		:	-	:	:
Chloroform		:	:	:			:	:	0.1	:							: :	
runshot wound			:		:		:	:		:	-			:	:	:	-	
Fracture of femur		:								: :	1		: :	: :			: :	:
Letanus (traumatic)	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	04			-		:		:	-
Carbolic acid							1				70	1	:	-		-	-	:
Fracture tibia and fibula	:	:	:	:														: :
Dietrose of morphia							:	:		-	:	-	:	:	:	:		:
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Total accidents and negligence	6		,					-	-		-		1		1	-	-	1

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &C., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.

	tuoj	ach feto	DEATH-RATE.	RATE.			REC	RECAPITULATION.	LATION						1883.		
Concerne of death	il adin sensə	i, of eating to to to to to to to to to to to to to	Deatl	Deaths per	Total	Total by color and sex.	or and	sex.	Total by	by	Total by		Ju	July.		ΨP	August.
Cause of Hoalin.	ger green	eent osta letao	itant	itants.	W.		C.	-	color.	.:	sex.		W.	c.		W.	2
	otoT e	Ter es en	W.	c)	M.	E	М.	표	W.	c)	м. 1	F. M.	12	M.	F. M	M. F.	K
CLASS VVIOLENCE.																	
Order 2.—Judicial executions.																	
Total judicial executions				:											:		:
Order 3.—Homicides.																	
Fracture of skull Concussion of brain Infamicide Abration	61-10	. 021 . 208 . 208	.008	.014	0	67-	1 2	117		1 9 -		ကင					
Gunshot wound	1 00	. 062	. 008	. 029	-		61		-	23	က	F 1889		:			
Punctured wound.	G1	.041		. 029			63			c)	ç1					<u>.</u>	
Total homicides	20	. 415	. 061	.173	5	3	10	2	00	12	15	2					:
Order 4.—Suicides.											<u> </u>						
Gunshot wounds	9 -	. 125	. 038	.014	4-	-	П		20 11	1	2	1		-		::	
Hanging Cyanide of potassium		. 021	500.								-					::	
Laudanum Narcotic poison	~·~·	021	800					ii				:				<u> </u>	
Incised wound of throat	1	. 021	. 008		1		-	:	-		1		:	:		:	
Total suicides.	12	. 249	. 084	.014	10	1	-		11	1	17	1 3	:	1		3	:
Total violence	147	3, 054	. 635	. 923	99	17	4	02	83	49	110	37 9	-	2	2	9	3

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Canse of death.	Septe	September.		Total first quarter.	lrst er.		October.	her.	-	Nove	November.		De	December.	cr.		Total second	otal secor	7	J.	January.	4
	W.	ť	=	W.	5		W.	5		. M	ت ت		₩.	-	5		W.	2	c.	₩.	-	:
	M. F.	M. F.	M.	₹.	M. F	F. M.	₹.	M. J	F.	M. F.	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.	. M.	E.	M.	7.	M.	F.	M. F.
CLABS V.—VIOLENCE.																						-
Order 2.—Judicial executions.															-							
Total judicial executions				:		:		-	:	- !		-	:	:		-		:			-:	-:
Order 3.—Homicides.									11				11		-	1	1		li li	11	11_	1
Practure of skull Concussion of brain Infanticide Abortion Ganshot wound Theselow wound						-																
Total homicides					-:	1	:									23	: :	-	-			
Order 4.—Swiciden.				O Comments	1	1	1	1	1	li II	1	1	1				1					
Gunshot wounds Punctured wounds Hanging Cyanide of porassium Landamin Narvotic poison Lucised wound of throat.	- -			- : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :																H		
Total snicides	62		œ	1:	:			1:			1	1					1:	1	İ	1-		
Total violence		1 6	OG	-	10			-	11			i		1		-				-	1	

	TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX,	
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	EI	COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 39, 1884.
The state of the s	ABL	၁
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												1887	7											
Canse of death.	Fe	February.	y.		March.	ch.	-	Tota	Total third quarter.	p.		April.	ii.			May.			3	June.			Total fourth quarter.	
	W.		c.	W.		c.		W.		C.	1	W.	5		W.		C.		₩.		c.	-	W.	
	M. F	F. M.	E.	M.	F	M.	E. M	M. F.	N.	H	M.	F	M.	E	M.	F.	M. I	E.	M. F	F. M	M. F.	K.	E	
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																					1			
Order 2 -Judicial executions.		-				-																		
Total judicial executions	:				-	:	-:		:	:	:									:				
Order 3Homicides.								<u> </u> i					-					 	 					
Fracture of skull. Concussion of brain Infanticide Abortion Ginsslot wound Findstow wound Protectured wound															11-111		61 -					24	21	
Total homicides		1:	-	-	1-	-	-	-	62	-		-	-	<u>†</u> :	-	:	, m	-		-	:	121	62	
Order 4.—Suicides.		11			1	-								1	1	-	<u> </u> _	11				_		
Grashot wounds Punctured wounds Hanging Cyanide of potassium Landamu Narcotic poison Loised wound of throat								1								- : : : : : :							- ! ! ! ! ! !	
Total suicides		: :			1			-		1:	1:	1	T		-	-	-	1:			-	-	-	1:
Total violence	9	1	6	-	<u> </u>	1 00	-	10	11	1	1	ij.	•	0		-	•	11 0		110	11			11

							AGE OF	AGE OF DECEDENT.	7.						
A	Under	Under I year.	1 to:	to 2 years.	to:	2 to 3 years.	-	3 to 4 years.		4 to 5 years.		Jotal unde years.	Total under 5 years.		t, of suse mor- nor- nder 'sage'
Callise of death.	W.	5	W.	c,	W.	.: :	₩.	c.	W.	.c		W.	c.	Totul.	cen o do fetotal
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	М. F.	M. F.	. M. F.	M. F.	Ä.	F. M. F.	F. M.	귤	M. F.		Per ea or fat & c
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.						-									
Order 2 Indicial executions.			-												
Total judicial executions				:	- :				:		:	:			
Order 3.—Homicides.															
Fracture of skull Concussion of brain Infanticide Abbriton	63			-							: :01	¢1		10	. 492
Gunshot wound. Incised wound d	: :										1 1				
Total homicides	01	2 5 1				: :				: :	6	2 2 5	5 1	10	
Order 4.—Suicides.										The state of the s					
Gunshot wounds. Punctured wounds Hanging.															
Landanum Narvotic poison Incised wound of throat															
Total suicides															
Total violence			1	The same of the sa							1			-	-

TABER L-DEATHS, SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLYMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX. COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, AC., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATHERATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDINGJUNE 30, 1884.

								V	GER OF	AGE OF DECEDENT.	DENT.			-					
Cause of death.	.5 to 1	5 to 10 years. 10 to 20 years. 20 to 30 years. 30 to 40 years. 40 to 50 years. 50 to 60 years. 60 to 20 years.	101	030	ears.	3 0 to	30 ye	ars.	30 to	. 10 year	ars.	40 to	50 yea	TS. 5	10 to 6	O years	. 60	to 20	years
	W.	ပ	W.		٠.	W.		C.	<u> </u>	C.		. A.	G.		W.	5	=	W.	c.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		M. F.	M. F.	. M.	5.	M. F.	. M. F.		M. F.	. M. F.		1. F.	M. F. M. F. M. F.	. M.	E.	M. F.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																			
Order 2Judicial executions.																			-
Total judicial executions			-	-	-						i	-		-					=
Order 3 Homicides.									-			-			William I		1		
Practure of skutll Concussion of brain. Minfanticide Abortion Gunsbon wound Punctured wound			H	c1									- [] [] []						
Total homicides			-		2	:	1 1	-	1	1	İ		-				- -	1:	
Order 4.—Suivides.	Marian and Marian and													li		11	-	1	-
Gunshot wounds Punctured wounds Cymide of potessium Laudaium Narvole poison						-						4			THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.				
Total suicides						:	1 1	1	2		1	9		: :	:	:	1	1:	1
Total violence	4	2			6 4	o	4	4	=	12	-	12	7		9	LC	L.	-	

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=	AGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNESO, 1
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DEATHS OCCURRING IN TH	
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	70 to 80 years. 80 to 90 years. Above 90 years. Unknown age.	SO to 90 y	curs. A	bove 94	years.	Unkno	ми яде.		Married.	ed.		Ĭ.	Single.	
Cause of death.	W. C.		6.	III.	5		J.			ij		11.		J.
	M. P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. F. M. F. M. P. M. F. M. F.	M. F. M.	F. (M	₹.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M.	≤	М. 1	S	M. F.	M.	포.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.														
Order 2Judicial executions.														
Total judicial executions								ij		=				
Order 3.—Homicides.	more of the second seco	1												
Fracture of skull Concussion of brain Infanticule Abortion Ginsche wound Infanticule wound Purctured wound					::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::						93	- 21	10 01 01	10 01 01
Total homieides				1:0				21	-	-			(5) (5)	21
Grunsbot wounds. Princtured wounds. Cyanide of potassium. Laudamin. Laudamin. Incised wound of threat.				::::::::				- ! ! - !	- : : : : : : :			71		
Total suicides								=	-	-		9		
		-		-				300	1	101		26	66	17

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES. FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.

	SOCIAL RI	SOCIAL RELATIONS.				NATIVITY.		
Cause of death.	Widow or widower.	Unknown.	District of Columbia.	Johnnbia.	Other par	Other parts of United States.	Foreign.	Unknown.
	W. C.	W. C.	W.	່ວ່	W.	5	W. C.	W. C.
	M. F. M. F.	M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F.	M. F.	м. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F. M. F.	M. F. M. F.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.								
Order 2Judicial executions.								
Total judicial executions				.				
Order 3.—Honnedes.								-
Fracture of skull Concussion of brain Infanticide			- 51	1 0	-			
A bortion finnshot wound Incised wound				1	1 1			
Internied would be a second of the second of						1		
Total homicides			co	x	01			
Gunshot wounds Punctured wounds					1	1 1	co .	
Lamens Cyanide of potassium Laudamum Narcotic poison								
f throat								
Total suicides		1			+	1	9	
Total violence	3	2 1	21 6	23 13	25 7	19 7	17 4	3

TABLE L.—DEATHS,—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &C., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES. FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 39, 1884.

				AGE OF DECEDENT.	ECEDEN						SOCI	SOCIAL RELATIONS	.VIION	of i		
former of density	20 to 5	D years.	SO to	70 to S0 years. S0 to 90 years. Above 90 years. Unknown age.	Above	90 years.	Unkno	ил аде.		Married.	ed.			Single.	ė	
י מוושכר כו מכשרווי	W.	Ú	W.	5	W.	С.	W.	C.	11		ರ		W.		5.	
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M.	<u>ب.</u>	M.	잗.	M.	7	M.	죠.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.				٠												
Order 2.—Judicial executions.																
Total judicial executions																
Order 3.—Homicides.										a management						
Fracture of skull. Corenssion of brain Infanticide. Abortion Ginston wound Licised wound Purctured wound									- -				71	21	10 01 71	
Total homicides Order 4.—Naicides.	:				1				71	-			62	g1	a	21
Gunshot wounds Dinctured wounds Ranging Cyanitle of potassium Landamum									- ! ! - ! -	-	-		21			
Total snicides	• 1 1							8	65		-		. 9			
Total violence	-	-	-	1					56	t-	10	00	F	t-	133	1-

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUAKTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &c., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES. FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1854.

	SOCIAL R	SOCIAL RELATIONS.				NATIVITY.			
Cause of death.	Widow or widower.	Unknown.	District of Columbia.	Columbia.	Other pa	Other parts of United States.	l Foreign.	Опквожи.	=
	W. C.	W. C.	W.		11.	J.	W. C.	W.	c.
	M. F. M. F.	M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F.	М. F.	м. F.	M. F.	M.	F. M. F. M.	M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F.	34
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.									
Order 2Judicial executions.									
Total judicial executions		- 1							
Order 3Homicides.				Annual control of the	American Communication of the	Annual minimum manual m			_
Fracture of skull Concussion of brain Infanticide A horion Ginshot would Ginshot would Fincled would				m 10 m m					
Total homicides			61	×	21	71	1		
Order 4.—Swieides.			Manufacture Stranger on the Control of the Control		Andrew Territoria				
Gunshot wounds Handinersed wounds Handinersed yourself Gyande of potassium Jauchanum Jauchanum Markele polson Naissel wound of threat.		T							
Total suicides		1			++	1 1	9		
Total violence	3	2 1	21 6	23 13	25	7 19	7 17 4	3	

TABLEL—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEN, COLOR MONTHS OF APPERED AN APPERED AND PERCENTAGES AND DEATH RATES. FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1881.

	uto	feh Ist	DEATH-RATE.	RATE.			RECAL	RECAPITITATION.	FION.				1		Z.		
	ths fra	of ea to to ty,	Deatl	Deaths per	Total	by colo	Total by color and sev.		Total by		Total by		July.	<i>ż</i> .		1117	Angust
Cause of death.	l dea	osuta entali	itants.		11.	3000	5		coloi.		707	-	11.	5.			<u></u>
	sioT se	ea.	W.	່ວ່	M.	5.	M.	3	W. (C. M.	로	N.	~	M.	F. M.	르	N
RECAPITITATION.													1	-			=
(Miasmatic diseases	1, 121	13, 183	4. 738	7.013	99 8	0 T	1 - 21	1239	635	4-6 1-6 1-7	200	5	8 :	7 3 :	G 19	ē ::	- 1
1. Dietie diseases	115	2, 389	396	1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	6.7	ê 1 ° 1		- -	G 91		2 - 2 -	9	9 :	7	74	- :	1
Parasitic diseases.	152	3, 157	2.5	721	97	8		34				7 9	20 00	718		oc 1-	- 2
II. Tubercular diseases	1, 623	11.819	2002	3, 495	25.5	177		109	100	242 319	100		2 5	1=	9 :	t- :	= 3
Circulatory diseases	50	5,089	1.125	1.414	9.3	19 1		8 9				- =	φ,	- 7	2 7	OC 21	-11
Respiratory diseases.	25	4, 798	1.033	1,385	99	: 8		4				1-1	Ξ.		10 5	7.	-
III. Diseases of urmary organs	818	61 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	. 658	016. 016.	57	G 17	e -	2 1-			0	-	· -	-		- :	1
Locomotory and osseous diseases	i io	104	150	.014	21+	010			72		***	:	:	:	-	:	
(Integnmentary diseases	61	4.591	. 826	1.630	10	18	62	150	108 1	113 114	4 107	,10	9	1-	9	: 20 :	
-	38	789	181	202		ं ति है		7		:			:02				
IV. Old age	200	4, 154	690	1.00	200	0.7	P. 10	<u>-</u>			10	- 01	3.	: -	:	٠ :	
(Accidents and negligence	115	2, 389	. 490	. 736	51	7	£	œ.	19	ж Б	22				5.1 52		22
V. Indicial exceutions	0.6	415	. 061	. 173	10	en	10	51	x	: 21	1 2		: :			: :	:
(Shicides	21	616	080	. 014	10	-	:	:	11	-	-	200	:]	-	:		
Grand total	4,814	100,000	19, 709	32, 294	1, 322 1, 254		1, 081 1,	1, 157 2,	2, 576 2, 2	238 2, 403	3 2,4H	135	165	97 11	113 104	-	5.
Grand total from all causes by color					io o i	576	2021	-:				· ·	300	210		192	201
Percentages from all causes, by color, in each } period of life to mortality					53, 5	511	46, 489	-	-			. 6.	89	4.36		1.1	4.18
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and } colored)					19, 709	6(32. 29		- 1			¢i	81	99		1.51	21
The sale make a month of the leads of the following	0.8 0.7				00 04	2	11 10					-	1 50	1 45		00	1.00

TABLE L.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OFCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &C., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1881.

																_	1881
Canse of death,	Septe	September.	To	Fotal first quarter.		October.	er.	Nov	November.		December.	nber.	Tot	Total second	cond r.	Jan	January.
	W.		W.	Ċ.		11.	ಲ	W.	C.		11.	ij	W		C.	. W.	<i>:</i>
	M. F.	M. F.	M.	F. M.	F. M.	=	М. F.	M. F.	M.	F. M.	L. F.	M. F.	M.	F. M.	. E.	M. F.	. X.
RECAPITULATION. Mismattic diseases Darctic diseases Directic diseases The Director dise	### ##################################	5 8- 24:18+3	\$ 19 10 10 40 5 5 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 x	¥-1-000000000 -12 -00- н	D10 02022211	12 - 12012-04010 11000 -	5 6 9	8 61 10 516 6 52 10 4 10 4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	\$1	表 1:11 に対 2 の 2 に 1 に 2 に 1 に 2 に 2 に 2 に 2 に 2 に 2 に	# 01 1021 S1024 = 0	81 14 -446 88 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	711. E72 6 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2017 02 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	### 07 ################################	2 1 484787 0 14 144 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 1 31 T 1 3 2 1 0 1 1 0
Grand total	91 77	89 : 79	330 336	1-17	302 91	09	74 59	98 96	56	92 129	129 125	90 123	316 271		247 274 132 120	32 120	96 105
Grand total from all causes by color	168	168	999	579		151	133	185	175		524	213	587		521	252	201
Percentages from all causes, by color, in each \ period of life to mortality	3, 49	3, 49	13.83	12. 03	-	3.14	97.5	3.78	. 3. 64		5. 28	4 64	12.	20 10	10.82	5, 23	4.18
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and { colored)	1.29	ei 4	5.09	8, 35		1.16	1.92	1.39	2.52	-	1.94	3.07	4.49	-	7. 51	1.93	2.90
Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants (total)	78.	₹.	90,00	2.89		12.	99.	. 91	18.		1. 97	1.06	2.93		2,60	1.26	1.00

Tame L.—Deaths.—Showing Total, nymber of deaths of the histric in the district of colymbia, arranged by Classes, orders, sex. Color, months, quarters, ages, nathypites, age, with percentages and deathers, for the year ending june 20, 1881.

							1				£	Z Z											-
Cause of death.	Fe	February.	1		March.	1.		Total third quarter.	Pird Fr.		ΔV	April.			May.			June.	٠.		fotal Jourth quarter.	otal Iouri quarter.	5 .
	11.		5	II.		ť	-	-	5		1.	С.		Ξ.		<u>.</u>	=		ت:		1.	•	c.
	M. F	F. M.	₹. -:-	M.	=	M. F.	M.	Ξ.	M. F	F. M.	르	M.	=	M. 1	E. M.	2	M.	Z.	М. 1	F N	М. F.	N.	₹.
RECAPITUTATION.																							
Miasmatic diseases	91	20 18	+ :	<u> </u>	171	6	9 - 1	==			9,-	a i	1-10:0		2 :	- :		68		36 76	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 9	S 21 2
Dictio diseases. Partistife diseases	- :	_ :	20 :			- :	1	:	9	m = ;		- :	21	21	: :	•	3	9 :				2	
Diathetic diseases	<u></u> -	100	7 1 5	9 9	in 1	913 913		9 5		77 2	2 :	2	9 2	j	200	÷11÷	e 1 G	0.		96	218		I %
Diseases of nervous system	= = =	5 55		-	013			ā				1 ::	21	:=	121	1	2	12	191				
Circulatory diseases	z.		× ;	X.	213	9	F 6	2:	10 13		713	10.5	- :	9	[-1	es 1	7C S	io =	en u	00 0	12 22	27 5	
Kespiratory diseases	- ×	Rî Br	717	Ç 15	20 1.5	_ 0	2 12	5 =					-	= -	-1-	- 17	e ::	÷1÷	2 2				
Diseases of urinary organs.	+	1 00		01			7.1	75		9	9	10	21	-	1 1	-	13	:			16 9		
Diseases of generative organs.	:	21			†1 m		:		:	- : -	-		_	:	:	_	:	-	:			-	
Internmentary diseases		:	:		-		:-								:			-		: :	21	: :	
	10	~	10	-		7.1	10	1	10	19	71	.9	\$1	9	- 1	~		0.	1.2	71	1 14	2.	
Women	-	:	10.5	: •	212		017	10 1	11	: :	eg t	: 3	pos 1		110	pm ?	:		-	212	9 2		10
Diseases of nutrition	+	1	2	•	<u>:</u> -	-	_	7 7		-	0	1		•	1			-		1			
Accidents and negligence	9	: : :	-	9	- 00	21	=	115	5.	-		10	21	76	71	- 00	7	-	-		55	or. -	1.0
Judicial executions	:	-	-	-	:-	1-	-	-		-	-	, -		-			-	:-	-	:		10	
		: :	• ;	- :	. :		-	:		. :	•	:		_	-		:	• [-		1
	103 99	9 95	105	=======================================	31	89 93	9	E	208 086		111 111	7	6	101	3. S.	or.		115 119	105 104		330 306	27.7	279
Grand total from all causes by color	200		500	585		12	9	189	12		000	12	13	177		115	21	FF	607		989		999
Percentages from all causes, by color, in each period of life to mortality	÷		4.15	3	**	3, 76		14.15	12, 69		19.	ri.	3. 64	3.68		25.57	÷	4.86	4.34	**	13.21		11.55
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored)	1.55		2.89	1. 2.	00	2.61		5.26	×. 40		1.7	ri	E	1.35		6.1 0.2		1. 79	3. 02	61	4.87		8. 05
Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants (total)	1.01		1.00	1.16	-5	00.		5, 43	2. 90		1.12		17	35		.x.	-	1.17	1.04	wp	3.18	0.1	25.73

TAMER L—DEATHS—SHOWTING TOTAL INTRIBER OF DEATHS OF CITRITING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX. COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS AGES, NATIVITIES, &C., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.

	to of suse inor- noder tage.		io io or id gd		37. 266	4.719	197	11.996	12, 094	14.749	4. 326	. 344	040	640.	10.01	10.010		. 344	1.622	. 492		100.000				
		Total.			757	96	4 ~	244	246	300	63	1-	:		1000	055		L~	33	10		2, 034				
	ler 5	ر:	M. F.		182 175		1	2 69		103 107	23 31	-	:	:				-	11 9	1		549	1, 147	23. 82	16.55	5.73
	Total under 5 years.		F		219 18	17 3	-		50 7	29 10			-		- 0			6		. 6	-	453 597	887	7	6.79	43
	Te	W.	M.		181	18	:	200	59	10	17	1				. 00		-	6	6	:	435	36	18.	6.	4
	vears.	ಲ	M. F.		6 6			. 6	C.1	101	-	1	:	:	:	:	:	: -	-			30 19		. 98	. 69	. 24
	to 5 years.	14.	₹.		19		_			- 51	-		:	:	:		:	:	-	:		36	40	. 88	.31	.20
ENT.			E. M.		5 10		:	; ;		20	ÇI	:		:	:	:	:		1			22 14			61	00
DECED	years	ĉ.	M.		11	-	:	10	91	10	21	-		:	-	:			ខា		: :	33	76	1.18	. 82	. 28
AGE OF DECEDENT	\$ to # years.	W.	M. F.		15 23	-	-		ତୀ - ାର	71		:	-	:				:	71			56 39	9	1.35	. 50	£1
-	7.	G.	×.		53			: - 3	-			-		:			:		:			26	115	2, 39	1.66	.57
	to 3 years.		F. M.		27 26	-		1 15	5	5 19			-	:	-	:			C1	:		45 63				
	2)	W.	M. J		50	: :		: ==	00	10	:	:	1	· -				:		:		85	22	1.56	. 57	. 37
	ears.	5	M. F.		17 14	-		27 20	oc	29 34		. 1	:	:	:			-	1			118 122	244	5.07	3, 52	1. 29
	to 2 years.	W.	∽		14			- - D	21	15	÷	-	:	:		:						66	185	3.84	1. 42	.93
			F. M.		55 16	36.	-	26 10	6 22	46 12			:	:		D# T			e0 00	-	-	330 95				=
	1 year	5	M. I			2 9	-		3	-	11	ତୀ			:	69		:	10	: 15		353	683	14.19	9.86	3,41
	Under I year.	11.	M. F.		81 97	16 16	. T	24 26			13 12-	1			1 2 7 2			6	33	6		268 254	575	10.84	3, 99	2.61
	(suse of death.		K.	RECAPITULATION.			Parasitic diseases	Tubercular diseases	stem			Diseases of urinary organs	Diseases of generative organs	Locomotory and osseous diseases	nary diseases	Children	Wolliell	Diseases of untrition	Accidents and negligence	Judicial executions		Grand total	Grand total from all causes by color	Percentages from all causes, by color, in each \ period of life to mortality	Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and } colored)	Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants (total)
					_	÷	٠,	.;			111	111.			_ `		IV. <			. ×				Percei peris	Rate colo	Death

Table L—Deaths —SHOWING TOTAL NIMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, OUTAITIERS, AGRS, AATHVITIES, AC, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR EXDING JUNE 20, 1881.

				1			4	ALCK OF PERENCEN.			3			AGE OF PREBAT.
Cause of death.	. N.	W. C.			× ×	ears.	.W.	C. C.	# . .	C.			C. C.	C. W.
	М. F.	M. F.	M.	F. M. B	F. M. F.	. M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. P.	M. F.	M. F.		M. F.	I. F. M. F.
RECAPITULATION.														
Miasurafic diseases Enthetic diseases. Dietie diseases.	F : :	85	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	= ==	16 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	+ -	9 - 1	∞	2 +	9 :::	E 21	10	20	2 : :
Parasitle diseases Diathetic diseases Tubercular diseases	: :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	- x	: 21 25	0100		7.5	- 2	1 2 1 2 2	6 15	21 22	100		.00	. w c.
Diseases of nervous system Circulatory diseases	1-10	→ 01.	in m		10 00 1	1	1-91	0100			157=		5 x c	1851
Digestive discuses	e .	0 F1	0.7	: ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		S I -	9 6.	a 21	E 1-	-10	9 ==	· ·-	7 50	4 4 15 16 4 3 8 11
Diseases of urinary organis Diseases of generative organis Locomotory and ossooms diseases	-:			-	31 :	- :-	9 G.	21	t- ss D	er ;	2 :		01-	17 :
Integrimentary diseases					: :-		-		-					
Women Old age					-22	-	2	9	-					: un
Discusses of mutrition Accidents and negligence	7		77	ia		er er	-1-	-		100	9		-13	
			-	21				-	9	:-:				
Trand total	65 55	12 61	57 60	26 22	1 89 101	60 107	101 115	79 95	152 96	68 89	146 83		70 46	46 138 110
Grand total from all causes by color	120	108	117	140	3	167	216	17.4	25.5	127	000		116	116 248
Percentages from all causes, by color, in each { period of life to mortality	2 2i	5. 26	51	9 87	4.01	3,45		3.68	5.17	ei ei	1.76		= :i	2.41 5.15
Rate of deaths per 1,600 inhabitants (white and eolored)	96.	1.57	3	1.99	1. 18	5.40	1.61	16 01	1.90	1.79	1.5		1.67	.67 1.90
Peuth-rate per 1,000 inhabitants (total)	γ in	is.	. 60	. 69	. 96	8	1.07	Z.	1.24	. 62	===		100	.58 1.24

TABLE L-DEAINS, SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QFARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, &C., WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 26, 1884.

				OE OF D	AGE OF DECEDENT.						SOCIAL	SOCIAL RELATIONS.	JONS.		
Conse of douth	70 to 80 years.	years.	S0 to 9) years.	SO to 90 years. Above 90 years.	O years		Unknown age.		Manried.	-:		Z	Single.	
	W.	G.	W.	ij	W.	Ğ.	W.	·:	11.		5.		11.		ij
	M. F.	M F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	М. F.	M. F.	M.	F.	М. F.	. W.	Er.	M.	된.
RECAPITULATION.															
(Miasmatic diseases L.) Entheric diseases L.) Diette diseases	67 61 10	1 : :	71						98	: 건드이	16	16 26	22 17 287 287 22 17	31.218	312
(Parasitic diseases II. Suithetic diseases II. Subercular diseases	9 11 12	6.0			-				5128	8121	× 20	1 2 2 2	9 14	161	
Discusses of nervous system. Circulatory discuses. Respiratory discuses.	525 525 525	413 t0 - 00 ts	r + 9	::-	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :				81575	123	588	2515			121
III. Digestive discusses Discusses of uninary organs Discusses of compactive organs	7 10 9 1			:1					75 88	1- 0: t-	122	(- 	25 14 14 15 6 9	200	-
Locomotory and osseous diseases (Integumentary diseases	1								-	- :		1	616		
IV. Women.									9	en "		- - - -			
	9 01		1 1	1		- : :			3 15		2 - 8	o. i co	26 25	7 77	21.4
V. Judicial executions Homicides Suicides									0100				3 2 6	6	51
Grand total	96 26	25 fg	39 72	10 35	00	251	1		416	580	247	192 77	776 688	778	786
Grand total from all causes by color	195	85	Ξ	45	=	53			705		419		146		155
Percentages from all causes, by color, in each period of life to mortality	1.05	1.70	2.31	.93	83	.60			14.64		9.33		30, 43	ĉi.	32. 32
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and ecolored)	1.49	1.18	122	59.	×0.	£.			5, 39		6, 48	-	11.21	(C)	25. 45
Death-rate per I,000 inhabitants (total)	76.	1#1	. 55	31	. 05	=			3, 52		71 01		7.35		7.78

TABLE L.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF PEATUS OFFICIATION IN THE INSTRUCT OF COLPARIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES, ORDERS, SEX, COLOR, MONTHS, QUARTERS, AGES, NATIVITIES, No. 111 PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE, 30, 1884.

																	-			
		Ĩ.	11. 11	SOCIAL REPORTED	/							•	VITIVITY.							
(anse of dear).	N .10	Widow or widower.	£	-	Unknown.	vn.	Dist	District of Columbia.	Colum	bia.	Other	parts of States.	Other parts of United States,	ited	Z V	Foreign.	i	Ĵ	Unknown.	, i
			5.	11.					ú		11.		î.				ن	1.		5
	M. F.	. M.	=	M.	F. N	M. F.	M.	=	M.	<u></u>	<u>×</u>	€.	N.	₹.	M. F	F. M.	표	M. F.	?. M.	<u>~</u>
RECAPITULATION.																				
(Missinglic diseases	11		1.5		_		7.1.1	4776	141-5	105	37.	7.7	-	17		-				
I Enthetic diseases.	:	1 :	-		- :		21	2 21	101	g 	-	201		2 22	_	6		- :		-
Dictic diseases	21	:	-				Z.	9 :	8.	1	- 1	**	::	çı	-	21	:	1	-	21
- 🗻	4 96	-	. 0				;	1 9	- 0	- t		. 17.		:			-	:		
II. \ Tubercular discuses	191	5.	: ::	0.1	: 71	. : :	114	10.5		- 17	69	19.	150	199	1 1 1 1	- 25		: -		: -
(Diseases of nervous system	16 32	0	107		21	70	줐	30	0.6	200	69	÷	100	38		07	:			- 27
Circulatory diseases	19 31	9	0.1	21		-	===	_	10	5.	17	× 50	98							:
Respiratory diseases	16	- 1	K,		_	-	69		10.5	107	22	+	17	123		100		21		-
III Digestive diseases	7 15	1	::	-			33	÷1	7	36	71	118:	0.7	11		9				
_	7	-	0			:	21	σ.	13	15	-	-	1-	×	-	9				
Diseases of generative organs		1	01					::	:			10	-	1~		wje				:
Locomotory and osseous diseases	_	:					-	:		:	:		-	:	,	71	- :		-	:
(Infegumentary diseases							-	21				:	_		:				-	:
Wr		1					3	21	16	22	:	7								-
IV. Women										10		16		6		71	:			:
Discourse of metaltics	9:	21	e.	-		:		× 1			50	7	07	199	- F	65		:		:
(A oridents and needleaned	: -	:					2.5	1	- 1	- 3	113		- :	:		:	:			:
Judicial excentions								-	10	2	6.7		2	2	=	;	:	:		:
_	:		:	:		:	::	21	Э.		21	-	21	-		: :	: :		: :	:
(Manager 1			:	-	:		:	:	:	:	wja	-	-	:	9	-		:		
Grand fotal	. 116 270		40 170	=	19	5.	199	259	629	687	413	637	187	191	234 189	1 6	:	x	+ 14	6.
Grand total from all causes by color	386		210	2.5		0.1		1, 359	1, 566	19	뮻		7	7.	5		_	22	1	57
Percentages from all causes, by color, in each \ period of life to mortality.	% 00°		4.36	Ŧ.		Z.	10.	27. 00	71	10	17.49	c,	17.76	92	8, 79		0.5	65.		<u>*</u>
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and)	-0 6		-	-		, 6		i.	9	4										-
colored)	24.7		4. 0.5	01.		39	ri	96	19, 65		6. 43	~	15. 35	33	c. ec.		ō.	60.		. 559
Death rate per 1,600 inhabitants (total)	1.92		1, 65	. 10		Ξ	6.	6, 50	9	6. 7.0	4.20	0.	4. 27	101	2.11		. 005	90.		Ξ

Table II.— Deaths.—Location of deaths year ending June 30, 1884.

TABLE III. - DEATHS. Deaths under oue year of ago, arranged monthly, year ending Lanc 30, 1884.

Percentage to total mortality under color,	21. 21. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25		9,58		58. 77. 72		5.17		5.17	
Total by color.	E 22	1	8 8	1	= = ~~~~		5 5		15 B	
AstoT	588 5	216	3131218	130	=5555	96	2=22	58	2282	99
.edimon 21 of H	7 m m	=	I-	6	100	-		02		io.
le to 11 months.	∞ :: :1 −	7	- 01:00 -	101		10	- :- :	21		21
edinomit of e	s) = 10	=	21-21-	9	- 100 01	9			-01	is
sections of a	m id mid	9	2121-	15		7	v IIII			=
, sulmont s of 7		=	7 in-	=	5	21	21	21	-	-
e to f months.	n io o io	5		100	::::-	9		21	- [-01	-
edinost 8 of 5	22 22 22	12	77 71	10	-	15	21 21	7	-0101-	9
4 to 5 months.	10.19.00.00	21	+ 21 to -	12		9		10	11 -	-
salmont to 2 \$	1- 10 00 —	31	771-71	5.	7 21	m	- 01-	1-	- 0101	is
ediama sor 2		12		0.	nn	=	7 - 121-	-		1-
	10.00.00.00	1.								
1 to 2 months.	wann	17	- :1	r.c.	h - :1	X	- 22.23	9		9
I week to I month.	+01-0	51	← 51 € X	3	21 10 22	11	co 21 → 22	22	21 5 (21	9
	- j-m	30	- 100	127	20 01 01	1-	21] -	200	22 2121	1-
I day to I week,				-			,			
I day and under.	31 22	10	- 27 - 21	1-	£2 → 21 kg	=	£1 — 10	00	- 71	x
	July, 1883; White males Colored males Colored males formales	Total	August, 1883: Witte males Colored males Females	Total	September, 1883;: White nucles Unite uncles Colored marks Colored marks	Total	October, Isess: White males White males Colored males formules	Total	Anyenider, 1888 : White males : Colored makes	Total

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10 6 5 12 12 2 5 5 6 3 5 3 4 86	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	14 11 12 10 10 6 3 5 2 3 3 1 5 94	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7 13 7 2 3 3 4 9 2 6 3 1 5 71	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6 6 6 4 7 10 1 6 6 5 5 5 5 1 77	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 6 2 8 2 3 6 3 4 3 2 2 5 64	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-
:00	10	10 31	12	431	1-	21	4		21		
13 mm st	8 10	\$150 \$121	9 14	21-2121	6 7	© 4-€	12 6		13 5	4194	
Vecunber, 1883: White males females Colored males temales	Total	annary, 1884: White males females Colored males Females	Total	brnary, 1884: White males females Colored males females	Total	March, 1884: White males females Colored males females	Total	April, 1884: White males fema'rs Colored mal s.	Total	May, 1884: White males Females Colored males Females	

Table III.—Deaths.—Deaths under one year of age, arranged monthly, year ending June 30, 1881—Continued.

I day and under. I day to I week. I week to I month. I to 2 months.	20000 20000 20000 20000 20000	13 5 12 19 1	113 99 133 94 100	9.39 8.22 11.05 7.81 9.05	60	9.33 8.58 8.21 10.83 8.59	31 7 30 22 18	11, 86 2, 77 11, 86 8, 69 7, 51	83 35 41 26 11	9.35 9.92 11.61 7.37 8.22	25 34 40 17 38	Per cent, to total mortality under I year 7 58 10 20 19 19 6 15 11 50
sulfacing & of &		11 61	109 102	05 8, 47	81	58 8.21	11 61	51 6.72	51	92 6.80	38 30	11 00
.edition 6 of \$	1- + X is	8	£	7.06 6.	11	8,58	16	6, 32 10.	21	7.93 5.	x	5 45 5
5 to 6 months.	चित्रक्री	14 17	80 87	6.64 7.23	16 18	5, 97 6, 72	27 000	10, 67 8, 69	18 25	5, 10 7, 08	19 22	m.0 0 0 m
-sdinom 8 of 7	n = 01	6.	8	5.15	=	4.10	9	3, 95	56	7.37	15	1 40
.zdinom 8 of 8	11m = m	12	75	5, 15 4.	6	3,36 5.	1:1	5, 533 4	÷ ;	6, 23	17	2 2 4
9 to 10 months. 10 to 11 months.	त च ल च च च रा	14 10	60 57	98 4.73	14 20	22 7 16	11 13	1.35 5.14	18 13	5, 10 3, 67	17 11	
Il to 12 months.		9	19	3 5.07	22	4.85	15	5, 93	15	4.25	2	12.
.fistoT	\$ 2.2.E	135	12, 64	1	508		254		353		0830	100000
Total by color. Percentage to total in prest of age by color.	8 8						522		1 :		88	-

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Table IV.—Deaths.—Number of deaths of children under five years of age from the principal diseases of children, year ending June 30, 1884.

	V	Vhite.	Colored.		
Discuses.	Deaths.	Percentage to total mortality of whites under 5 years of age.	Deaths.	Percentage to total mortality of colored under 5 years of age.	
Measics Croup Diphtheria. Scarlet fover Typho-malarial fevers Diarrheal diseases, except cholera infantum Whooping-cough Inamition Scroftda, tuberculosis, marasmus, and tabes Hydrocephalus and tubercular meningitis Phthisis pulmonalis Acnte diseases of brain Convulsions Trismus Brouchitis and congestion of lungs Pnenmonia Diseases of digestive organs Developmental diseases of children Accidents and negligence.	. 21 13 13 13 13 147 47 47 35 56 56 22 57 27 12 28 61 35 61 35	7. 58 2. 37 1. 47 9. 39 11. 47 9. 39 11. 47 5. 32 2. 5. 32 9. 6. 45 4. 18 1. 36 3. 17 6. 90 3. 96 12. 10 11. 47 14. 71	74 13 3 12 24 68 53 60 87 71 25 69 41 105 54 113 20 148	6, 47 1, 14 - 26 1, 05 2, 10 5, 95 4, 64 5, 25 7, 61 6, 21 2, 19 6, 04 3, 59 9, 01 9, 18 4, 72 9, 89 1, 75 12, 95	
Total	. 884	100.00	1, 143	-100.00	

Table V.—Deaths.—Number dying, seventy years of age and over, year ending June 30, 1884.

4)(1) In	3C7% •					
_	WI	nite.	Colo	Colored.		
Age.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
70 years 71 years 72 years 73 years 74 years 75 years 76 years 76 years 78 years 89 years 80 years 80 years 81 years 82 years 82 years 83 years 84 years 85 years 86 years 87 years 88 years 89 years 89 years 81 years 82 years 83 years 84 years 85 years 86 years 87 years 88 years 89 years 89 years 89 years 89 years 89 years 89 years 89 years 89 years 89 years 89 years 89 years	15 8 12 11 14 14 10 8 8 3 7 7 9 9 5 5 5 3 6 6 1 1 2 1 1	16 11 9 7 12 9 9 9 13 3 7 5 16 9 9 9 9 9 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	15 5 5 2 3 5 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	17 2 7 2 3 6 6 1 2 3 3 16 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 1	633 233 255 251 288 283 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	
95 years 96 years 97 years 98 years 99 years		1	i	1 2	1 2 3	
100 years and over	· · · · · ·	1	1	6	8	
Total	139	178	57	99	478	

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Table VI.—Deaths.—Arwaye age in years of decedents dying from eighteen different diseases, and from suicide, during the year ending June 30, 1884.

Disease,	Wl	ite.	Cole	ored.
Artenio.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Cot sumption	37	34	30	25
Typhoid fever	26	31	19	20
A popiexy	47	59	49	54
Insanity	46	46	42	35
Softening of the brain	70	69		83
Paralysis	73	58	38	55
Cancer	74	50	60	47
Epilepsy	18		65	
Disease of heart	51	55	53	50
Bright's disease	50	46	43	53
Rheumatism	41	42	43	57
An urisms	35	58	47	46
Angina pectoris	64	58	56	
Gastritis	30	49	28	40
Cirrhosis of liver	61	46		52
Dropsies	70	53	77	37
Diabetes	52	41		
Hernia	62	60	47	
Suicides	43	24	29	

Table VII.—Deaths.—Number of deaths occurring in the hospital and other public institutions during the year ending June 30, 18-4.

	7/-1	hite.	Colo	rod		
Hospitals, &c.	** 1		COM			
mospitais, &c.					Total	
	Male.	· Female.	Male.	Female.		
redmen's	28	11	64	73	1	
ovidence	56	30	2	5		
vernment Insane		11	13	6		
ashington Asylum	11	8	26	19		
Ann's Infant Asylum	25	16	13	12		
idiers' Home	28					
ome for the Aged	12	17	1	3		
ashington City Orphan Asylum	4	3				
ildren's	1)		11	9		
rited States Naval	9					
lunbia	1	4)	9	2		
Vincent's Orphan Asylum		• 9				
Joseph's Orphan Asylum	1	_				
ed Women's Home	1	1				
uise Home						
omen's Christian Home	1					
nvent of Notre Dame	1	1				
ouse of Mercy	9	1				
ouse of Mercy ashington Barraeks	-					
ited States Arsenal		2				
rean of Engraving and Printing						
ited States Treasury Building	1					
ited States Marine Barracks	1					
form Sahard	1					
form School	1					
lored Orphans' Home			6	3		
lice Ambulance			1	1 ,		
cth Precinct Station House			1			
fond Freeingt Station House			1			
rited States Jail			1			
Total	216	106	142	133	5	

Table VIII.—Deaths.—Deaths, and average ages, year ending June 30, 1884.

WHITE MALES

			W	HIT	E M	IAL	ES.									
		All	iges.				us a	nd	2	0 ye	ars a	nd	4		ars a ver.	nd
Months.	ths.	1	lver age	age	ths.	1 4	l ver		ths.	1	Aver age		ths.	1	Aver	
	Total deaths.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Total deaths.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Total deaths.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Total deaths.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1883. July	135 104 91 91 96 129	22 30 31 36 41 34	2 10 10 10 10	19 23 2 25 26	66 67 61 68 75 90	44 47 47 48 52 49	6 6 11 3 3	7 5 3 23 5 7	57 59 55 62 66 85	49 52 50 52 57 51	3 6 10 7 10 6	13	40 46 38 46 56 61	56 58 61 60 62 59	2 2 7 3 11	29 14 8 . 12 12 2
January February March April May June	132 103 111 114 101 115	33 30 33 32 30 23	1 8 9 9 7 11	16 6 23 8 17	96 66 86 80 73 57	45 47 43 46 41 47	3 4 1 11 6	12 15 21 5 11 20	81 54 66 66 61 52	51 55 58 58 48 50	8 2 3 7 1 11	28 14 14 26 10 16	62 40 48 52 44 39	57 63 62 59 55 58	10 2 2 1 6 2	28 12 6 8 27 10
			WH	ITE	FE	ма	LES.				-		•			
July 1883. Angust September October November December 1884. January February March April May June	165 94 77 60 86 125 120 99 122 111 76 119	29 25 21 30 30 34 31 34 37 35 33 22	1 1 10 3 6 7 4 7 4 4 4 2	29 26 22 9 11 20 21 11 19 15 16	85 56 37 44 61 85 82 68 88 88 58 58	55 41 44 40 44 50 45 49 51 46 42 47	111 5 7 111 2 2 1 7 1 8 8 10 ES.	10 28 23 7 4 13 29 25 9 27	77 44 34 35 51 73 71 60 79 70 45 48	60 49 47 48 50 56 54 55 52 51 52	3 7 9 6 7 7 10 8 10 2	27 17 8 15 11 22 6 14 15 26 17 1	55 27 19 21 33 58 44 40 55 49 33 31	67 61 62 59 61 63 62 66 67 63 60 64	5 6 11 1 2 11 9 10 	2 8 18 27 25 17 19 16 25 19 27 21
July	97 91 89 74 83 90	11 16 16 19 19 19	7 2 8 1 11 7	4 29 17 16 10 22	25 30 39 31 41 38	42 47 36 43 39 41	8 6 9 9	16 15 10 16 23 18	20 23 31 29 32 31	50 58 43 45 46 49	3 8 7 6 6 1	18 21 21 1 21 21 21	13 19 19 17 19 19	61 64 50 55 59 60	10 7 9 8 3 10	5 11 24 4 16
January February March April May June	96 95 89 84 88 105	16 17 21 25 25 25 15	5 10 10 8 8 9	24 2 20 4 6 23	40 42 48 50 56 41	37 38 39 42 39 39	10 4 6 5 10 4	2 27 19 5 19	29 31 35 42 45 33	48 49 48 47 46	2 3 6 3 4	9 9 12 7 27	17 - 19 24 30 28 18	59 59 58 56 57 57	8 10 7 5 11	29 10 2 5 3 10
9		C	oro	REI	FE	MA	LES									
July 1883. August September. October November December	113 110 79 59 92 123	18 22 21 25 21 21	7 2 10 8	1 17 8 26 12	45 54 41 31 49 67	45 44 41 47 38 38	2 3 3 11 7	18 4 26 6 19 12	36 44 33 24 40 49	53 51 47 58 44 48	8 11 9 2	23 12 19 16 10 6	28 27 18 16 19 26	60 65 65 73 59 63	2 6 5 9 6	7 7 2

20 12 3 3 20 23 26 18 63 61 64 62 $^{6}_{2}_{11}_{2}_{2}$ 13 4 21

1884.

January
February
March
April
May

418 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Table IX .- Cemeteries, and number of decedents buried in each, year ending June 30, 1884.

Cemeteries.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Oak Hill	192		19
Congressional	530	4	53
Mount Olivet	576	199	77
Glenwood	262	200	26
Prospect Hill	130		13
Holyrood	103	35	13
Rock Creek	123	1	12
Graceland	72	187	
St. Mary's	42	101	25
	30		4
Methodist			3
Presbyterian	45		4.
Washington Hebrew	9		
Soldiers Home grounds	31		3
Insane Hospital grounds	26	22	4
Tennallytown	11	1	1
Private grounds	2	6	
Georgetown College grounds	4		
Outside the District	330	71	40
Potter's Field	46	326	37
Mount Pleasant, or Young Men's	4	507	51
Harmony		362	36
Union Beneficial Association		128	12
Payne's	1	141	14
Mount Zion	-	160	16
Moore's		39	3
Hillsdale		10	1
Macedonian		7	1,
Jones's Chapel		7	,
Christian (Chappel's)		3	
Adas Israel		3	
	6		
	1	2	
Brightwood		9	
Good Hope Hill		2	3
Smith's		7	
Baptist		2	2
Total	2, 576	2, 238	4, 81



TABLE X. JULY, 1883.

													Mo	orta	lit	у.												
		to by	Dea	ath	s by	7	Dea	ths	by ag	ges.					and deliments	1								y or-		gans,		
Day of month.	Color,	Total deaths less those by violence,	Accidents and negli-	Indicial executions.	Homicide.	Suleade.	60 years and over, less those by violence.	Under 5 years, less those by violence.	Under 8 days, less those by violence,	One day old and under, less those by violence.	Searlet fever.	Diphtheria,	Cromp.	Diarrheal diseases.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fevers.	Consumption.	Pnoamonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Plenrisy.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory gans.	Rhenmatism,	Diseases of digestive organs,	All other diseases.	Total deaths,
1 {	W. C. W. C.	8 4 11	1 1	-:			1	4 2						3 1 1 1 1 6 3 1	-:		1	3 1 2 3					1				1 2 4 2 4 1 3 1 4 2 3 3 3 4 5 6 6 6	8 5 12
2	C.	10	2	::			1	3			::		::	1			1	3	1			::	3		::	1	2	10
3{	W.	10 11	2				3	2 3 4 2 8 7 5 5 7 6 5 9		1	::	1	::	$\frac{1}{6}$::			2	:	1		:	2 3 2 2 1 1 2	1			1	12 11
4 {	C.	10 7		::		1 .		5				::	::	3	::	::	1	$\frac{2}{2}$	1		::		1	::::	::	1	3	11 7
5	W.	10	1		•		3	5				::'	::	5	• •			1					2		1::	2	4 2	11
6}	W.	11				1	1	6 5		1		::		3 2	2						::		1	1		2 1 1 3	3	11
7}	W.	19 13					4 2	9		1			• •	4 5 3 2 4 7		1	1	•••					4	2		3	4 5	19
3 }	W.	12 9 5			•		4 2 2 1 3 1 2	8	····			• •	• •	4		•		2					3			1	2	12
····· }	W.	5					3	1 3						1 2				1					1	1		1		5
}	W. C. W.	5 9 3]	2	1 3 5 2 7 3 3 5 4 3 5 4 7 1 2 9 3 4 4 3 5						4				3					1				1 1 1 6 1 4 1 3 5 1 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 1 1 1 1 4 4 5 5 1 7 1 7 1 8 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1	2
}	W.	11						7 3		1				4												1	6	1
2	C. W.	11 7 10 6 9 9	1			-	1 3 1 2 1	3	1				П	2 1 3 2 3 2 4 4	1	Ξ,		î			Ξ,	:	1	1		1	4	11
3	W.	9					2	4				1		2		1							1 1 1			1	3	1
}	W.	6						5				::		2	::			2			:		1	1			1	. 6
5	C. W.	11 4					2 2 1 6	7		1		::		4	1				::	1		::	4			2	4	11
s{	W.	11 13						2			1	::			1		• •	1		::	,	::		3		1 2 1	4	1
7	C.W.C.W.C.W.	9				1	i	3				::		2 1 3 3	::	1		1 3 1 1	1	::						1	5	13
3	W.	7					1	4			::	::	• •	3	1					::	:-					2	1	1
{	W.	8	1	:.				5			::	::	:	4	::		1	1		::			2			1	1 2 1	4
	11.	6				::	2	2				::	::	1 2 1		1	1		::	• •			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				2	
1	W. C. W. C. W. C. W. C. W. C. W. C. W. C. W. C. W. C. W. C. W. C. W. C. W. C. W. C. W. C. W.	9 4 7 5 8 2 6 7 13 4					2 1 4	6		1		::	::	1	• •		1			•			1 2 3 1		1:		2 4 8	13
2 {	W.	11			::		1	2						3	::	::	• •	5	•	• •	• •		1			1		1
3 }	W.	10 14	1	::			1 2	5	1			::	:	1 2	::	1		1 3	1		• •		1 1 1		1		6	10
}	W.	14 5 12 5 4 8 6 7 4 5 19		. ::	1		1 1 2 1 2 1	4 7				· · ·	-	1 2 1 4 1 1			1	5 1 3 1					٠		1.	1	3 6 6 2 3 1	1
5	W.	5 4						4 2			1			1					1				1					12
3 §	C.	8					1	5							1			1					2	1		3	2	8
7	C.	7						4	1					1	1			$\frac{1}{2}$							1	1	2	4
3	C.	5				1	1	3						1 2 2 2 1	1			1									2	1 8
	C.						2	1	2					1									1 2	1			2 2 2 1 2 5 1 5	11
····· {	C.	2 7					1	2 4 6 4 2 5 6 6 4 7 4 4 2 5 5 4 4 4 3 3 3 6 1 6 2 3			1							1	1	• •							3	1 54
}	C. W. C. W. C. W. C. W. C. W. C. W.	4 9 2 7 2 7					1 1								1			1					1 1 2			1		22 77 22 77 77
1 {	C.	7			•		1	3 6				• •		3	1			1 2 1	1				2					7
otal . {	W.	290 206	7 3			3	51 19	140 126	1 8	6 2	2	3	-	69 61	9 3	6	4 5	32 26	1 6	11			38 22	10 5	1	21 14	93 62	300
Leans				==	=	=	-	===	==	-	=	=	=		=	=	=	=	=	=	=:	=	=		=	_	=	==

TABLE X. JULY, 1883.

				Mete	orologi	cal condi	itions.						
	1		Expo	sed bulb.				Dire	ction o	of wind			
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew-point.	7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p.m.	Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
30. 151	55. 7	69. 7	80. 9	62. 5	18.4	60. 0	51. 6	N.	N.	s.	83		1
30. 035	65. 7	81.1	94. 1	65. 3	28. 8	72. 7	68. 0	s.	s.	s.	113		2
30. 087	64. 7	84.3	95. 0	72. 2	22. 8	75. 1	70.6	NW.	s.	s.	68		3
30, 120	64. 0	83. 7	94. 0	74.8	19. 2	74. 3	69.4	s.	s.	s.	168		4
30. 111	77. 3	80. 3	92. 8	72.5	20. 3	74.7	71. 9	S.	S.	NW.	130	. 27	5
30. 066	70. 7	84. 6	95. 8	72.1	23. 7	76. 8	73.3	sw.	s.	NW.	73		6
29, 912	66. 3	84. 9	97. 1	73. 8	23. 3	75. 9	71.7	sw.	S.	w.	93		7
29, 859	69. 0	79. 7	94. 0	67. 0	27. 0	72. 0	68. 1	sw.	sw.	NW.	120	. 24	8
30, 025	81.7	68. 1	72. 2	65, 5	6. 7	64. 5	62. 2	N.	NE.	NE.	94		9
30.046	69. 7	72. 3	82. 9	63. 2	19. 7	65. 4	60.4	NE.	w.	w.	66		10
29.901	66. 7	77. 6	87. 6	62. 2	25. 4	69. 4	64. 7	w.	s.	S.	81		11
29, 843	79.7	73. 8	89. 0	70.4	18. 6	69. 5	67. 0	S.	sw.	s.	76	. 64	12
29. 811	75. 0	76. 0	89. 6	66. 9	22. 7	69. 8	66. 4	sw.	w.	NW.	59	. 10	13
29, 905	73. 7	77. 1	86. 9	65.7	21. 2	70. 9	67. 3	w.	S.	w.	47		14
29. 867	81.7	79. 1	88. 0	71.4	16. 6	74. 9	72.8	s.	s.	S.	97	. 79	15
29, 980	68. 3	80.6	92.6	68.1	24. 5	72. 5	68. 1	w.	NW.	S.	63		16
29. 996	75. 0	79. 4	90. 5	72.8	17. 7	73. 6	70.6	sw.	NW.	s.	118	. 95	17
30, 153	69. 7	74.3	82. 4	66. 2	16.2	68. 0	63.7	NW.	NW.	NW.	94		18
30. 171	57. 0	71. 9	82. 3	62.6	19. 7	62. 2	54.8	NW.	NW.	NW.	85		19
30. 213	59.7	70.8	80.0	61. 9	18.1	61. 9	54.6	NW.	NW.	w.	72		20
30, 204	74.3	77.2	88. 5	63. 9	24. 6	71. 2	67. 9	NE.	S.	sw.	60	. 01	21
30. 126	60.0	84.1	96. 5	72. 9	23. 6	73.5	67. 7	S.	w.	NW.	108		22
29, 990	56. 7	84. 5	95. 9	77.7	18.2	72. 8	65. 8	w.	w.	NW.	132		23
29. 785	75. 7	77. 5	90. 6	67. 8	22.8	71. 5	68. 6	N.	w.	NW.	75	1.00	24
29. 941	74. 0	70.4	78. 4	64. 9	13. 5	64.8	60. 9	N.	N.	N.	94		25
30. 081	69. 7	72.8	85. 9	62. 4	23. 5	65, 9	61.3	NE.	s.	E.	52	. 27	26
30. 152	69. 0	77.4	88.1	65. 6	22. 5	69. 9	65, 8	sw.	SE.	S.	95		27
30.004	84. 3	71.6	81. 5	65. 2	16.3	68. 6	66. 6	sw.	s.	N.	122	. 46	28
30.022	58. 0	70.6	79. 8	63. 0	16.8	61. 3	53. 6	NW.	NW.	w.	109		29
30. 095	59. 0	71. 2	81. 0	62. 0	19. 0	62. 2	55. 5	NW.	S.	S.	58		30
30, 085	64. 0	72. 9	85, 5	61. 9	23. 6	64. 4	58. 3	sw.	s.	NW.	51		31
030, 830	2, 136. 0	2, 379. 5	2, 719. 4	2, 084. 4	635. 0	2, 150. 2	2, 009. 2				2, 756	4. 73	
30, 027	68. 9	76. 8	87. 7	67. 2	20. 5	69, 4	64. 8	SW.	S.	S.	88. 9	. 153	

TABLE X-Continued. AUGUST, 1883.

										3	lort	ali	ty.											
1	so by	Des	aths	by ce.		aths		ges.												ry or-		гданя.		
Day of nonth.	Color. Total deaths, loss those by	Accidents and negli- gence.	Judicial executions.	Homicide.	60 years and over, less those by violence.	Under 5 years, less those by violence.	Under 8 days, less those by violence.	One day old and under, less those by violence,	Searlet fever.	Croup,	Diarrhed diseases.		Typho-malarial fever.	Consumption	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis,	Congestion of lungs.	Pleurisy.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory gans.	Rheumatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases.	Total deaths.
{	W. 8 C. 9 W. 4				1	3	2				3	1							1	· · · i		1	2 3	895775
}	W. 8 C. 8 W. 4 C. 7 W. 7 C. 8	1			1	1 3			:		2			- 1	1					1	::	i	1 3 1	89577
{	W. 7 C. 5				1	4					2 2 1		1	. 1			1		i					5
{	W. 6			. 1	11	2						,	2										1 0	1
}	W. 6 C. 7 W. 5 C. 9	,				4					1		1	. 1		1				1	1		1 1	7
}	C. 8				2	4 3					2								1	1 2 1		1	1 2 2 3	9 5
}	C. 8			. 1	2	3					2 2	::		. 1	1	1::			·	1			3	8 8 3
}	C. 8				1 2	2 5			::		3 5	::		. 1						2			2	8 9
{	W. 6 C. 9 W. 6		,		2 1 2 1 2 2 2	6 1 2		2			1	1		1		1	1	1	2	1			2 1 2 2 3 1 2 4 4 1 1 3 2 2 1	7
{	W. 12 C. 2 W. 3				2	4				2	1		1						3	1			3	12 2 5
}	C. 10				1 2	3				. 1	1 2							-	1 2			1	2 4	10
3 {	W. 5 C. 10					6 3 4	2	1	::		2 1 2 2		1	- 1			::		2 1				2 4	10
{	C. 10 W. 3 C. 8 W. 11	1			1	3			,::		2	::			2 2	: ::							1	6 5 11
· · · · }	W. 11 C. 5 W. 6				3 1	4	1				1 2		1				1		3 2		1	2	2	
} }	C. W.			• • • • •	1 2 2 1 1	4 3 2 3 4 2 2 1 3 4 6	1			1	1		. 1	. :					2	2		1	1	8 6 6 5 9
· · · · {	C. W. S. W. S. C. 10 W. 11				1	3 4	1		2		4	-					-		1				3	7
{					3	4	2				1	1::	1 1		3 .	. 1			2 3			1 2 1	3	10 11
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	W.				1 2 1	2		1			1	1:	::						2 3 1 1 3				1	3
\$	W. 10				1	3 4	2				1 3 3 2	1							1 1				1 2	5
· {	W.	3			1 1 1 2	5				1		1				. 1			2				3 3 1 2 1 2 1 2	5 3 10 5 5 3 7 9 8
3}	W. C. W. C. W. C.	7 1			2	. 5	i				2	1	2	-	1				i	3			2	8
· }	W. 10)			2 2 1 1	3 4 3	···i				2 1 3 1 3 2	1						: :	3	2			2 1 5 1 4	10 8
····{	W. C. W.	3			1	3 2			1	:::	3 2	::	:::::		l .									8
3 }	('					2	···i				i		1						i	1		• • •	1	5
7 {	C.	1	-		1	2				2	1	1	1		.	-		::		1		1	3	5
3 { 3 {	C. W.	1 1 2 1			1 2 1 3 1	1										. 1				2			2 1 1	3 5
0 §	C.	1			1	1				1	1								1 2	1		1		5
1 }	W. C.	3	-		1 2	2 2	1								2 1		1	• •	1 2 1 1				2 1 2	8 6 6 8 8 1 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 3 5 5 4 4 5 5 6 7 6 6
	-	_	-	3	38	70	****	4	3	7 1	39	7	1		3 8				23	18	2	9		198
otal.	W. 19 C. 19	7 4			28	97	16	1	·		40			4 3	4 4	3 2	3	1	27	9	1	9 7	61	201
deans															. -									

Table X—Continued.

AUGUST, 1883.

				Mete	orologic	al condi	tions.						
	٠. ج		Expos	ed bulb.				Direc	ction o	f wind.	d.		
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.	Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
30. 016	63. 7	76. 5	87. 5	61. 6	25. 9	67. 7	62. 2	w.	s.	s.	66		
29. 794	70. 0	78. 3	88. 7	71.6	17. 1	71. 1	67. 0	sw.	S.	w.	129	. 03	
29, 892	59. 7	74. 9	83. 9	67. 0	16. 9	65. 3	58. 6	sw.	NW.	NW.	100		
30. 091	59. 3	69. 7	80. 9	58.8	22. 1	60.5	52. 8		w.	NW.	82		
30. 158	50. 0	73. 3	82. 6	61.2	21. 4	61. 7	52. 1		sw.	w.	57		
30.200	55. 7	69. 4	80. 3	61. 9	18. 4	59. 3	50. 6	NW.	NW.	NW.	97		
30. 207	59. 3	69. 4	81. 4	58.0	23. 4	60. 4	53. 1	N.	NE.	NE.	61		
30. 156	54. 7	70.6	82. 0	56.7	25. 3	60. 2	51. 4	NE.	E.	SE.	63		
30. 110	59. 7	69. 9	81. 2	58. 9	22. 3	60. 9	53. 6	N.	E.	N.	71		
30. 086	59. 0	69. 4	78. 9	60. 2	18. 7	60. 5	53. 1	N.	E.	NE.	108		:
30. 045	58. 7	70. 1	80. 5	58.6	21. 9	60. 9	53. 4	N.	NE.	NE.	114		
30. 001	61.7	72. 3	85. 3	58. 0	27. 3	63. 5	57. 3		N.	N.	44		:
30. 019	63. 0	77. 7	91. 2	64. 8	26. 4	68. 4	63. 1	s.	w.	NW.	81		:
30. 198	63. 3	72. 9	78.8	69. 1	9. 7	64. 9	59. 2	N.	N.	E.	83	. 01	:
30. 215	91. 0	62. 8	71. 6	60. 9	10. 7	61. 3	60. 2	NE.	NE.	NE.	114	1.04	1
30. 060	92.7	63. 1	66. 1	61. 0	5. 1	61. 9	60. 9	NE.	NE.	N.	113	. 38	1
30. 131	86. 0	69. 9	79. 0	57. 5	21. 5	67. 1	65. 3	NW.	SE.	s.	73		1
30. 085	78.7	78. 2	90. 2	66. 7	23. 5	73. 2	70.5	s.	s.	S.	65		1
30. 015	77. 3	79. 0	91. 2	69. 5	21. 7	73. 5	71.0	s.	sw.	sw.	63		1
29. 957	73. 7	82. 3	93. 6	68. 3	25. 3	75. 7	72. 7		SE.	S.	54		-
30. 053	65. 0	80. 3	89. 9	72. 3	17. 6	71. 2	65. 8	N.	NE.	NW.	60		2
30. 077	70. 0	78. 3	92.0	65. 4	26. 6	70.8	67. 0		SE.	S.	57		2
29. 961	77.0	79. 6	92.3	68.1	24. 2	73. 9	71. 3	s.	SE.	NW.	83	1.34	2
30. 016	61. 7	74. 5	82. 2	69 1	13. 1	65. 8	59. 8	N.	N.	N.	93		2
30. 082	68. 0	71. 0	83. 0	59.7	23. 3	64. 0	58. 9	N.	NE.	sw.	64		2
30. 101	68. 7	69. 8	83. 0	60. 4	22. 6	62. 6	57. 4	w.	w.	N.	40		2
30. 226	60.0	67. 8	75. 7	62. 2	13. 5	59. 6	52. 8	N.	NE.	NE.	112		2
30. 047	69. 3	67. 9	78. 0	58. 2	19.8	61. 3	56. 5	E.	SE.	SE.	98		2
29. 894	84.7	67. 0	73. 7	62.6	11.1	64. 1	62. 2	NE.	N.	N.	65		2
30. 070	71. 7	63. 1	71. 7	58.7	13. 0	57. 6	52. 7	N.	NE.	N.	133	. 50	5
30. 204	72.0	66. 8	79. 0	55. 4	23. 6	60. 9	56. 5	N.	N.	N.	54		6
32. 167	2, 105. 3	2, 235. 8	2, 555. 4	1, 942. 4	613.0	2, 009. 8	1, 849. 0				2, 497	3. 30	
30. 070	67. 9	72. 1	82. 4	62.7	19, 8	64. 8	59. 6	N.	NE.	N.	81. 1	. 106	

TABLE X-Continued.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Day of Foreign and Pearlies by ages. An Openhas by Sidelenee Deaths by ages.														7	for	tal	lity				_								
C		o by	I)ea vio	ths	ce.	Σ.	Dea	aths	by a	ages														y ar-		gans.		
\(\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	ay of onth.	Color, Total deaths, less thos	violence. Accidents and negli-	gence.	Judicial executions.	Hounk ides,	Sniride.	60 yenrannd over, less those by violence,	Under & years, less those by violence.	Under 8 days, less those	One day old and under,	Searlet forer	Diphtherm.	Croup,	Diarrhead diseases,	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fover.	Malarial fevers.	Consumption,	Puenmonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lings.	Plenrisy.	Nervous disenses.	Diseases of circulator gans.	Ehenmatism.	Disenses of digestive or	All other diseases.	
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\(\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	;	W.	7					1	3				. 1		1	1	1	2	2					· :-			1	2	
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(C. 7	{	(, !	12	1				1	1 4	2					1 3				1			1		1	1		::	5	
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	••••}								3	1						1		1	2		1			i	1	::	• •		
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$ \begin{array}{c} W, 7 \\ C, 4 \\ W, 5 \\ C, 4 \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\$	1	1.3	5					1	2						1				1			::		3			1	2 2	
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tal (W. 163 3 2 33 60 3 4 3 3 . 9 6 4 3 30 2 1 96 8 10 58								3	3						• •				2		::	::		1			:::	1	
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TABLE X-Continued.

SEPTEMBER, 1883.

						tions.	al condi	orologic	Mete				-
		d.	f wind	ction o	Direc				sed bulb.	Expos		,	
Day of month	Daily rainfall.	Total movement of wind.	11 p. m.	3 p. m.	7 a. m.	Daily mean dew point.	Daily mean wet bulb.	Range.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Daily mean.	Relative mean humidity.	Daily mean barometer.
		40	NE.	N.	N.	57. 2	61. 5	24, 9	56, 2	81.1	67. 9	71. 3	30. 198
	. 06	49	S.	E.	0	62. 9	64. 4	14. 3	57. 1	71.4	66. 5	88. 3	30.030
		111	NW.	NW.	NW.	59. 0	63. 3	17. 3	61.0	78. 3	69. 7	69. 7	30. 095
		114	S.	s.	NE.	58. 2	62. 2	25. 7	53. 3	79. 0	67. 8	72. 7	30. 113
		123	N.	NW.	S.	52. 6	59. 2	18. 4	57.7	76. 1	66. 5	64. 3	30. 121
		56	SE.	s.	N.	50. 2	55. 4	28.4	47. 6	76.0	61. 4	69. 3	30, 183
		69	SE.	SE.	E.	54.4	59. 2	30. 5	48.7	79. 2	65. 4	70.7	30. 013
-		122	N.	S.	S.	55, 3	60.8	25. 4	59 3	84.7	68. 0	65, 0	30.011
		140	N.	N.	N.	39.0	48.7	15. 2	50.8	66.0	56. 6	53, 3	30, 354
1		136	NE.	NE.	N.	39. 6	47. 8	20. 9	43.6	64. 5	54. 5	60. 0	30. 378
1	. 14	205	NE.	NE.	N.	52. 5	55. 2	8.4	52. 1	60, 5	57. 8	83. 0	30, 170
1	1.84	270	NE.	NE.	NE.	59. 4	60. 0	7.8	55. 1	62. 9	60. 6	96.3	29, 925
1	. 04	55	s.	s.	S.	63. 6	65. 8	17. 8	60.6	78.4	69. 3	83. 0	30, 052
1		27	SE.	SE.	S.	68. 0	69. 4	19. 5	62. 4	81. 9	72. 3	87. 0	30. 145
1		35	SE.	NE.	0	65. 7	68.8	20.7	64 5	85. 2	74. 0	77. 7	30. 143
1		53	S.	S.	NE.	66. 7	69. 4	23. 2	62. 5	85. 7	74. 3	78. 0	30, 002
1	. 22	73	sw.	SE.	S.	68. 1	69. 7	20.0	67. 0	87. 0	72. 3	86.7	29, 922
1	. 03	179	NE.	NE.	NE.	53. 4	57. 3	10.6	58. 6	69. 2	61.7	75. 0	30, 204
1		111	NE.	NE.	NE.	51. 9	57. 2	12.8	58. 0	70.8	63. 1	68.3	30, 289
2		70	NE.	NE.	NE.	50.0	57. 1	16.8	58. 2	75.0	64. 6	63. 0	30. 091
2		56	E.	E.	0	50.3	57. 4	25. 4	52.4	77. 8	65. 2	64. 0	29, 994
2		129	E.	NE.	NE.	56.1	59. 1	6. 3	59.7	66. 0	62. 7	79. 0	30. 173
2		89	NE.	NE.	NE.	56. 3	59. 0	12.0	56.4	68. 4	62. 5	81. 0	30. 117
2	1.98	80	SW.	NE.	NE.	59. 3	61. 1	8.7	59. 2	67. 9	63. 0	88. 0	29. 747
2		137	NW.	w.	sw.	47.7	54.7	21.6	50.8	72.4	62. 0	61. 0	29. 859
2		77	NW.	NW.	NW.	43. 7	49.7	17. 1	48. 5	65. 6	55. 0	67. 7	30. 189
2'		88	S.	s.	S.	55. 7	59. 3	24. 5	49.4	73. 9	64. 2	75. 0	30. 125
2		81	s.	sw.	S.	60. 4	63. 7	22.4	59.9	82.3	68. 9	76. 7	30. 081
29		85	S.	SE.	N.	58. 6	61.1	17. 7	55. 2	72. 9	64. 4	81.7	30. 116
3	. 02	90	NW.	sw.	w.	60. 9	64. 7	21.8	61. 5	83. 3	70.8	73, 7	29, 880
	4. 33	2, 950				1, 676. 7	1, 802. 2	556. 1	1, 687. 3	2, 243. 4	1, 953. 0	2, 230. 4	02. 720
	. 144	98.3	NE.	NE.	NE.	55, 9	60. 1	18. 5	56. 2	74. 8	65, 1	74.3	30. 691

TABLE X—Continued. OCTOBER. 1883.

												1	Mo	rtal	ity												
		ne by	Det	ath	s by		Dea	ath l	у а	zes.				I									y or-		gans.		
Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths, less those by violence,	Accidents and negli- gence.	Judicial executions.	Homicide,	60 comes and over loss	thuse by violence.	Under 5 years, less those by violence.	Under 8 days, less those by violence.	One day old and under, less those by violence,	Searlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Diam board discussions	Typhoid fever.	Typho-mularial fever.	Mularial fevers.	Consumption,	Pnemnonia.	Bronchitis,	Congestion of hugs.	Pleurisy.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory or-	Rhennatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases,	Total deaths.
1 {	W. C. W.	1 6		-:-				3		· .							 1		::							1 3	1 7 2 3 3 6 7 5
2 }	R.	2 2		::			1				::	1		: ::		:	1			:				1		1 2	3
3 }	W.	3		::				2 4							::		1 2		1			1				1 2 2 3	6
4 }	11.	3 3 6 1- 5 6					1	3				::	1 .		1	1	2 2 2 2 2	1									5
5 }	T.	6					1	3				::	1 .	1		;	2	1				2			• • •	1 2 1 2	6
6 {	W.	9				1	1	3					1 .	. 1	1		3 2	1				1		::		2	9
7 }	Υ. C.	4 3					2	2									1		::					::	3	1	3 3
3 {	W.	3 6		::			1	4		1		::							::	::		1			1 1 1	1 4 5 2 2 2 3 2 4	6
· §	C.	10	1		:::		1	3		1	. 1		::::			:	· · i	1	1				2	::		5 2	11
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1 }	W. C. W.	6 3 5 3	1	::	:::					1	::	1.		. 1				- : :		•			1	::	1	3	6
2 {	C.	8			1 .		3	1		1		:-				1	2		::			1		::	1	1	9
3 {	C. W.	5 6					3 2	1 2					1 .				2			::		2		::		1 4	6
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7 {	C	5			:::		2	2 2 3			:.	:		: ::			1	1	::	1		3		::	1	2	8
3 {	W. C. W.	5			1 .		1	2	1		::	::			.,		2	2	1			2		::	2		6
} {	C.	3					1	1 2			::	::	:		1			· · ·	1	:			1	::		2	3
} {	W.	3 2 4 2 3 1						2 1 3					: :				1	· · ·	1	::		1		::		1	4
1 {	W.	3						2			::	11				1		:::			::	2		1			2
2 {	C.	5					1	2	···i					2		::	1	1	::				1			1	4 4 2 3 4 2 3 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4
3 {	C. W. C. W.	5 4 5					1 2 1 1	 4 1					: :				1 2 1		1	::		:::		::		3	5
4 {	W.	5					1	1 2			::	1		. 1			1					1	···i	:		1	5
5 }	(1	1						1			::	:		. 1		:			•	:						3	1
6 }	W.	9		::				6				::			1	:	2 2	2	::				···i	:		3	9
7 }	W.	3 9 5 5 7 3	1		:::		3	3			::			1	. 1	::	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1			1	::	1	1	5
3 {	11.	7 3	1				1			1				1		:	1	1	• •	1		1	····			3	4
9 }	C. W. C. W.	6 6					3	2				::}	:: :	::			···		1	::			1 1 1 1	::	1 1 1 1	3 1 1 3 2 1 2 1	3 9 6 5 7 4 4 4 6 6 6 8
0 §	C.	6					1	1 1				::		1,:		::	1 1 2 1 1	1	::				1	1	1	1	4
1 {	C. W.	4 6 3					1	1	1			::					1	1	1			1				1	3
Cotal. {	W.	145 130	5 2		1 .		32 16	32 65	3	3 4	1	1	4	4 3 5 2	4 2	1 4	21 27	7	3 5	2 3		15 8	9 8	2 2	15 7	53 46	151
Ieans		==	-	=	= :	= :	===	==		==	=	=	==	==	-	=			=	=	=:		==	-=	==	==	===

						ions.	d condit	rologica	Meteo				
		ind.	wind.	tion of	Direc	. #			ed bulb.	Expos		lity.	er.
Day of month.	Daily rainfall.	Total movement of wind.	11 p. m.	3 p. m.	7 a. m.	Daily mean dew point	Daily mean wet bulb	Range.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Daily mean.	Relative mean humidity.	Daily mean barometer.
1	(*)	111	S.	NW.	N.	50.7	54. 6	12. 4	53. 6	66. 0	58.7	75. 3	29, 959
2	. 77	139	NW.	S.	sw.	60. 5	61. 6	16.7	56, 5	73. 2	63. 0	91. 7	29, 729
3		51	s.	sw.	N.	50.7	54. 7	18.7	50. 7	69. 4	59. 4	73. 0	30. 124
4		106	NW.	N.	N.	38. 2	46.0	15. 0	45, 0	60.0	51. 9	62. 0	30, 350
5		63.	S.	NE.	NE.	40.4	46. 4	11.7	45. 4	57. 1	51.1	67. 3	30, 370
6	. 11	69	SE.	SE.	E.	48.8	51. 6	6. 0	50. 1	56. 1	54.1	82. 7	30, 289
7	. 03	74	N.	N.	N.	51. 4	52.9	4. 6	52. 1	56. 7	54. 4	90.0	30, 299
8		39	NW.	NE.	N.	49.8	52. 5	15. 5	49. 6	65.1	55. 6	82. 0	30. 331
9		33	SE.	SE.	0	52. 0	54.3	28. 3	44. 2	72. 5	57. 3	84.3	30, 293
10		27	s.	s.	0	54.4	56. 9	30. 3	47. 1	77.4	60.4	82. 7	30. 176
11		35	NE.	NE.	s.	55.3	60.1	30.5	49. 5	80.0	66. 5	70.7	30, 131
12	. 16	65	SE.	NE.	NE.	66. 7	67. 6	6. 9	64. 4	71. 3	68.4	94. 7	30, 116
13	. 10	94	SE.	SE.	NE.	69. 5	70.7	14.7	66.3	81. 0	73.3	88.7	29, 989
14	. 02	98	NW.	w.	S.	63. 0	67. 5	17. 5	66. 5	84. 0	74.3	70.3	30, 623
15		199	N.	N.	N.	37. 7	45.2	25, 3	42.7	68. 0	50.9	61.3	30.414
16		129	E.	N.	N.	30.1	39. 0	15. 5	37. 5	53. 0	41.4	58, 7	30, 602
17		90	SE.	NE.	N.	39. 0	44. 3	19. 5	36, 2	55. 7	48. 4	70.7	30, 599
18		88	s.	s.	E.	45. 5	49, 2	18. 5	41. 0	59, 5	52. 7	77. 0	30.475
19	(*)	89	s.	s.	S.	56, 7	59. 2	16, 5	54. 3	70.8	62. 3	82. 3	30, 286
20	. 20	52	N.	s.	0	55, 4	58.4	19, 5	52.4	71. 9	61.8	80.3	30. 184
21	. 37	132	NE.	NE.	N.	41. 6	43.8	11.4	41.8	53. 2	45.5	86. 3	30. 313
22	. 01	131	NE.	NE.	NE.	45, 1	47.3	6, 2	45, 0	51, 2	49. 2	86. 0	30, 315
23	. 50	171	N.	N.	NE.	43. 7	44.6	6. 5	43. 2	49. 7	45. 6	93. 7	30, 257
24		109	N.	N.	NW.	44. 2	47. 6	17. 3	42.8	60, 1	50. 8	79. 3	30. 173
25	(*)	76	S.	S.	NE.	46. 4	49. 6	20.1	41.8	61. 9	52.8	80. 7	30.083
26		95	NW.	NW.	S.	44.5	49. 2	12.5	48. 1	60. 6	53. 4	74.0	30. 045
27		55	NW.	NW.	NW.	46. 4	50.1	14. 7	46. 6	61, 3	54. 0	77. 3	30. 137
28	. 01	70	SE.	s.	E.	53. 4	56. 1	15.7	50. 6	66, 3	59. 2	81. 7	30, 108
29	. 35	203	sw.	S.	S.	58. 9	61. 7	14. 5	58. 5	73. 0	65, 5	79. 7	29, 681
30		212	w.	W.	NW.	43. 6	52. 8	15.7	55. 5	71. 2	61. 5	55, 3	29, 892
31		183	NW.	NW.	SE.	34. 8	48.5	24.8	48. 9	73. 7	58. 8	45. 7	29, 954
	2. 63	3, 088				1, 518. 4	1, 644. 0	503. 0	1, 527. 9	2, 030. 9	1, 765. 2	2, 385. 3	935, 956
	. 085	99. 6	NW.	S.	N.	49. 0	53.0	16. 2	49. 3	65. 5	56, 9	76. 9	30. 192

TABLE X-Continued.

NOVEMBER, 1883.

													M	or	tal	ity.											
		o hy	De vie	ath olei	s by	I	Dear	ths	by a	ges.						1							y or-		rgans.		
Day of nonth.	Color.	Total deaths, less those by violence.	Accidents and negli-	Indictal executions.	Homicide,	60 years and over, less	those by violence	these by violence,	Under Sdays, less those by violence	One day old and under, less those by violence,	Seatlet fever.	Diphtherm.	Ctomp.	The selected diseases	Typhold tever.	Malarial fevers.	Consumption.	Postunouia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lings.	Pleurisy.	Агтуоня діясияся.	Diseases of circulatory or gans,	Kheumatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases.	
1{	17.	6					4 2								1 .	. 1	2			1	,	2			1	3	
2 }	W.	3 5					-	. 3			- 1						1 3					2			:::		
3 {	11.	6					1	1 4			1					: : :	. 1	1		::			1	::		5	
4 }	(,	6 7 5	· · · i				1	2				1					3	• • •			:				1	3	
5 {	17.	6					2	1	1			:		1 .			2 2	1	::.	:			1		:::	2	
6 }	11.	4	···i				2	3	1								1					3 2		::	2	2 2 2 1	
7 }	C.	5					4	3		1					1 .	. 1	1				1				2	1 4	
8 {	C.	5					2000	1			:		1	1 .		. 1	1					1	1	:-		2	
· · · · {	W.	11						1								1 .	2	3	2		• •	1	1	::		3	1
0 }	W.	6 5 4					3 2 2	1		1				1			1	1			Ι,		,			1 2 2	
1 {	(,	0 7			1		1 5									1 1		2		::		1 2	1		1		
2 }	W.	4						1	1										1		1		1			1	
3 {	C. W.	3	1					3														1	- 1			1 1 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 3	
5	C.	6					2	5	1		i.	1		2			2		1							3	1
65	//. (,	6 5 5	1				1	1 3							1 .		1					1 3	1			2	
7 §	W.	- 1					1	1	· · · i	1						. 1	1 2	3					1	:	::.	3	
8 §	W.	7 5	1				1	3 2 1	1				1	1 .			2		1							2 2 2 3	
9 §	11.	$-\frac{6}{7}$	1				1	1 2				1					2	1	1			1	1	1		3	
0	W.	4 7 5	1		1		3	2 2 3 3					1		1		2		. 1	1				::	1	3	
1 §	11.	6	· · · i				2	3	1:		1						1		1			2	1		1		
2	IV.	4		J.,													1								1	1 2 1	
3	W.	10					1	3					1				. 4						1			4	1
4 {	W.	5					1	3 2					::	1						1		1				2 2 2 1 3	
5 }	II.	6 7					3	3					1				1 1 2	1		1		1				2	
6 }	W.	3 9						6		1												2				3	
7 }	W.	7 6					9	1		1					1		1 4	1	1						1	3	
8 }	W.C.	9					4	1										1					1		1	3 2 2 6	,
9 §	Т. С. Т.	1					1	1 3							1		1		1							1	
0 }	C.	9 8	1				2	2					1	1			1	1 2	1				3	1		3	
Cotal {	W.	177 167	4 7		1 1	4	49	36	3	6 2	2	2 1		5	5 1	. 4	33	10	2 11	4	٠.	24 12	13	1 1	12	53	18
)	C.	167	7		1	1	17	73	4	2		1		6	1	1 1	39	14	11	1	1	12	8	1	1	69	16

TABLE X—Continued.

NOVEMBER, 1883.

Meteorological conditions.

	à.		Expos	ed bulb.			1	Direc	ction o	f wind.			
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	7 a. m.	3 р. т.	11 p. m.	Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month
30. 081	51. 3	43. 9	52. 8	40. 3	12. 5	37. 7	26. 8	NW.	NW.	w.	212		
30. 199	65. 7	43. 4	47.8	38. 1	9. 7	39. 3	32. 5	NW.	NW.	NW.	194	(*)	
30. 292	75. 0	45. 2	53, 2	34. 8	18. 4	41.9	37. 3	NW.	{ S., SE.	{s.	71		
30. 271	70.0	53. 0	67. 0	42.3	24.7	48. 0	42.7	s.	SW.	s.	49		
30, 309	81.0	53. 0	66, 9	37. 4	29. 5	49. 8	46. 7	0	sw.	S.	41		
30. 072	80. 3	56. 6	63. 1	50. 1	13.,0	53, 5	50. 6	sw.	S.	S.	96	. 10	
30. 182	65. 0	50. 3	67. 9	45. 1	22. 8	45. 1	38. 1	NW.	NW.	NW.	130		1
36.073	80. 7	52. 5	60. 1	40. 7	19. 4	49. 5	46. 5	0	s.	s.	44	. 05	8
29, 882	90. 3	59. 4	64. 2	54.7	9. 5	57. 9	56. 4	S.	S.	S.	90	. 15	9
29, 937	83. 3	61. 0	72. 0	55. 8	16. 2	57. 9	55. 5	S.	S.	N.	61	.08	16
29, 933	92. 3	56. 4	58. 3	55. 1	3. 2	55, 3	54. 2	0	NE.	NW.	38	. 21	13
30, 143	40. 3	37. 4	56. 2	32. 8	23. 4	30. 6	15. 7	NW.	NW.	NW.	299		1:
30. 020	53. 7	41.7	49. 8	30.1	19. 7	35. 8	25. 5	w.	S.	s.	195		13
30. 056	53. 7	38. 0	50. 1	29. 3	20. 8	32. 8	22. 4	S.	NW.	NW.	169		14
30. 218	66. 3	31. 9	40. 8	21. 8	19. 0	28. 4	21.5	N.	sw.	· N.	80		15
30. 582	58. 3	25. 8	33. 1	20. 8	12.3	22. 3	13. 5	NW.	NW.	NW.	239		16
30. 541	65. 0	32. 4	41.8	20. 8	21.0	28. 7	20. 4	NW.	S.	S.	71		17
30. 375	65, 3	36, 6	52. 0	22.1	29. 9	32. 5	25. 4	0	S.	S.	19		18
30. 369	69. 0	42. 1	58. 3	27.1	31. 2	37. 7	31. 6	0	S.	SE.	24		18
30. 337	71. 3	49. 8	59. 7	34. 1	25. 6	45. 6	40. 6	0	SE.	SE.	26		20
30, 184	85. 7	60. 1	65. 5	52. 1	13. 4	57.7	55, 7	SE.	SE.	SE.	47	(*)	21
30, 054	85. 0	65, 8	71. 9	59. 6	12. 3	62. 9	61. 0	S.	S.	S.	109	. 01	22
30, 062	90. 7	63. 5	67. 2	60. 1	7. 1	61. 9	60. 7	S.	s.	S.	62	. 22	23
30, 217	90. 0	57. 9	64. 4	55. 1	9. 3	56. 4	54. 9	NE.	E.	E.	55	. 02	24
30. 379	72. 3	48. 9	55. 4	47. 9	7. 5	45. 1	40. 1	NE.	NE.	NE.	139	(*)	25
30. 177	90. 7	48. 6	51. 0	45. 6	5. 4	47.3	46. 0	NE.	NE.	NW.	140	. 35	20
30. 455	50. 0	39. 2	49.0	34. 6	14.4	33. 4	21. 9	NW.	N.	N.	189		27
30. 444	60. 3	40. 0	50. 0	29.3	20.7	35. 2	27. 1	N.	SE.	NW.	75		28
30. 406	62. 7	37. 2	43. 9	29. 8	14. 1	33. 0	25. 0	N.	SE.	S.	106		20
29, 999	65. 3	43. 8	53. 4	35. 1	18. 3	39. 4	32. 8	s.	s.	N.	109		30
906. 249	2, 130. 5	1, 415. 4	1, 686. 8	1, 182. 5	504. 3	1, 302. 6	1, 129. 1				3, 179	1. 19	
30. 208	71. 0	47. 2	56. 2	39. 4	16.8	43. 4	37. 6	NW.	S.	S.	106. 0	. 040	

TABLE X-Continued. DECEMBER. 1883.

											7	Hot	rta	UI:	F.											
		y.	Des	ath Mer	s by	D	eaths	by a	ges.							Ī		ŀ		1		o F.		DELLIN.		
Day of month.	Color,	Total deaths, bear these by violence,	Accidents and negli-	countions.	Homistolo.	60 years and ever, loss	Under 6 yours, long	Under Bdays, less those	One day old and under, less thuse by violence.	Searlot fovor.	Diphthorla.	Croup.	Dintrhead discusor.	Typhold fover.	Typho undarial fever.	Consumption,	Phoumonth.	Bronchitta.	Congestion of lungs.	Pleurbay.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory or gaus.	Rhomadism.	Disenses of digestive organs.	Aft other diseases.	Total deutles.
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3 }	76	3					. 9				1					9	• • • •							1	2	2
4	C	11					1	1	1		::			1		. 1	3				1 2 1 4	3			1	11
5 (1	+					1	:					1	•	: :	. 2	. 3				4	3		1	1 2	13
6	0.	the sale												:			. 2		::	::		1		 i	3	3
7 {	C.	11			: :						:					1 2	1	. 1		:					6	10 5 5
8	C.	11				- 1								::						::	2000			·i	6	11
3	0	4				- 3	4							1	:::	. 2	010103 110101	1	-					1		9 7 12 8 10
II	C	1	1				3						-:				. 0	1			3 1 2 1	9		9	1	12 8 10
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13	C.	9 7 174				- 1	4									. 1	1				616101 :01919		-		2	5
15	25	1	2							1.						. 1	1			:				1	3	
14	RORCE CH.	1							1				1			. 1					1			1	3	11
	C	9 10												:	: :	. 1		1			3			1	1	15
	C	11					1								1	. 1	- 1	1			1	1		1	. 1	6
	78	8					1					1									1	1		::	. 2	3
20	を日本の日の日の	3									1			::	:	. 1	1	9			3		1		9	83981-8656
4-	THE							1 1			. 1					. 1	- 1	. 3	1	1	1				. 4	8
111	THE C	the feet sets on a teaching					1	4				::				. :		1			1	i			. 1	5
m (THE C						100						-	9		. !		. 1	1					1	5 101 301 4 101 3 3 13 6 1 4 15 4 9 9 10 10 3 4 1 1 3 9 15 9	8 3 9 8 7 8 6 5 6 8 11
14	100	9										1				. 1		1			3 01		. 1		. 9	8
15	B	26								i						. 3				1	101				. 3	10
24							1	5					1												2	10 6 5 10
z }	C	11					1	1	1	1											1	. 1			. 3	10
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BI }	C	11					1	5 1	. 1					1						.,	2	. 1			. 2	9 4 5
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Total (Ta C	200	4		9	- 6	4 6	5	5 3	17	25 25	0	3	5	1	25 25		. 6	1	1	41 20	11	2	12	28	254 213
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TABLE X-Continued. DECEMBER, 1883.

Matagna	logion1	conditions.

	ty.		Expos	ed bulb.				Dire	ction o	f wind	l. j		
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.	Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
30. 063	75. 7	40. 3	45. 4	34. 4	11. 0	37. 5	33. 0	NE.	NE.	s.	90	(*)	1
29. 935	58. 7	42. 4	50. 3	37. 2	13. 1	37. 1	26. 2	S.	NW.	NW	. 199		2
30, 328	55. 3	33. 5	41.1	28. 3	12. 8	29. 0	18. 9	NW.	NW.	NW.	112		3
30. 240	75. 7	39. 1	48.5	27. 6	20. 9	36. 2	31. 6	0	sw.	s.	33	. 01	4
30. 143	73. 7	49. 0	60. 1	37. 4	22. 7	45. 2	40. 4	SE.	SE.	NW.	43	. 07	5
30. 494	73. 3	41.8	50. 1	36. 7	13. 4	38. 6	33. 7	NW.	NE.	E.	54		6
30. 452	85. 0	44. 5	51. 9	33. 5	18, 4	42.6	40. 3	NE.	SE.,	NW.	. 24		7
30. 201	92. 3	52. 9	57. 2	45. 5	11.7	51.8	50. 7	sw.	S.	S.	78	. 20	8
30. 302	60. 3	44. 1	57.0	35. 5	21. 5	39. 0	30. 8	NW.	NW.	NW.	118	. 02	9
30. 248	63. 0	42. 2	54.8	30, 0	24. 8	37.3	29. 5	NW.	s.	NW.	98		10
30. 105	60. 7	43. 2	51. 3	32. 3	19. 0	38. 1	29. 9	NW.	S.	S.	87		11
30. 234	59. 0	42. 4	48. 3	32. 3	16. 0	37. 2	28. 8	w.	NW.	N.	111		12
30. 072	74. 7	46. 1	56. 0	30. 8	25. 2	42.4	37. 5	w.	S.	s.	78	. 02	13
29. 735	71.0	46. 3	59. 2	38. 6	20. 6	42.7	37. 2	s.	NW.	NW.	195	. 05	14
30. 112	56. 0	25. 1	39. 6	23. 7	15. 9	21. 6	12. 0	NW.	NW.	w.	266		15
29. 999	82. 7	26. 7	30. 7	20. 0	10. 7	25. 3	22. 3	w.	s.	s.	111	(*)	16
29. 936	85. 3	28. 8	33. 7	25. 3	8. 4	27.5	25. 0	SE.	NW.	NW.	127	. 03	17
30. 041	71. 0	39. 6	47. 2	25. 6	21. 6	36. 2	30. 4	sw.	s.	S.	179		18
30. 209	91. 0	33. 2	40. 1	29. 9	10. 2	32. 4	30. 8	NE.	N.	N.	107	1. 08	19
30. 374	83, 3	30, 8	34. 1	28, 5	5. 6	29. 4	26. 5	N.	N.	N.	98		20
30. 160	72. 7	34. 4	38.8	29. 4	9. 4	31.5	26. 0	E.	NW.	sw.	96	. 15	21
30. 444	63. 7	25. 8	35. 4	24. 4	11.0	22.8	15. 6	w.	NW.	N.	131		22
30. 498	83. 3	18. 0	26. 9	15. 4	11. 5	16. 9	13. 5	NE.	· NE.	NE.	125	. 35	23
29. 975	94. 7	31. 3	34. 9	15. 1	19. 8	30. 9	30. 0	S.	s.	s.	72	. 44	24
29. 972	94. 0	32. 1	35, 4	28. 1	7. 3	31.6	30. 6	N.	NE.	N.	48	. 14	25
30. 150	95. 7	28. 7	33. 4	21. 6	11.8	28. 4	27. 6	0	sw.	SE.	51		26
29. 773	83. 3	35. 1	40. 3	30. 3	10. 0	33. 4	29. 8	NE.	NW.	NW.	112	. 29	27
30. 172	66. 7	33. 3	39. 0	29. 9	9. 1	29.9	22. 4	NW.	w.	NW.	223		28
30. 247	75. 0	34. 0	45. 1	22. 4	22. 7	31. 2	26. 3	sw.	s.	SE.	37		29
30. 143	77. 3	37. 4	46. 4	25. 6	20. 8	34.9	30. 8	NE.	E.	E.	37	(*)	30
30. 159	86. 0	41. 4	46. 0	37. 7	8. 3	39. 9	37. 4	E.	NE.	NE.	63	. 04	31
934. 916	2, 340. 1	1, 143. 5	1, 378. 2	913. 0	465, 2	1, 058. 5	905. 5				3, 203	2. 89	
30. 159	75. 6	36. 9	44. 5	29. 5	15. 0	34. 1	29. 2	NW.	NW.	NW.	103.3	. 093	

Table X-Continued. JANUARY, 1884.

											1	for	ali	ty.												
		o by	Dea	aths	by ce.	De	aths	by a	ges.				Ī									y or-		gans.		+
Day of month.	Color,	Total deaths, less those by violence,	Accidents and negli-	Judicial excentions.	Suicido,	60 years and over, less those by violence,	Under 5 years, less those by violence.	Under 8 days, less those by violence.	One day old and under, less those by violence.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria,	Croup.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Malarial fevers,	Consumption.	Pnenmonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Pleurisy.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory or-	Rheumatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases.	Total deaths.
1 }	W. C. W. C. W. C. W. C. W.	8 12 9 11 7 6				1 1 2	3 7 2 3			1						2 1 1 4 3 1 3 5 2 1	1		2		$\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 2		2 1 1	3 5 3 2 2 3 3	8 12 9 12 9 7 9 8 11 6 10 7 8 8 7 7 7 5 5 7 4 8 8 5
3}	W.	11 7	1 2 1			2 4 1	3			·:·	• •				•	3	i	1	• •			2	::		2	9
4	W.	9				1	2 2 2 3				1					3		1		,	1	1				9
5 {	W.	8 11 6				3		1 1 1								2	2				1 3 2			2	2 8 2 4 3 3	11
6 {	C. W. C.	6 10 7 8 7 5 5 4				3	4 2 4											::	1		٠	1			8	10
7 {	W. C.	8				2	3 5				1					1 2 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 1						1		1	4	10 7 8 7 7 5 7 4 8 5 7 5 7
8}	W.	7 5														2	1				1	1			3	7 5
9 }	C. W.	5 4	2				1 2					1 .	. 1			1 2	1				î	1			1	7
.0}	W. C.	5				2	2 2 2			1			1			3	1							1	1 2 2 3 3 3 3	8 5
.1}		5 7 5				···i	2 4	1						• •		• • •			2		1	3			3	7 5
2 {	C. W. C. W.	15 4 11		::::		6	1 3		1	1			. 1	::	1	4	1 2 1	2	:		1 1 3		::	1		15 4
13 {	W.	11 4 8		::::		4	3 21 21 33 6	1	1		::			::	1	2	1	1	1			1		1	2 2 4	11
14 }	C.	10				3	3	···i		1				::		1	2	1 2	::	'	2 1 1	2	::		4	7 5 15 4 11 4 8 8 10 9 7 7 6 6 6 5 4 4 6 6 10 3 3 10 3 5 5 5
15 {	C. W. C. W.	10 7 6 6 5	2	:::			3 2				1	1 .		::		4 3 1	2	::	1		1				· i	7
16	C.	6				2 2	1					::	: ::	::		1	1				1	1		1	3	6
17}	C.	4				1	3			1	1				::	1	3	::			2				1	4
18 }	W. C.	12					2 3 5 4 2 2			1			1			2	2	••	,		2		1	1	1 3 1 3	9 7 6 5 4 12 4 6
19 }	C.	9	1			1 2 1	2	··i	i		::	1 .		:-	1		2				2	···i			4	10
20}	C.	6				1 1 2	3	1		1	::					1					2 1 2		::		3	6
21}	C.	3					1	1		1						1			1	1	1					3
22}	W.	4 6 9 2 6 3 10 2 7 7 9 5 5 7 7	1			1 1 2 1 1	3		• • • •	1	::			• •		1 1 3 1 1	2				1			1	1 2 3 6 2	26 33 10 37 79 55 77 5
23}	W. C. W.	7				1	2 3 2	2	9		1					1	2	2			2				3	7 9
24 {	W.	5 5				2	2		1	1						2 2					1			··· 1		5
25{ 26{	C. W.	7					4 3		1							2			1 3 1		1	1			2 2	7
27	C.	5				4	3			1					.;		1 9					1			4 5	11
8 {	W.	10				1	5 2					1 .				2 2	2 2	2	1		1			1	2 4	9 10
29{	C. W. C. W. C. W.	9 10 6 8 7 4 9	2			1 1 2 2 2 3	4 3 3 5 2 3 1 2 3					1 .		1		2 2 1 1 2		1			1	1			2245242321231	9 6 8 7 5
30	W.	8 7				2 3	2 3	1		1							2	1 2			1	 1		2	1	8 7
31	W. C.	9	1		. 1	1	3	1		1	1					2 1 3	1				1			1	3	5 10 7
Cotal. {	С. W. С.	7 245 194	6 7		. 1	50 24	67 88	2 13	4 3	13 3	6	3 1	3	1	3	3 50 42	19 19	9 13	6 10	1	25	15 8	2	11 10	$\frac{1}{77}$	7 5 10 7 252 201
deans		-			==	-	-		-	-		===	=	=	=	===		=	=	=		-	=	===	===	===

Table X—Continued.

JANUARY, 1884.

111 4000				Met	eorologi	cal condi	ition.						T
	1		Expos	ed bulb.				Dire	ction o	fwind		1	
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	7 a. m.	3 p. m.	П р. т.	Total movement of wind	Daily rainfall.	Day of mouth.
30. 000	92. 7	37. 4	39. 8	35. 7	4. 1	36. 7	35, 5	N.	N.	E.	104	. 28	1
29, 626	76. 7	32. 5	38.3	25, 9	12.4	30. 1	25. 4	NE.	w	w.	189	. 38	2
30. 017	74.7	28. 3	35. 2	21.1	14.1	26. 1	21. 5	w.	sw.	W.	187		3
30. 175	72. 7	28, 3	34. 9	23. 0	11. 9	26. 0	20. 9	NW.	w.	N.	79		4
30, 235	78. 0	10.6	28.4	6. 8	21. 6	9. 5	4. 9	N.	NW.	NW.	236	. 01	5
30, 433	68. 7	9, 3	14.5	1. 7	12.8	7.8	0.9	NW.	NW.	NW.	231	·	6
30, 666	80. 7	14.7	20.8	5, 3	15. 5	13. 7	9. 9	W.	w.	w.	96		7
29, 821	94. 0	37. 8	52. 0	15. 6	36. 4	37. 3	36. 5	NE.	NE.	E.	213	2. 21	8
29 608	68, 3	25, 8	52.0	22. 8	29, 2	23. 2	16. 9	NW.	NW.	w.	301	. 08	9
30, 117	82. 0	28.7	35.9	17.3	18.6	27. 3	24. 0	w.	S.	SE.	90		10
39, 036	82. 0	39. 1	45. 3	32.8	12. 5	37. 2	34.1	s.	S.	N.	122	. 57	11
30, 100	78, 0	30. 0	36, 0	27. 2	8.8	28.0	24.1	N.	SE.	W.	102		12
29,955	66. 3	36. 5	43.8	25. 7	18.1	32.8	25, 9	NW.	S.	s.	167		13
29,955	74. 0	40.7	47.4	36. 6	10.8	37. 6	32. 9	S.	s.	S.	70	(*)	14
30, 181	90. 7	30. 1	41.1	26.6	14.5	29. 3	27. 8	NE.	NE.	N.	136	. 62	15
30, 525	73. 7	19. 3	27.6	14. 9	12.7	17. 6	12.5	N.	NW.	NW.	94		16
30, 393	81.3	25. 7	34.0	15, 9	18.1	24. 3	20. 9	NW.	sw.	S.	84		17
30, 040	85. 3	35. 6	40.8	25. 8	15. 0	34. 2	31. 7	S.	S.	S.	60	. 07	18
29, 810	93. 7	36. 2	38.9	34. 6	4.3	35. 7	34. 6	N.	NE.	N.&? NE.	70	. 32	19
30, 195	84. 0	24. 9	35. 7	17.4	18.3	23. 9	20. 4	NW.	NW.	NW.	186	. 02	20
30, 459	67. 0	19. 2	24. 9	12.7	12. 2	17.0	9. 9	NW.	NW.	NW.	186		21
30, 237	60.7	30. 9	40.6	16.9	23. 7	26.8	17. 6	sw.	S.	S.	170		22
30, 152	60. 0	38. 0	46. 1	31. 3	14.8	33. 5	25. 0	S.	S.	S.	142		23
30, 027	84. 0	34. 6	38. 5	29.8	8. 7	33. 2	30. 2	S.	N.	NW.	94	. 79	24
30, 496	63. 7	21.8	31.0	18.8	12. 2	19.1	11. 5	NW.	NW.	N.	194		25
30, 727	60. 0	23. 5	31.1	14. 9	16. 2	20.3	11.4	N.	NW.	NW.	93		26
30. 791	71. 0	25. 4	31.0	19. 1	11. 9	23. 0	17. 6	NW.	NE.	E.	76		27
30. 440	87. 0	31. 3	34. 5	25. 0	9. 5	30. 1	27. 9	E.	s. {	E. & N.	46	. 05	28
30, 431	82. 7	34. 5	38. 6	30. 4	8. 2	32. 8	29.7	NW.	NW.	NW.	84	(*)	29
30, 141	88. 0	37. 0	46. 6	26. 6	20. 0	35.7	33. 7	N.	S.	S.	118	. 02	30
29. 815	93. 0	45. 3	48. 2	42. 1	6. 1	44. 4	43. 5	S.	SE.	S.	115	. 17	31
935, 604	2414. 6	913. 0	1153. 5	700. 3	453, 2	854. 2	719. 3				4, 135	5. 59	
30. 181	77. 9	29. 5	37. 2	22. 6	14. 6	27. 6	23. 2	NW.	S. & NW.	NW.	133. 4	. 180	

TABLE X-Continued.

FEBRUARY, 1884.

												Mo	ıtε	ıli	ty.											
		e by	Des	aths	by ee.	De	aths	by a	ges.			1		-						-		y or-		gans.		
Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths, less those by violence.	Accidents and negli-	Judicial executions.	Snicide.	60 years and over, less those by violence.	Under 5 years, less those by violence.	Under 8 days, less those by violence.	One day old and under, less those by violence.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Dantibeal diseases.	Lyphord fever.	Malarial fevers.	Consumption.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Plenrisy.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory gans.	Rheumatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases.	Total dontho
1{	W.	6 5					3			1						2 3	1	1			1				2 3	
2}	C.	5 8 9				1	5	1		1	::			1		2	1	1	2		1		1	2	3	
3}	W.	6				1	1	1	1				1			1	1				2	2			1 3	
4}	W.	5 9				2	3	1					1	1			1		1		1	1	-	1	3 3 3	
5	W.	6			-	3 2 8	2				4					1	١				3	2				
6	W.	15	1			8	4 5						1 .			2	3	1 2			3	1	1.		7	1
7	W	8 5 5 7				1	2		1							2 3	3								3	
8	W.	7 10	1			3	3			2	::						1	1				2			2	
9	C. W. C. W.	7				1	1			• • •	-:					2	2	1			1			1	3	1
0}	W.	7				1 2 3	3	: : :		1						2 2	2	1			1		::		5 2]
1	W.	12 4			: ::		3			1		1				2	:::	3	1		2				4	1
2 {	W.	8				1	1 2	1		1						2	1	1			1	1			2	
3	W.	9				3	5			1 2						2 2	1 3	1			. 3		.:	1	4 2 3	1
4}	W.	6			. 1	3	3 2			1	1				1.	1		1	1		9			1	2	1
5	W.	11 12				2	5			1				1		4 3	1				3		1		8	1
6 {	W.	6		1	l	1	3			1		1 .				2				. [2		1	i	
(TV.	3 11		::::		1 5	1			٠							1	1			9			,	1 5	1
7}	C.	7	· · · i			1	3	1		1			. 1	- -		1	1	1				1			2 3	1
8}	C.	6 4					3	î		1						1		1			3		1			
9 }	C.	5	. 1				4				::	,	1			1			1,		1				2	
0	C.	6				1					::			1	: ::	3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1	::		1				, 1	
1}	W. C. W.	9 7					5			1					. 1	5	1	1		1		1			2	-
2 }	C.	6		.::		3	2	1		•	::		- -			2	1				2	1 2	::		3	
3 }	C.	4 2 5		1	i	3	1		···i		::						1	1			1	1			1	
4}	W.	6				2	3		::::							. 1	2	1			1	···i		i	1 2 3	
5 {	W. C.	6 7				1	5		1	1			. .			2	1	1				i		 1	3	
6 {	W. C. W.	7 7 5 5				1	3		1	2						1	3				2 2				3	1
7{	C.	4				1 2	1									1 3	1					2			1	
8 {	C.	8 4				2	3			1		1		1 .		1		1			2	1		1	2	1
9 }	W.	6 7				4	2			1						1	1	1	1		3				4	
Cotal. {	w.	196	5		. 1	53	61	3 5	3	16	_	3	1	2	-	30	-	9	1	1	32	14	2	6	-	-
deans.	C.	195	3	===	2	22	86	5	2	16 5		2	2	$\frac{2}{2}$.	. 1	50	$\frac{21}{17}$	17	6		17	10		6 7	58 59	200

TABLE X-Continued.

FEBRUARY, 1884.

				Met	eorologic	al condi	tions.						
£.	ity.		Expos	ed bulb.				Dire	ection	of win			-
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	. Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p.m.	Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall,	Day of month
30. 036	73. 3	34.0	45. 8	27. 1	18.7	31. 4	26. 4	NW	. NW	. N.	226		
30, 222	75. 0	35. 1	45. 3	25. 2	20. 1	32. 4	27. 6	N.	s.	s.	100		1
30, 287	81. 7	40.8	52. 0	29. 5	22. 5	38. 7	35. 5	NE.	N.	E.	46		
30. 193	86. 0	40, 2	48. 3	36. 3	12. 0	38. 6	36. 2	N.	E.	NE	. 79	. 27	1
29. 941	84.7	51.1	61:0	36. 3	24.7	48. 6	46. 3	E.	S.	s.	64	. 09	1
29, 918	76. 0	61.0	69. 4	52.4	17. 0	56. 7	53. 1	sw.	S.	s.	190	(*)	
30, 185	93. 3	49. 7	59. 9	40. 9	19. 0	48.7	47.8	NW.	N.	NE.	103	. 42	1
30, 355	93. 0	38. 7	41.9	37. 4	4. 5	38. 1	36. 9	NE.	N.	N.	116	. 26	8
30. 224	97. 0	41. 9	46. 9	36. 0	10.0	41. 6	41. 2	NE.	SE.	S.	56	. 92	9
30. 471	78. 7	43. 6	51. 0	39. 1	11.9	40. 9	37. 1	N.	NW.	1	86	. 09	10
30. 423	94. 3	38. 0	41. 2	35. 8	5. 4	37. 5	36. 5	NE.	NE.	E.	80	. 59	11
30. 213	98. 0	47. 0	49. 9	38.1	11.8	46. 8	46. 5	NE.	E.	E.	46	. 01	12
29, 863	83. 0	62.4	70. 2	49. 9	20. 3	59. 2	56. 7	S.	S.	S.	109	. 03	13
29. 979	64.0	48. 3	62. 2	35, 2	27. 0	43. 7	36. 2	SW.	NW.	NW.	203	. 37	14
30. 514	69. 3	30.6	36. 5	27. 9	8. 6	27. 6	21.4	NW.	NW.	NW.	168	(*)	1.5
30. 627	76.3	32.1	36. 7	24. 6	12. 1	29. 8	25, 2	NE.	NE.	SE.	91		16
30. 027	93.0	41.3	48. 9	33. 6	15. 3	40. 6	39. 5	NE.	N.	NW.	112	. 83	17
29. 901	96. 7	43. 6	49. 1	39. 1	10. 0	43. 2	42, 8	SE.	S.	S.	55	. 05	18
29. 973	93. 0	46. 9	53. 0	37. 2	15. 8	45. 9	44. 9	S.	E.	SE.	111	. 45	19
29. 973	50.7	38. 5	56, 9	30. 3	26. 6	32. 6	21.0	NW.	NW.	NW.	329	. 43	20
30, 229	62. 3	39, 4	48.0	28.5	19. 5	34. 9	26. 8	NW.	s.	s.	158		21
30. 116	71. 0	43, 2	50.6	32.4	18. 2	39. 5	34. 1	NE.	SE.	SE.	91		22
29. 870	71. 0	37. 0	48.5	26.6	21.9	33. 9	27. 8	NW.	NW.	NW.	255	1.19	23
30, 299	66. 7	31. 6	39.1	24. 2	14. 9	28. 3	21. 5	NW.	N.	s.	142		24
30. 077	76. 7	42. 2	50.8	31.9	18. 9	39. 3	34. 9	S.	S&E.	E.	109		25
29. 851	74. 7	43. 5	51. 6	39. 6	12. 0	40. 3	35. 3	E.	NW.	NW.	118		26
29. 875	76. 0	41. 4	51.1	34. 8	16. 3	38. 6	34. 0	NW.	NW.	S.	131	. 08	27
29. 587	68. 0	28. 2	40.9	16.2	24. 7	25. 6	18. 6	NE.	NW.	NW.	331	. 76	28
29, 947	53. 3	14. 2	20. 2	9. 2	11. 0	11. 6	0.0	w.	w.	w.	349		29
											4, 054	6. 84	
30. 110	78. 5	40.9	49. 2	32. 9	16. 3	38. 4	34. 2	NE.	NW.	S.	139. 8	. 236	

TABLE X—Continued. MARCH, 1884.

											2	Mo	tali	ty.										
		b by	Dea VIC	iths olen	by	De	aths	by a	ges.				Ī							. nr.		gams.		
Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths, less those by violence,	Accidents and negli- gence.	Indicial executions.	Princide. Saleide.	60 years and over, less those by violence,	Under 5 years, less those by violence,	Under Stlays, less those by violence,	One day old and under, less those by violence,	Searlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Diarrhoal diseases. Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Consumption.	Puenmonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs.	Plentisy. Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory or-	Rhemmatism.	Dispuses of digestive organs.	All other dispases.	
1 {	₩.	8 0	1			3 2 3	1				Ī				. 2	1		1 .		. 2			2	ı
2 5	Т. С. Т.	8696861			: ::	3	1 3 2 4 3 2 2 2 2 1 5 2 2		1						. 1		2		. 3	1		1	3	
3	W.	8				1	3			1			1	11		2			. 1				3 1 2 2 1	
4	11.	-			1	1 1 2 3 5	2			2	::		٠,		9 9		1		. 1				1 4	1
5 }	W.	9 6 6 10					1 5								9	1	1		1				4	
5	W.	10	1			3 2	2			5					. 2	î			2	1		1	3	- 1
	C. W.	6 5 4				3 2 2	3			2					. 1			1	. 1					
3	W	5					1			1	4						1			. 1		3		
١٠١	II.	12 5 5				2	3 2			1			2		. 5	5			1	1			2	1
5	C. W.	5				1 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1	3						3	1		1	. 1	1		1	1 1 6	1
1 }	W.						2			1			1 .		. '		1		· · · i				1 3	
3}	77. C. 77.	4 3 12 2 6	1 2			4	4			2			. 1			1	1	1	. 2		1	1	3]
3}	W.	6				1 2	3								1	3		1	1	1			1	
5	U.		1			1					1		1 1			1	1		. 1			1	1	
5 §	T.	12	1			5 2 1	4			1		1	1		. 3	2	1		3	2			1 2	1
6	M.	9				1	4 2 1		1	2					. 2	1		1: :				1	1 2 4 2 2	
7 }	€1.	5 4				4	5				1		1		. 1	2	1					1		
8	C.	119 # 51-154				1	1			1					. 2		::		. · · i	1		1	2	
9 5	W. C. W.	6				1	1 1 2 3 1	1	1	1	::				1 2	4	1		. 1				1 2 1	
٠٠	C.	9 41-				1	3		1	2	: :				1 2 2 1	1 2 1	1 2	1				1	1	
1}	C.	11		::		4	3		1		1				1	1		1 .	1 4	1	1		5	1
2 {	W.C.	3 9		::		1	3			3	:				. 1		::		4			1	7	
3 {	C3	4 2 14	1			2	1			1	:	::				1	::		i	. 1			1	
4	G.	14	2			4	2			1	:		1	1 .	1	1	1	:::	1	2		1	3	1
5	L. C.	5 4 6 7 6			1	2 3 2				1	:				. 1	2	::			. 1			2	
6	W.	6				1	3		1	1					. 1				. 1	· · i			0)	
7 ž	C.	4	1		1	1 2	3 1 1 1	1					I				1		. i				3	
8 }	C.	6 8 4					. 4	2		1		1			3	1 2	1	1	. i				2	
9 {	C.	4	1			3	2								. 1	1			. 1	1	1	1	1 7 1 1 3 1 2 2 4 2 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1	
10	C.	6				1	2	· 1				• •			. 1 2	1		1 .	. 1	1				
¥{	C.	4 3 2		::			. 1				::	• •			. 1	2							1	1
iotal {	W.	222	9		2	64 25	54 65	1 7	3 8	29 2	2	1 2	3 3 5 2	1 2	32	24 18	6	8 .	20	10	1	10	61 52	23
(0	111	-	= :	_ =		0.7		-	-	1	-	-	-	0-	10	11	1 .	. 23	13	1	9	===	-

TABLE X—Continued.
MARCH, 1884.

						tions.	al condi	eorologic	Mete				
-	1		ofwind	etion o	Dire				d bulb.	Expose		· .	
Day of mouth.	Dally rainfall,	Total movement of wind	11 p. m.	3 p. m.	7 a. m.	Daily mean dew point.	Daily mean wet bulb.	Range.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Daily mean.	Relative mean humidity.	Daily mean barometer.
1	(*):	134	SE.	S.	N.	15. 4	21. 7	19. 5	13. 1	32. 6	24. 2	69. 7	29. 861
-2	*.01		NW	N.	NE.	22. 2	26. 9	9.8	24. 0	33. 8	29. 2	75. 0	29. 699
3	*. 13	286			NW.	19. 0	23. 0	9. 9	20. 4	30. 3	24. 4	81. 3	29, 877
. 4			NW	NW.	NW.	9. 9	20, 2	13. 1	16. 5	29. 6	23. 8	56. 0	30, 362
5	.45	81	E.	SE.	SE.	29. 3	30. 0	11.7	21.6	33. 3	30, 4	95. 7	30, 100
6	. 01	76		N. & E.	N.	31. 7	35. 2	11.8	31.4	43. 2	37. 2	81 0	30, 144
7	. 15	100	E.	E.	NE.	33.7	34. 7	4.7	33. 3	38. 0	35. 2	94. 0	30, 136
8	. 60	94	NE.	N.	NE.	36. 3	36, 9	8. 5	32. 8	41. 3	37.4	96. 0	29, 977
9	. 99	209	N.	N.	E.	30. 9	34. 2	5. 7	33. 8	39, 5	33, 9	84. 3	30, 059
10		208	NW.	NW.	NW.	25. 1	31. 7	13. 6	28, 2	41.8	35, 1	67. 3	30, 388
11		217	s.	S.	SE.	40. 8	45. 8	28.4	32. 3	60. 7	50. 1	71.7	30. 173
12	(*)	269	NW.	s.	s.	39. 3	47. 5	17.8	47.1	64. 9	53, 6	60. 0	30. 095
13	.06	110	sw.	E.	NW.	28. 6	37. 0	12.4	36. 1	48. 5	41.7	62, 0	30, 391
14	.87	210	NW.	NE.	N.	35. 0	36. 6	3. 9	35. 8	39. 7	37. 5	90.7	30, 012
15	.01	269	NW.	NW.	NW.	27. 9	35. 6	12.0	35. 3	47. 3	39. 6	65. 7	30, 150
16		148	N.	S.	sw.	23. 7	35. 7	17. 3	32. 7	50. 0	42. 1	48. 0	30, 389
17		98	s.	S.	SE.	38. 1	43. 8	26. 7	34. 3	61. 0	48.1	70. 3	30, 285
18	.03	122	NE.	E.	w.	37. 9	43. 5	8.4	42. 5	50. 9	47.5	70.3	30. 338
19	1.77	140	w.	E.	NE.	43, 5	44.0	11.0	37.0	48. 0	44.3	96. 7	29, 940
20	. 43	213	NW.	NW.	NW.	38. 5	44.2	14.9	42.3	57. 2	48. 3	71. 0	29, 937
21		130	E.	N.	NW.	36. 9	42.4	11.7	41.1	52. 8	46. 1	71.0	30, 309
22		83	SE.	SE.	E.	41. 5	46. 0	25. 6	37.6	62. 2	49. 9	75. 0	30. 332
23	.41	125	s.	s.	SE.	47.8	49. 6	12.0	43. 9	55. 9	51. 1	88. 7	30, 033
24	-07	67	NW.	NW.	sw.	51. 0	53. 6	16.6	50. 4	67. 0	56. 6	82. 7	29. 851
25	.27	140	SE.	SE.	NE.	43. 4	47.7	17. 9	44.1	62. 0	51. 5	76. 3	29. 991
26	. 92	166	NW.	N.	NE.	47.7	51. 3	18.6	47.4	66. 0	54. 3	80. 3	29. 626
27		328	NW.	NW.	NW.	37. 3	45. 4	13.1	45. 7	58. 8	51. 3	60. 3	29. 847
28	.05	98	E.	SE.	NW.	42. 0	46. 1	23. 9	38. 6	62. 5	49. 9	76. 3	29, 721
29	. 03	214	NW.	NW.	NW.	35. 9	44.0	20. 1	41.1	61.2	49.3	62. 3	29. 741
30		432	NW.	NW.	NW.	14. 4	31.0	17.8	29. 8	47. 6	38. 3	36. 0	30, 113
31		263	NW.	NW.	NW.	21.4	35. 9	23. 9	30. 3	54. 2	43. 4	44. 3	30. 095
	7. 24												
	. 234	175. 7	NW.	NW.	NW.	33, 1	38.7	14. 9	34. 9	49. 8	42. 2	72. 9	30. 064

TABLE X-Continued. APRIL, 1884.

		1									M	for	ali	y.										
		e by	Dea	the	s by	De	aths	by a	ges.					1						y or-		rgnus.		
Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths, less those by violence.	Accidents and negli-	Indicial executions.	Homfeide. Snjejde	60 yours and over, less	Under 5 years, less those by violence.	Under 8 days, less those by violence.	One day old and under, less those by violence.	Searlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Cromp. Diarrhead diseases.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever. Malarial fevers.	Consumption,	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of langs.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory or-	Rheumatism.	Disenses of digestive organs.	All other diseases.	Total deaths.
1 {	W. C.	9 6			:::	. 1	1 2 2				1				. i	2 2	1		. 2		1	1	3 1 2 2 3 2 2 1	9
2 {	C.	6		1:	: :		. 1		1	1	1 .				. i	1			. i	. 1			2	6
3 {	C.	10 5 5				. 3	2			1		1 .			. 1	1	::	1 .	. 1				2	10
4 {	C.	6	1			. 1			1	1		. 11.			. 3			1				1	1	5 7 11
5}	W.	11 7 10	1			. 2	3 3								. * 	1			. 2			1	5	8
6}	W.	5					. 2		1			1 .			. 2	1 9							1 2 1	5 8 7
8	C. W.	8 7			1 .		3 2			1					. 2	2			. 2				1	7 5
9 {	11.	. 9	1			: 1		. 1	1	1				::::	. 2	1	:		3 . 1		. 1	 1	1	5 9
0 5	W.	. 13		. : :		. 1	3	1	···i		1	1			1 2	1	1		. 1	3	1	:::	2 5 2 3	13
1 }	W.	5 7 4	1			: · · ·	2 2 3 5 1 2 4							::::	. 1	1		1 .			: ::		3	6
2 5	W.					. :	5			1	1	1 .		:: :	1 1	i	:	1 .	2 2	. 1	. 1	• • •	1 4	12 5
3 5	W.	5 5 7								3				:::	. 2							1	1	5
4 {	W	. 4					4 2 l 3			1					. 1					. 1			1 2 1 2	6
5 }	C. W.	. 0																			1			10
6 }	C.	. 4				- 1	3 2 1 1								. 2	1.	1		. 1	, i			1 2	6
7 }	W.C.	. 6					2 1 2 3			1]	i .				1		. i	. 1			2	5
8}	C.	. 6 5 7 5 2					2 1 2 3 2 2 2 1 1 2 5 1 2 5	. 1					. 1		. 2				. i	. i		1	2 2 3 2 2 1 2 4 2 4 2 1 1	57 5
9 {	W.	. 2			::		2 ···									1	1		i	· · · · i	• ::	·	1 2	6
0 {	C.	. 13					$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}$	1			1		: ::		. 2		:	ï .	. 1 . 3 . 2 . 1			:::	4 2	14
1 {	C.	. 9					$\frac{2}{1}$ $\frac{5}{2}$	i		3	1	:::				1 1 1 1			. 1				2	5
2 }	C. W. C. W.	6 9 5 6 4 8 3 5 5 5 5 5					2 1 1 2 1 1 2 5 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2		. 1	2	:			::::	. 1 . 2 . 1 . 1	1 1 1	::		. i	3		1	1	4
3 }	C.	. 8					4 1 2									1							1 2	95 8
4 }	C.	. 3 5				-	1						: ::	:::	. 1	1		111	. i	i		9	1 4	5 3 5
5 }	C. W. C.	. 5 . 11					. 2							ï.	. 2	1			. 1				1	5
5 }	C.	6 3			1 .		2 2						. 1			1							4	7
7 }	C.	13	i				1 1			1 1			1*		$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 \\ . & 3 \\ . & 1 \end{array}$	1	1			 i	1	1	1 4	13
3 {	C.	8					2 2						. 1*		. 4				. 3		1	1	1 2 2 2 1	10
9 {	C.	5 8					1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 5 4 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1	1 3					4	1			. 1				2	5
{		-					-		1							1			. 2				1	4
Total {	W.	223 167	7	::	1 .	. 53	55 52	3 3	3 6	26 4	4	2 :	3 2	1 3	38 35	20 22	4	$\frac{2}{3}$.	. 25	13 6	3	11 5	61 50	225 175
feans		=		=	===	===	====		==	-	=:	==	-	==	===	-	=	==	-		1	==		-

TABLE X-Continued. APRIL, 1884.

				Met	eorologi	cal condi	itions.						1
4	lity.		Expose	ed bulb.		-	4	Dire	etion o	of wind	ind.		
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 p. m.	Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
29. 824	60. 0	46. 0	54. 0	40.8	13. 2	40, 7	32. 5	N.	E.	SE.	111		. 1
29. 346	76.0	44. 9	57. 0	41.6	15. 4	41. 9	37.1	NW	NW.	NW.	. 229	. 38	2
29, 677	43.7	42.8	48. 3	37. 6	10.7	35. 8	22. 3	NW.	NW.	NW	. 525		3
29, 719	37.3	51.4	60. 5	41.3	19. 2	41.7	25, 3	NW.	NW.	NW	. 394		4
29, 758	44.0	46. 4	56. 4	40.0	16.4	38, 5	24. 6	NW.	NW.	NW.	. 293		5
29, 827	54. 0	42.8	53. 2	33. 3	19. 9	36. 8	26.7	NW	NW.	NW.	222		6
29, 895	51.7	43. 8	55, 6	34. 1	21. 5	37. 3	24. 9	NW.	NW.	NW.	187		7
29, 871	80.3	40.7	48. 5	37.0	11.5	38. 6	34. 9	NE.	NE.	NE.	112	. 13	8
29, 712	70.3	39. 0	42.1	32.1	10.0	35. 6	29. 5	NW.	NW.	w.	357	. 68	9
29, 841	55. 7	45. 8	54. 9	40.3	14.6	39. 8	29. 9	NW.	NW.	NW.	357	. 01	10
30, 087	59. 3	45, 8	53. 5	37. 5	16.0	40. 3	31.6	NW.	NW.	NW.	236		11
30. 151	€8. 0	49. 3	59. 9	34. 3	25. 6	44. 5	38.4	NW.	s.	s.	106		12
30. 110	91. 3	47. 9	53. 7	45. 8	7.9	46. 6	45. 4	S.	E.	SE.	67	. 19	13
30. 103	73. 7	48.8	59.4	36. 2	23. 2	44. 8	40. 1	NW.	s.	S.	97		14
29. 730	88. 3	53. 9	61. 1	45. 4	15.7	52, 2	50. 5	SE.	SE.	S.	113	. 11	15
29, 727	57. 0	61.4	75. 0	50.8	24. 2	52. 8	43, 2	sw.	sw.	N.	190		16
30. 015	59. 7	52. 0	57. 9	48. 2	9. 7	45. 8	37.8	NW.	NW.	NW.	227		17
30. 058	60.7	54.1	63. 7	45.7	18.0	47. 7	39.8	w.	NW.	NW.	153		18
29, 992	68. 7	53. 5	65. 9	41.1	24.8	48. 3	42.4	NW.	N.	W. &	85		19
30, 003	71.0	56.3	67. 2	46.6	20.6	51. 4	46. 4	NE.	E.	SE.	79		20
30, 120	57. 3	53. 2	62. 2	47.4	14. 8	46. 6	38. 0	N.	N.	N.	197		21
30. 138	48. 0	45. 5	54.7	40.8	13. 9	38. 7	26. 4	N.	N.	NE.	180	(*)	22
30. 016	65. 0	52. 3	59.8	44. 9	14. 9	46. 8	40.1	NE.	NE.	s.	102	(*)	23
29. 897	71. 3	52.6	60.8	49.1	11.7	48. 2	42.8	NW.	E.	SE.	78	(*)	24
29. 766	88.0	50. 2	56. 7	46. 1	10.6	48. 5	46.8	E.	S.	N. & NW.	93	. 36	25
29. 868	55. 0	58.9	72. 5	48. 1	24.4	50. 3	40.3	NW.	N.	N.	251		26
30. 10 6	61.3	60. 6	75. 2	44.7	30. 5	52. 9	45. 4	NW.	s.	s.	112		27
30. 068	45. 3	65. 7	82, 1	51.1	31.0	53. 2	38. 3	s.	w.	NW.	135		28
00. 097	45, 0	62. 3	75. 8	49. 5	26. 3	50. 8	34. 4	NW.	NW.	NW.	218		29
30. 136	57.3	59. 3	73. 1	45. 9	27. 2	51.6	43. 5	N.	N.	s.	95		30
											5, 601	1.86	•••
29. 922	62. 1	50. 9	60. 7	42.6	18. 1	45. 0	36, 6	NW.	NW.	NW.	186. 7	. 062	

TABLE X-Continued.

MAY, 1884.

										7	for	tal	ity.											
	yd e	Dea	ths	by e.	Dea	ths l	by a	ges.					1							y or-		gans.		
Day of month.	Color, Total deaths, less those by	Accidents and negli- gence.	Judicial executions.	Homicide, Suicide.	60 years and over, less those by violence.	Under 5 years, less those by violence.	Under 8 days, less those by violence.	One day old and under, less those by violence.	Searlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Diarrheal diseases.	Typhona level.	Malarial fevers.	Consumption.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Congestion of hungs.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory or-	Rheumatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases.	Total deaths.
1 {		1			. 1				1						2									4
2 }	W. 3 C. 4 W. 8 C. 9 W. 3 C. 6			1	1	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$	2 2	1	1		.;	1				1			i i	-			5	9 9
3 {	W. 3				. 1	1						••				1				. 1		1 .	3	3
4 }	W. 3 C. 6 W. 11 C. 1				. 1	4			1				1 .		1	2			. 2				4 1	1
5 {	W. 11 C. 1 W. 8 C. 4					3	1		1		1	1			3				1				2 3	9
6 {	W. 6					2 2			. 1		1	1			1	1				. 1		1 .	3	6
7 {	W. 6				. 1 2 1 2					. 1					1					1		1	1	6
8 {	w.	3 3 3 4 5 1 4 6 1 6 1 4			. 2	. 1								. 1	2	1				., :		$\frac{1}{2}$	1	8 4
9 {	W.	3 1				. 1			1						3					i	1		1	7
10 {	W.	5				. 3			. 2					. 1									2 3 1	5 8
11 {	W.	6 1			. 1				3						3	1				. 1				7
12 }	W. C. 1	6			. 1	. 1 3 1	2		2						6						. 1	1	3	6
13 }	W.	4 1	1		. 1	2 2				1.					1	1	1						1 3	5
14 }	W.	6			. 1										4	•						1	1	6
15 }	W.	5 1			. 2	1 2			. 1		1				1	1							2 2	6
16 }	W. C. 1	4 1			. 1	2		. 1					1		2				, :	1 1		1	1 3 1	5
17 }	W. C.	9			. 3	. 2			. j			1			1	1	1				1		1 2 2 1 3 1 3 1	7
18 {	W. C.	2						. 1	1	1.				1							1	1	1	
19	W.	6			. 2	1 2 4			. 1					1	2 2 1	3	1					1	1	Sam Can
20 }	w.	3 1					. 1					1										î.	1	4
21 }	W.	5				. 1					. 1	1			1	2				-		2	1 2 3 1	
22 }	W.	4 5	2		2 1 1			-				.;			1 2 4 1 3	1				i				1
23 }	W.	4			. 1	1			. 1						1 3	1				i			i	4
24}	W. C. W. C. W. C.	7 1	i		. 1	1 2 3 2 1			1	ŀ						1							6 2 2	8
25}	W. C.	6				2	i		. 1	1						1		1			1		2	
26}	W. C.	6	1		2							1		1	3								1	4
27 }	W.	5		1 .	. 1	. 1			- 1	1			1 .		3 1 3 1									1
28}	W.	3		ï.	1 1	. 3								. 1	i		1	1		1		1	1	4
29 }	W. C.	6			. i	3			. 2			1			1	1				i				(
30 }	W. C. W. C. W.	4 4 1 1 1 4 4 4 6 6 7 7 5 5 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1		1 .	. 3			. i							1				-		3		1 2 2	11
31 }	W.	6 · · · 3	::		. i	2	1	1				1			3 2 1			1		1			2	4
Total {	W. 16 C. 16	3 11		1 3	2				. 2	1 5	2 3	1	2	1 2 1 3	32	11	2 3	2		14 1	3 4	8	45 1' 41 1'	77
Means.	C. 16	4 5	= -	===			-		. 1	3	. 2	7	1	1 3	45	11	3	1	===	==	==	8	411	-

Table X—Continued.

MAY, 1884.

Matagna	laminal	conditions.

	3.		Exposed	l bulb.				Direc	tion of	wind.	od.		
Daily mean barometer.	Relative mean humidity.	Daily mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 р. т.	Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
29. 954	64. 7	69. 1	79. 6	56. 9	22. 7	61. 5	55. 9	s.	sw.	s.	175	(*)	1
29. 955	52. 3	73. 6	87. 1	65, 2	21. 9	62, 5	53. 4	S.	NW.	NW.	234		2
30. 277	49. 3	62. 7	73. 8	54. 7	19.1	53. 1	42. 8	N.	NW.	s.	149		3
30. 157	76. 0	60.3	66. 9	56. 1	10. 8	56. 3	52. 3	S.	s.	E.	151	. 26	4
29. 994	82. 0	67. 8	79.6	58. 2	21.4	63.9	61.6	NW.	S.	N.	89	. 86	5
29. 811	84. 7	65. 9	78. 2	59.9	18. 3	62. 9	60.8	N.	sw.	NE.	120	. 60	6
29. 906	89. 3	53. 5	63. 4	50.1	13, 3	51. 9	50. 3	NE.	NE.	NE.	209	. 02	7
29. 981	87. 0	54. 5	59. 9	48. 9	11.0	52. 5	50. 6	NE.	NE.	E.	97	. 04	8
29. 882	81. 3	62. 1	71. 1	52. 9	18. 2	58. 7	55. 9	sw.	sw.	s.	165	. 07	9
29. 792	46. 7	6 3. 0	73. 1	53. 1	20. 0	52, 5	40.7	NW.	NW.	NW.	207		10
29. 783	48. 0	64. 1	77.6	52. 7	24. 9	53. 8	42. 3	sw.	NW.	NW.	138		11
30. 003	57. 3	59. 8	74.3	46. 5	27. 8	52. 0	43.8	NW.	NW.	NW.	129		12
29, 870	83. 3	60, 5	73. 0	48. 9	24. 1	57. 8	55. 3	s.	s.	S.	112	. 26	13
29, 929	52. 0	60.7	68. 4	56. 0	12. 4	51. 6	41.0	NW.	NW.	NW.	197	. 32	14
29, 901	58. 0	63. 3	75. 1	48.3	26. 8	54. 9	47. 1	sw.	sw.	sw.	146		15
29. 864	51. 7	59. 4	67. 6	54.1	13. 5	50.6	39. 3	S.	NW.	NW.	209		16
29. 963	56. 0	58. 2	70. 8	46. 2	24. 6	50. 0	40.1	NW.	NW.	NW.	150		17
29. 957	64.7	64.7	78. 8	46. 7	32. 1	57. 5	51. 6	NW.	S.	S.	101		18
29. 867	72. 3	68. 8	79. 9	58. 6	21, 3	62. 7	58. 4	s.	sw.	w.	211	. 62	19
29. 980	71. 3	66. 9	76. 8	60. 2	16. 6	60. 8	55. 9	S.	NW.	N.	133		20
30. 169	64.3	69. 1	82. 3	54. 2	28.1	61. 2	55. 2	NW.	NW.	NW.	90		21
30. 195	65. 3	72. 8	86. 7	56. 3	30. 4	64. 4	58. 9	NW.	S.	S.	92		22
30. 076	70. 7	77. 2	91.8	66. 4	25. 4	69. 9	65. 7	S.	sw.	w.	121	. 19	23
29, 953	65. 0	79. 4	91. 8	67. 4	24. 4	70. 7	65. 9	sw.	S.	NW.	101	. 02	24
29, 949	64. 7	71. 8	80. 0	66. 5	13. 5	64. 1	58. 5	NW.	N.	NW.	113		25
29. 867	78. 7	67. 2	72. 0	62. 7	9. 3	63. 1	60. 3	N.	NE.	E.	84	. 01	26
29. 792	76. 7	69. 4	80.9	60. 4	20. 5	64. 5	61.3	E.	s.	S.	112	. 04	27
29. 947	69. 7	59. 5	69. 5	51. 3	18. 2	54. 4	49. 0	S.	N. N.& NW.	N.	173	. 28	28
30.162	52. 7	52. 5	62. 1	42. 1	20. 0	45. 1	34.8	N.	NW.	NW.	184		29
30. 136	49. 0	55. 6	65. 4	44. 4	21. 0	47. 1	36. 1	N.	NW.	s.	158		30
30, 235	61. 7	62. 0	74. 6	48. 1	26. 5	54, 6	47. 9	s.	S.	SE.	106		31
											4, 456	3. 09	11
29. 978	66. 0	64. 4	75. 2	54. 6	20. 6	57. 6	51.4	S.	NW.	NW.		. 100	1

TABLE X-Continued.

JUNE, 1884.

											1	dore	ali	ty.										
		yd e	Dea	ath	s by	De	aths	by a	iges.		1									7 OF-	1	gans.		
Day of month.	Color.	Total deaths, less those by violence.	Accidents and negli-	Indicial executions.	Homicide.	60 years and over, less those by violence.	Under 5 years, less those by violence.	Under 8 days, less those by violence.	One day old and under, less those by violence.	Searlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Diarrheal diseases.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Consumption.	Pnenmonia,	Bronchitis.	Congestion of lungs. Plenrisy.	Nervous diseases.	Diseases of circulatory or-	Itheumatism.	Diseases of digestive organs.	All other diseases.	
1\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	W.C.W.C.W.C.W.C.W.C.W.C.W.C.W.C.W.C.W.C	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 5 \\ 8 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 11 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 13 \\ 3 \\ 9 \\ 11 \\ 15 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 13 \\ 3 \\ 9 \\ 11 \\ 10 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 $	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1	2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1	2 1 2 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 1 3 3 2 2 3 3 4 4 3 2 2 2 5 1 2 5 5 2 7 3 2 2 4 5 6 6 8 5 6 2 6 6 3 0 1 5 2 7 4 2 6 6 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 4 3 2 2 2 5 1 2 5 5 2 6 8 5 6 2 6 8 5 6 2 6 3 3 2 3 2 3 3 4 3 2 2 2 5 1 2 5 5 2 7 3 2 4 5 6 6 8 5 6 2 6 8 5 6 2 6 3 3 2 3 2 3 3 4 3 2 2 2 5 1 2 5 5 2 7 3 2 4 5 6 6 8 5 6 2 6 6 8 5 6 2 6 6 8 5 6 2 6 6 8 5 6 6 2 6 6 8 5 6 6 2	1			1	1 1 1 2 2 4 4 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	T T	1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 1 1	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	i i i i i	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$\begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 23 \\ 23 \\ 44 \\ 34 \\ 12 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 51 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 23 \\ 12 \\ 31 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 31 \\ 23 \\ 11 \\ 23 \\ 12 \\ 31 \\ 31$	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
otal {	W. C.	227 207	5		2	34 17	111	2 5	7 2	10	2	49	3	$\begin{array}{c c} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array}$	29	5.5		5	31	13	4 2	10 13	62 43	234

TABLE X-Continued.

JUNE, 1884.

				Meteor	ological	conditio	ns.						
	.]		Exposed	bulb.				Direct	tion of	wind.	d.		
Daily mean barometer.	Relativo mean humidity.	Daily mean.	Maximum,	Minimum.	Range.	Daily mean wet bulb.	Daily mean dew point.	7 a. m.	3 p. m.	11 р. m.	Total movement of wind.	Daily rainfall.	Day of month.
30, 319	69. 3	63. 9	77.7	49, 9	27. 8	57. 7	52. 9	SE.	s.	s.	79		1
.i0. 197	67. 7	68. 1	81. 0	52. 2	28.8	61. 3	56. 1	S.	S.	s.	70		2
10, 035	63. 3	71.8	86. 9	56. 8	30.1	63. 0	57. 0	s.	NW.	N.	100	(*)	3
30, 049	60. 0	75. 9	89.1	62. 8	26. 3	65, 9	59. 3	NW.	w.	w.	78		4
30. 111	61. 7	77. 2	90.8	62. 5	28.3	67. 6	61. 5	E.	sw.	SE.	78		5
.30 119	66. 6	73. 3	86.9	64. 8	22.1	65. 7	60. 6	S.	w.	w.	81		6
30. 064	66. 0	75, 9	86.4	65. 3	21.1	67. 6	62. 6	s.	S.	S.	128		7
29, 964	71. 3	74. 5	83.5	68. 4	15. 1	68. 0	64. 0	s.	sw.	S.	173	(*)	8
29.778	74. 3	76. 9	87. 9	63. 5	24. 4	70.8	67. 4	S.	S.	S.	101		9
29. 795	74. 3	76. 1	89. 2	67. 2	22. 0	69. 8	66. 1	s.	S.	E.	160	. 33	10
29. 920	92. 3	65. 2	73.7	62. 5	11. 2	63. 9	62. 9	E.	NE.	E.	239	2.08	11
29. 958	87.3 .	71.6	86.0	62. 2	23.8	69. 0	67 4	NE.	E.	E.	124	. 05	12
30, 120	86. 7	70. 9	84.0	62. 2	21.8	68. 4	66. 6	E.	N.	NE.	139	1.77	13
30. 403	82. 7	54. 3	63. 0	52. 6	10. 4	51. 9	49. 1	NE.	E.	NE.	246	1. 69	14
30. 446	71. 7	60. 4	68. 8	51.8	17. 0	55.3	51. 0	NE.	NE.	NE.	162		15
30, 297	74. 3	65. 4	80.6	52. 0	28. 6	59. 9	55. 5	E.	NW.	w.	71		16
30. 140	63. 7	73. 7	89. 0	57.8	31. 2	64.7	58. 9	NW.	NE.	NW.	85		17
30. 043	70. 7	76. 5	92. 8	61. 2	31.6	68. 7	64. 4	w.	s.	sw.	48		18
29. 962	68. 0	79. 1	92. 9	66.7	26. 2	71. 2	67. 1	sw.	S.	N.	82		19
29. 983	69. 7	80, 1	91. 0	70.7	20. 3	72. 3	68. 1	NW.	NE.	N.	122		20
29. 993	68. 7	81. 8	95. 7	71. 9	23. 8	73. 6	69. 6	NW.	NW.	NW.	95	(*)	21
30, 033	65. 3	81. 1	91.5	70.1	21.4	72.4	67. 5	NW.	NW.	NE.	103		22
30. 098	74.7	76. 1	86. 0	67. 7	18.3	70. 2	66. 6	E.	E.	S.	126		23
29. 940	72. 7	80.4	88.6	72.4	16. 2	73. 6	69. 9	S.	S.	S.	198		24
29, 775	79. 3	78. 2	86, 8	73. 1	13. 7	73. 5	70.8	s.	S.	SE.	198	. 58	25
30.074	73. 0	65. 3	75. 2	62. 2	13. 0	60. 3	56. 2	NW.	N.	N.	302	. 26	26
30, 258	49. 7	67. 4	74.0	57. 9	16. 1	57. 1	47. 3	N.	NE.	NE.	215	(*)	27
30. 273	53. 7	68. 6	78.6	59. 0	19. 6	58. 9	50. 6	NE.	NE.	NE.	239		28
30. 203	75. 0	72. 1	80.1	61. 3	18. 8	66. 8	63. 5	NE.	NE.	S.	140	(*)	29
30.082	89. 3	73. 3	82.1	68. 1	14. 0	70.9	69.8	SE.	SE.	S.	75	. 19	30
											4, 057	6. 95	
							01.0	C	S.	S.	135. 2	. 232	
30.081	71. 4	72. 5	84.0	62. 6	21.4	66. 0	61. 6	S.	D.	15.	200.2		

Table XI.—Births.—Still-births, legitimacy, period of utero-gestation, by whom reported, and cause of, year ending June 30, 1-84.

	n sex lor.		nown or.	Unki		W.1	ite.	Col	ored.	
•	Unknown se	Male.	Female,	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female.	
egitimacy:										
Legitimate	2			1	1	68 5	55 4	78 35	63 39	
Total	2			1	1	73	59	113	102	-
eriod of utero-gestation:										-
Fourth month				1	1	4	1	9	5	
Fifth month						6	3	11	8	
Sixth month						5	5	13	9	
Seventh month					,	7	11	13	14	
Eighth month						6	6	11	16	
Ninth month.						40	30	52	39	
Unknown and not given	2					5	3	4	11	
y whom reported:	1									
Physicians				1	1	62	41	48	39	
Midwives						7	14	42	40	
Coroner	2					4	4	23	23	
auses of:	-									
Unknown and not stated	2			1		32	26	74	61	
Overwork and injury to mother					1	4	3	15	16	
Protracted and difficult labor	1 ()					15	4	5	5	
Plæcenta prævia						1	1		1	
Premature birth						4		. 7	10	
Malpresentation						2	3			
Breech presentation	1					3	2 9			
Prolapsus funis					!			3	1	
Syphilis		;				1	2	3	2	
Overdevelopment of child						1	1			
Hydrocephalus						1	2	1		
Asphyxia					!	2	1		1	
Imperfect development							1	1	2	
Disease of placenta						2	3			
Fright of mother							1	1	1	
Strangulation of cord							3	2		
Apoplexy of cord							1			
Preternatural birth							1		1	
Craniotomy						1				
High temperature										
Uræmia						1				
Hemorrhage						2		1	1	
Dropsy							1			
Dropsy of amnion							1			

TABLE XII.—BIETHS.—Statement by months and quarters for the year ending June 30, 1881.

		White.	te.	Colored.		Unknown color.		Unknown sex.		Twins,		Triplets.	Bas	Bastards.	Attended by physicians.	ed by	Attended by midwives.	d by
Months and quarters.	.fstoT	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female,	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	White.	White.	Colored.	"opidW	Colored	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
July, 1883 August, 1883 September, 1883	291 241	76 59 58	*23 73 73	35 28 38	825					21 10 01	91061	=	90001	27 27 19	94 70	23	65 61 61	103 119 97
Total first quarter	2967	193	219	199	185					0	62	1	1	1-	225	:3	187	319
October, 1883 November, 1883 December, 1883	293 213 269	120 07	73 67 61	545	69 37 66					9 8	(m m		7 31 0C	នដន	85 73 60	26 23 24	69 61 71	113 56 114
Total second quarter	775	218	201	184	172				:	6	9		7	63	218	73	201	283
January, 1884 February, 1884 March, 1884	2335 278 269	107 73 77	91 83 67	75 55 62	858					co 44	4004		1-61	888	108 72 78	25.53 15.23 15.23	90 84 66	104 95 97
Total third quarter	885	257	241	192	192		1		-	1	16		23	7.5	258	88	240	296
April, 1884 May, 1884 June, 1884	274 258 239	101 77 58	61 53 68	61 70 57	55 55				:	4.00	∞ 4		21.0	24 14 28	96 64 78	32 32	66 66 48	83 107 81
Total fourth quarter	771	236	182	188	164				1	12	12		15	99	238	82	180	271
Total by sex and color		904	843	763	713				1 :									
Total by color.		1,	1,747	1,477						37	47	1	63	281	939	308	808	1, 169
Grand total for the year	3, 224									8		-61	=	314	1, 2	247	1,977	.1
	0*	*One Chinese.	nese.							+1	[wo st	†Two still-born.						

Table XIII.—Births.—Nativities of parents of legitimate white children (reported) during the year ending June 30, 1884.

	i				Bir	thpl	ace o	of mo	other	`s.					
Birthplace of fathers.	United States.	England.	Ireland.	Germany.	Canada.	Scotland.	Italy.	Wales.	China.	Netherlands.	France.	Australia,	Sweden.	Other countries and unknown.	Total.
Inited States	1, 212	8	44	13	5	1					1	2		2	1, 2
ngland	31	8 5 1	1	1				1							
reland	52	1	71	1							1				1
ermany	56		6	98	1								1	2	
anada	3		1	1	2										
cotland	2 7		1		1	1									
aly	7						5								
ales			1												
hina									1						
etherlands	1									1					
rance											3				
ustria	1			1									'	1	
ungary	1 5														
enmark	5														
ersia	1														
orway	1		1												
ussia				3										2	
ova Scotia															
witzerland	2		1	2			!								
elgium	1														
le of Man	1														
amaica	1														
ustralia		1													
ther countries and unknown	3													6	
Total	1,384	15	127	118	9	2	5	1	1	1	5	2	1	13	1, 6

Table XIV.—Births.—Nationality of mothers of illegitimate children (reported), year ending June 30, 1884.

Nationality of mothers.				Nu	mber o	of child	lren.				umber ards.
Additionally of mothers.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.	Total n
United States (white) England Treland	42 1 2	6	1		2	1					- 5
Fermany Canada Switzerland	1			1					1		
Unknown	3 160	67	19	14	9	2	4	2		4	28
Total	210	74	20	15	11	3	4	2	1	4	34

Table XV.—Births.—Number of births (reported) in different hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1884.

		(nau	uy J	une	50,	199	1.								
		July	, 188	3.	A	ugu	st, 18	883.	Ser	tem	ber,	1883.	0	ctob	er, 18	83.
Hospitals.	7	V.	1 .	C.	1	v.		C.	, ,	v.	1	C.	1	V.		C.
	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.
Columbia Hospital	3 2 1		2 4	1 7 2	2	2	3	2 4	1	3	4	1	1	4	4 3 1	2 4 1
Total	6		6	10	3	2	5	6		3	4	1	1	5	8	7
·	No	veml	er, 1	883.	De	ceml	oer, 1	883.	Ja	nua	ry, 18	884.	Fe	brua	гу, 1	884.
Hospitals.	V	v.	- ().	V	v.	(D.	V	7.	(J.	V	7.	(0.
	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.
Columbia Hospital	1		1 3 1	3 4	6	2		3	7 1	5	7 3 2	4 3 2	4	2 1	1 	5
Total	4		5	7	7	3	7	4	8	5	12	9	5	3	3	5
	M	Larch	, 188	4.	I	April	, 188	1.	1	Лау,	1884		J	une	1884	
Hospitals.	V	7.	C		W	7.	C).	W		C).	11		C).
	М.	F.	м.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	м.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.
Columbia Hospital Freedmen's Hospital Washington Asylum Hospital. St. Ann's Infant Asylum	1 1 1 1	····	2 2 1	1 3 2	3	3	3 2 1	5 2 1	1 1	4 1 1 1	2	3	2	2 1 1	5 5 2	2 4 2
Total	3	1	5	6	3	3	6	8	2	7	6	4	2	4	12	8

RECAPITULATION.

Hospitals.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.
Columbia Hospital Freedmen's Hospital Washington Asylum Hospital St. Ann's Infant Asylum	119 79 25 11	57 5 7 11	62 74 18	65 39 12 7	54 40 13 4
Total	234	80	154	123	111

Table XVI.—Marriages (Reported).—Number of brides and grooms, year ending June 30, 1884.

	Nur	nber o	f mar	riages	of brie	des.
Number of marriages of grooms.	First marriage.	Second marriage.	Third marriage.	Fourth marringe.	Not given.	Total.
Whites: First marriage. Second marriage. Third marriage.	395 45	17 16	1 1			413 62
Fourth marriage		····i			21	24
Total	442	34	2		21	499
Colored: First marriage. Second marriage Third marriage Fourth marriage Not given.		23 16 2	1 2 1		2	185 53 3
Total	194	41	4		5	244

Table XVII.—Marriages (reported).—Nationality of brides and grooms of white race, year ending June 30, 1884.

United States. 414 1 5 2 3 1 2 4 Ireland 7 4 5 1 1 1 England, Scotland, and Wales 6 1 1 1 Germany 15 12 British America 2 British America 3 1 3				Birt	hplace	s of br	ides.		
Ireland	Birthplaces of grooms.		Ireland.	=	Germany.			Not given.	Total.
	Ireland England, Scotland, and Wales Germany British America All other countries.	7 6 15 2 3	1 4 1	5 1	12	3	13	7	4:

NOTE.—Three mixed marriages not included in above table, viz: Colored male, 69 years, birthplace Virginia, second marriage: white female, 40 years, birthplace Maryland, second marriage. Colored male, 69 years, birthplace Maryland, second marriage; white female, 46 years, birthplace New York, first marriage. Colored male, 52 years, birthplace Virginia, third marriage; white female, 36 years, birthplace Delaware, first marriage.

Table XVIII.—Marriages (Reported).—Ages of brides and grooms—white—during the year ending June 30, 1884.

				1	Ages o	f bride	8.			
Ages of grooms.	Under 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	Over 70 years.	Age not given.	Total,
Under 20 years	6							,		
20 to 25 years	74 30	83 71	5 36	3						16
25 to 30 years	12	45	47	17	3				2	14
40 to 50 years		9	8	12	5				1	12
50 to 60 years		1	2	6	4	1			1	3
60 to 70 years		1	1		i	1		••••	-	1
Over 70 years					î					
Age not given		2							7	
Total										49

Table XIX.—Marriages (reported).—Ages of brides and grooms—colored—during the year ending June 30, 1884.

				A	Ages o	f bride	8.			
Ages of grooms.	Under 20 years.	20 to 25 years,	25 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	Over 70 years,	Age not given.	Total.
Under 20 years 20 to 25 years 25 to 30 years 30 to 40 years 40 to 50 years 50 to 60 years 50 to 60 years 50 to 70 years 70 years Age not given	36 11 3 1	46 35 13 8	4 14 21 4 2	1 18 10 3	2 5 1 3	1			2	86 67 28
Total	51	102	45	32	11	1			2	24

Table XX.—Deaths.—Total deaths from eighteen principal diseases and suicides during year ending June 30, 1884.

	WI	nite.	Colored.			
Diseases.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Consumption	195	188	183	25		
Typhoid fever	32	21	13	10		
Apoplexy	44	36	16	18		
Insanity	32	6	12			
Softening of the brain	8	5				
Paralysis	21	23	3	1		
Jancer	22	44	4	2		
Epilepsy	2		3			
Disease of heart	75	51	32	5		
Bright's disease	22	11	10			
theumatism	15	9	6			
Aneurisms.	5	1	2			
Angina pectoris	3	5	1			
rastritis	-11	8	8			
irrhosis of liver	2	2	6			
Propsies	1	8	6			
Diabetes	3	1	2			
dernia.	3	3	2			
Suicides	10	1	1			

Table XXI.—Deaths for year ending June 30, 1884, by ages and nativities.

Annual death-rate, by color, for the year ending June 30, 1884.	6 770	16, 537		926	1.558	000	303	2.006		1.469	2.410		1.660	2, 511		1.897	1.833		1, 752	1.674
Total deaths, by color, tor the year ending June 30, 1884.				:	:								:							
Mean annual death- rate, by color.				-	:			-			:		:							
Total deaths, by color.	~	2 1. 146		151 ~	801	~	×	139	. ~	\$ 195	167	. ~	\$ 217	174	,	348	× 127	^	\$ 229	3 116
Percentages to total deaths, by color and	32. 83	28.8	47.45	26. 4	5.35	4.3	4.87	7.36	99.9	8. 29	6 6 6 6 6 6	1	9.17	7.31	1 3	7.66	6, 29	07.0	11.04	6.47
.elstoT	+34	597	543	8 18	43	57	19	8 %	30	104	107	100	115	25	0 0	261	89	60	146	25
All other countries and unknown.		410:	2		-		-		_	03		40	4	. 0	1 1	0 00	: 20 0	21	4-	* 20
Germany. Austria, and Holland.			:						G	1 47		t-	· es		:	e es	:		20	
Bagland, Scotland, and	20			-			:			-		c	1 01		:	000		-	t~ 69	
Ireland.		- :	:			-	П		77	4		13	7	:		2.5			30	
Other parts of the United States.	re	0 000	24 .	4 60	:	0.3	010	1 7	9	9	00 01	9	Ξ	9 -	. :	= ∝	010	23	∞ ч	
West Virginia, Virginia, Westyland.	10	98	2 1	- 5	22 =	i.o	9 2	C 77	52	33	4 % 4 %	17	9	61	2 4	96	53	44	88	250
Middle States.	es	= :	, (21	-		4		13	9	1	20	12		1 3	2 -	-		10	-
Xeπ England.		21	-	6					-	* **		t-		:		= 7		-	51.	- 1
District of Columbia.	413	567	929	£ 5	88	46	200	45	35	4	# 23 # 23	27	133	==	1 5	16	r- 9	10	13 53	-
Age, color, and sex.	Under 5 years of age: White, males	Colored, malos.	to 10 years:	White, males	Colored, males	to 20 years: White, males	females	Colored, males	to 30 years: White males		Colored, males females	to 40 years: White males	females	Colored, males	to 50 years :	w nite, males	Colored, males	females	White, males	Colored, males.

1.890	1.500	. 848	. 317	. 101	19, 709
\$ 247 \$ 105	196	111	~~~~ 6 83 8 20		2, 576 2, 238
10. 44 8. 69 4. 44 4. 93	7.33 7.89 3.61	2. 95 5. 74 3. 02	. 56 65 1. 30	.09	100.00 100.00 100.00
138 109 48 57	5888	39 10 35	7 7 15	9	1, 322 1, 254 1, 081 1, 157
8 1 1	9	4-1	1		33 11 11 11
11	7 33	614	-		38
9	es 00				30
32	20 15	12	1	-	112
11 5	8				62 50 24 21
35 32 40 47	34 34 39	35 34 34	1494	1 6	192 263 359 427
12	15	615-	1		101 87 3 9
16	913	co co	П		56 29 1
133	11:14:c	61.00			667 631 679 687
60 to 70 years: White, males Colored, males Colored, males To too wears formales	White, males Colored, males fomales	So to by years s. White, males Colored, males on to fin veze females	White, males Colored, males Colored, males Dyears and over	White, males. Colored, males. females	Total white males Total white females Total colored males Total colored males

Table XXII.—Storying deaths, arranged according to age, see, and color, with percentages, for the eight years ending June 30, 1854.

		M.J	lite mai	les yea	endin.	June	39-		ntibe, and percent to total	
	1977	197a.	1:79.	1990.	1881	1882	1883.	1884.	Total death mean per ages to deaths.	
Tunal deaths	1. 149	1.155	1_130	1, 097	1. 179	1, 254	1, 196	1.322	9. 451	
i penny mod nee										
Number of deaths. Percentage to total deaths	715 61. 15	643 61. T1	619 61, 97		791 67. 1	65.4 65.10		66.94	6, 158 65, 16	
In years on it seen										
Number of destina Percentage to to all destina		566 56, 49	562 49. T3	641 58. 43	719 60.14	751 59. 8e		764 57. 19	5. 337 56. 47	
4, years and oner										
Number of deaths Percentage to total deaths			33. 96		509 43, 17	541 43. 14	583 44. 57	57.2 43. 27	3, 8 10 40, 31	

Table XXIII — Showing deaths, arranged amording to age, see, and color; with percentages, for the eight years ending June 30, 1884.

		Send format	ć							
	1877	19778.	1479	1880.	1891.	1492	1883.	1884.	Total death mean per nges for deaths.	Total white
Total deaths	1 99	1.41	1, 166	946	1.026	1, 099	1, 074	1, 254	8, 587	18, 038
i years and over										
Number of deaths	891 59 11	653 62 73	647	590 59, 92	716 69. 78	731 66, 52	728 67. 78	601 63. 88	5, 499 63, 92	11, 647 64, 57
20 years and over-										
Number of deaths	500 50. 24	541 51. 97	535 50. 19	599 53. 54	611 59. 35	631 57, 42	632 58, 85	687 54, 78	4. #88 54. 59	10, 025 55, 58
40 years and oner.										
Number of deaths	339 32 63	354 34.01	334 31. 33	351 35, 53	404 39, 38	410 37. 31	439 40, 88	465 37.08	3, 096 36, 05	6, 90 6 38, 29

Table XXIV.—Showing deaths, arranged according to age, sex, and color, with percentages, for the eight years ending June 30, 1884.

		Col	ored ma	ales, yes	ar endir	ıg June	30		aths, and percent- to total s.
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Total deaths, and mean percentages to total deaths.
Total deaths	988	1, 007	1, 051	1, 025	921	1, 062	1, 004	1, 081	8, 139
Number of deaths Percentage to total deaths 20 years and over.	417	394	430	407	424	500	504	481	3, 557
	42. 20	39. 13	40. 91	39. 71	46. 04	47. 08	50. 20	44. 50	43. 70
Number of deaths Percentage to total deaths 40 years and over.	337	311	348	325	347	402	397	381	2, 848
	34. 11	30. 88	33. 11	31.71	37. 68	37. 85	39. 54	35, 24	34. 9 9
Number of deaths	206	197	209	186	210	245	253	242	1, 748
Percentage to total deaths	20. 85	19. 56	19. 89	18. 15	22. 80	23, 07	25, 20	22. 39	21. 48

Table XXV.—Showing deaths, arranged according to age, sex, and color, with percentages, for the eight years ending June 30, 1884.

		Colo	red fem	ales, y	ear endi	ing Jun	е 30—		s, and cent- total	Total colored.
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Total deaths, and mean percentages to total deaths.	
Total deaths	1, 033	1, 058	1, 062	1, 096	1, 010	1, 156	1, 012	1, 157	8, 584	16, 723
Number of deaths	518	504	523	537	525	613	540	607	4, 367	7, 924
	50. 15	47. 64	49. 25	49, 00	51. 98	53, 03	53. 36	52. 46	50. 87	47. 38
Number of deaths	396	374	424	434	448	490	423	466	3, 454	6, 302
	38, 33	35, 35	39, 92	39, 60	44. 36	42. 39	41.70	40. 28	40. 24	37. 68
Number of deaths	221	208	230	237	231	282	243	261	1, 913	3, 661
Percentage to total deaths.	21, 39	19. 66	21.66	21. 62	22. 87	24. 39	24. 01	22, 56	22, 29	21. 89

Table XXVI.—Deaths from cancers, by color, sex, and nativities, from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1884.

				Nativ	ities.				
Cancer of—	District of Columbia.	Other parts of United States.	Ireland.	England.	Germany.	France.	Italy.	Other countries and unknown.	Total.
Breast:									
White { male female	12	36	12	2	2			1	6
Colored male	1	2	12	2					
Uterus:	5	24							2
(ala									
female	18	85	16	4	7	1	1	3	13
Colored male female	13	57							7
Ovary:	10	01							
White { male female	5	6	2		·····i				
Colored Smale	9	0	2		1				
iemale	1	3							
Stomach: (male	7	24	12	3	12		1	1	6
female	11	16	8	5	5			2	4
Colored	2 7	13 20							1:
Liver:	1 '	20							
White { male	1	6	1		5			2	13
Coloral (male	3	5 4		3	3			1	13
Colored female		3	1						:
Other abdominal organs:		6	2	1	2			1	13
White and female	5	14	1	2					2:
Colored Smale		4							1
Face, head, neck and mouth:	1	11							
White { male	11	22	6	2	1	1		2	4.
(Temale	6	12	4		2			2	20
Colored female		5 7							
Rectum:	1	3		1	1	1			
female	5	5	1	1	1				1
Colored Smale									
All others:		3							
White { male	4	15	1		2				20
Gelevel (male	5 2	13	3		4			1	
Colored female	2	11							13
Totals:		-	,						
White	24	76	22	7	23	2	1	6	16
	70 6	192	47	16	25	1	1	10	36
Colored female	29	139							16
- (male	30	111	000	-	20		1	6	203
Total by sex	30	111 331	22 47	7 16	23 25	2	1	10	53
							-		523
Total by color	94 35	268 174	69	23	48	3	2	16	20
	-								
Grand total	129	442	69	23	48	3	2	16	73

Table XXVII.—Deaths from cancers, by color, sex, age, &c., from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1884.

	τ	Jude year			20	to 30	yea	rs.	30	to 40	yea	ars.	40	to 5	60 ye	ars.	50	to 60	yea	rs.
Cancer of—	7	w.	C	3.	7	w.	().	v	7.	(o.	7	V.	'	c.	1	w.		Э.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Breast Uterns Ovary Stomach Liver Other abdominal or-		1	1		1	3 2 3	2	1 3 1 2 	2 1 1	3 25 2 1 2 3	1 2	3 20 1 1 1	10 3 3	16 44 3 8 7 4	6	3 15 1 1 1 3	22 6 3	20 30 3 9 1 7	2 3 1	9 15 2 5
gans. Face, head, neck, and mouth. Rectum. All others	2	4	1	1	1 1 0	3	1	1	1 1 1 1	0 2 2		 1 3	11	1 5	3	1 6	9 2 3	6 3 5	1	3
Totals	6		3	2	3	13	6	8	7	40	4	30	33	90	10	30	45	84	9	36
	60) to 7	0 y	ear	s.	70	to 3	о уе	ars.	8		ars a	and		Tot	als.			total	ancer.
Cancer of—	,	w.		C.		77	7.		C.		w.	1	c.	v	v.	(o.		ie to	rom c
	Male.	Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Molo	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Totals.	Percentage to tot	deaths f
			-	-					1-0			-	-		-			97		3. 25
Stomach Liver Other abdominal or-	13 4 4	2		3	8 7 9 3	11 1 1	11 6 0 12 3	1		9	. 1	. 1	2 1 3 1 1	60 15 12	65 135 14 47 15 22	3 15 4 4	29 70 4 27 3 12	205 18 149 37 50	2	2. 46 0. 36 5. 05
Uterus Ovary Stomach Liver	4	. 25 4 14 2 3			9	1	$\frac{6}{0}$ 12	1 		9 5 1 1 2		.,	3	15	135 14 47 15	15 4	70 4 27 3	205 18 149 37	2 1	8. 00 2. 46 0. 36 5. 05 6. 83 1. 48 3. 01 9. 56

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Table XXVIII.—Number of deaths from cancers, by color, sex, age; total number of deaths from all causes; number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancer, and number of deaths from cancer to each 1,000 deaths from all causes.

	Une	der 20 ye	ars.	20	to 30 year	ars.
Color and sex.		Deaths from all causes.	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancer.	Deaths from cancers.	Deaths from all causes.	Number of deaths from all causes to I from cancer.
White: Male Female	6 10	5, 035 4, 803	835 480	3 13	837 961	279 73
Total white	16			16		
Colored: Male Female	3 2	6, 509 6, 352	2, 169 3, 176	6 8	726 1, 017	121 126
Total colored	5			14		
Grand total.	21			30		
Color and sex.	Deaths from cancers.	Deaths from all causes.	Number of deaths from all causes for I from cancer.	Deaths from cancers.	Deaths from all causes.	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancer.
White; Male Female.	7 40	1, 073 976	153 24	33 90	1, 278 818	38 11
Total white	47			123		
Colored: Male Female	4 30	646 815	161 27	10 30	572 525	57 17
Total colored	34			40		
Grand total	81			163		

Table XXVIII.—Number of deaths from cancers, by color, sex, age, &c.—Continued.

	50	to 60 ye	ars.	60	to 70 ye	ars.
Color and sex.	Deaths from cancers,	Deaths from all causes.	Number of deaths from all causes to I from cancer.	Deaths from cancers.	Deaths from all causes.	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancer.
White:	45	1, 101	24	37	1, 050	29
Female	84	1, 101 756	9	76	799	10
Total white	129			113		
Male	$\begin{smallmatrix} 9\\36\end{smallmatrix}$	502 421	55 11	4 30	396 430	99 14
Total colored	45			34		
Grand total	174			147		
	70	to 80 yes	ırs.	80 ye	ars and	over.
Color and sex.	Deaths from cancers,	Deaths from all causes.	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from cancer.	Deaths from cancers.	Deaths from all causes.	Number of deaths from all causes to 1 from caucer,
White: Male Female	24 41	867 809	36 19	6 8	303 482	50 60
Total white	65			14		
Celored: Male Female	3 23	355 448	118 19	.9	261 477	130 53
Total colored.	26			11		
	91			25		

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Table XXIX.—Deaths from cancer of white females from September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1884.

	Ma	Married.		Widows.		Single.	
Cancer of—	Deaths from cancers.	Percentage to total deaths from can- cers of married.	Deaths from cancers.	Percentage to total deaths from can- cers of widows.	Deathsfrom cancers.	Percentage to total deaths from can- cers of single.	Total deaths from cancers
Breast	25	12. 82	25	22. 94	15	26.78	6
Cterus	96 10	49. 23	29	26. 60 2. 75	9	16. 07 1. 79	*13:
Ovary	16	5. 13 8. 20	21	19. 27	10	17. 86	4
Liver	7	3. 59	5	4. 59	3	5. 36	1
Other abdominal organs	12	6, 15	4	3. 67	6	10.72	2
Face, head, neck, and mouth	9	4. 62	11	10.09	6	10.72	2
Rectum	7	3. 59	2	1.83	3	5. 36	1
All other	13	6. 67	9	8. 26	4	7. 14	2
Totals	195	100.00	109	100.00	56	100.00	36

^{*} One cancer of uterus, conjugal relation unknown.

Table XXX.—Deaths from cancers, colored females, from September 1, 1874, to June 30,

	Ма	Married.		Widows.		ngle.	reer
Cancer of—	Deaths from cancers.	Percentage to total deaths from can- cers of married.	Deaths from cancers.	Percentage to total deaths from can- cers of widows.	Deaths from cancers.	Percentage to total deaths from can- cers of single.	Total deaths from cancers
Breast	13	18. 84	16	19, 76			29
Uterus	32	46.38	32	39. 51	6	33. 33	70
Ovary	3	4. 35		1, 23		!	4
Stomach	6	8. 70	1 17	20, 99	4	22. 22	27
Liver	1	1.45	ì	1. 23	1	5. 56	1
Other abdominal organs	6	8.70	5	6, 17	1	5. 56	1:
Face, head, neck, and mouth	6 2 1 5	2, 89	3	3.70	2	1.11	3
Rectum	1	1.45	2	2.47			13
All others	5	7. 26	4	4. 94	4	22. 22	13
Totals	69	100, 00	81	100, 00	18	100.00	168

LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
dams, E. A. dams, A. C. dams, J. L. dams, B. B. dams, S. S. dams, S. S. dams, M. P. ppleby, J. F. R. ttwood, O. W. dlen, Charles ungusta, A. T. bert, Charles eker, G. N.	430 941, 44 975	Connell. B. F	3139 Dumbarton stree
dams, E. A	422 8th st., SE. 808 11 st., NW. 1335 E st., SE. 1616 7th st., NW. 831 14th st., NW.	Connen. B. F	Georgetown.
dams, A. C	1935 F of SE	Cottrell J F	725 18th st., N.W.
dams, J. L	1616 7th st. NW	Carpenter J. E	104 C st., NE.
dams, D. D	831 14th st. NW.	Cottrell, J. F. Carpenter, J. E. Custis, J. B. G. Culdwell, C. T. Chun, A. H. W. Crook, G. W. Crook, Harrison Gorey, W. F. Gook, S. L. C Chew, T. J. Coucs, Elliott Candee, H. O	725 18th st., NW. 104 C st., NE. 604 East Capitol st.
dams, S. S	1221 10th st., NW.	Caldwell, C. T.	1749 11th st., NW. Cor. 12th & Q sts., NV 1418 14th st., NW. 420 7th st., SW.
mains, M. F.	1221 10th st., NW. 1439 33d st., NW.	Clum, A. H. W	Cor. 12th & Q sts., NV
ppicov, J. T. It	1928 12th st., NW. 415 7th st., SW. 1319 L st., NW.	Cook, G. W	1418 14th st., NW.
llar Charles	415 7th st., SW.	Crook, Harrison	420 7th st., SW.
ngueto A T	1319 L st., NW.	Corey, W. F	420 7th st., S W. 906 French st., N W. 1537 K st., N W. 206 Pa. av., SE. 1726 N st., N W. 922 F st., N W. 411 L st., N W. 1101 Park Place, N E.
bort Charles	1319 L St., N.W. 1403 N. Y. av., N.W. 1311 Q st., N.W. 1311 Q st., N.W. 1311 Q st., N.W. 1312 F st., N.W. 1321 F st., N.W. 1321 F st., N.W. 1321 F st., N.W. 1311 St. St., SE. 131 181 st., N.W.	Cook, S. L. C	1537 K st., NW.
okor G N	1403 N. Y. av., NW.	Chew, T. J	206 Pa. av., SE.
ntisell Thomas	1311 Q st., NW.	Coues, Elliott	1726 N st., NW.
ntisell Thomas, ir	1311 Q st., NW.	Coues, Elliott Candee, H. O Cardoza, J. L Cleary, F. P Chase, C. A Cutts, H. M	922 F st., NW.
rmstrong, William J	1629 Conn. av., NW.	Cardoza, J. L	411 L st., N.W.
liss. D. W	1321 F st., NW.	Cleary, F. P.	1101 Park Place, NE
ogan. S. W	421 G st., NW.	Chase, C. A	1318 19th st., NW. Garfield Memorial Ho
rackett, J. E	219 A st., SE.	Cutts, H. M	Garneld Memorial He
ond. S. S	813 1st st., NW.		
dair David	1814 14th st., NW.	Collins, C. R	204 5th st , SE.
orrows Joseph	921 E st., NW.	Chambers, J. P	912 1 st., N.W.
bert, Charles cker, G. N. ntisell, Thomas, ntisel, Thomas, ntisel, Thomas, r- rmstrong, William J. liss, D. W. ogan, S. W. rackett, J. E. ond, S. S. lair, David ourtows, Joseph cherend, A.	709 H st., NW.	Collins, C. R. Chambers, J. P. Dotsey, T. G. Dorsey, Lloyd	pital. 204 5th st , SE. 912 I st., NW. 400 B st., SE. 913 Mass. av., NW.
eall, B. M	1740 14th st., NW.	Dorsey, Lloyd	1999 F of NW
ruckheimer, M	813 1st st., NW. 1814 14th st., NW. 921 E st., NW. 709 H st., NW. 1740 14th st., NW. 1212 10th st., NW.		
ushnell, J. H	1212 10th st., NW. 1114 Md. av., SW.	Darling, Henry	027 Oth at NW
oarman, C. V	1114 Md. av., SW.	De Meza, M. M	1001 12th at NW
ant, Javunourous, Joseph. chrend, A call, B. M ruckheimer, M unshnell, J. H oarman, C. V oowen, C. H axter, J. H axter, J. H aldwin, W. O rray, John arkee, H. H, ulkley, J. W writsroe, W. C. tell, Ralph urber, W. K essey, J. M ronson, Charles E mownell, J. R		Darling, Henry De Meza, M. M Dovilliers, L. V Dobson, H. A Donohue, Florence	1221 13th st., NW. 420 3d st., SE.
axter, J. H	1504 H st., NW.	Dobson, H. A	1134 8th st., NW. 1007 G st., NW. 1009 L st., NW.
aldwin, W. O	1915 Pa. av., NW.	Donoffie, Florence	1007 C of NW
ray, John	1222 C st., SE.	Dyrentorth, R. G	1000 L st NW
arker, H. H	1915 Pa. av., NW. 1222 C st., SE. 1616 H st., NW.	Duvall, A. I. S	201 Po av SE
ulkley, J. W	615 11th st., NW.	Dooley, F. A	1021 15th st. NW.
riscoe, W. C	615 11th st., NW. 317 C st., NW. 711 12th st., NW.	Dyer, J. I. B. P.	301 Pa. av., SE. 1021 15th st., NW. 1814 14th st., NW.
ell, Ralph	711 12th st., NW.	Dulonr, J. F. K	18th and K sts., NW Soldiers' Home.
lutler, W. K	1107 11th st., NW. Park st., Mt. Pleasant.	DINOH, W. S.	Soldiers' Home.
essey, J M	Park st., Mt. Pleasant.	De Witt. Calvin	1501 O st. NW.
Bronson. Charles E		Daniel, Z. I	450 O st NW.
Brownell, J. R	1118 H st., NW.	Darby, J. J.	195 Penn av. SE.
Busey, S. C	1525 I st., NW.	Dnnn, J. W	1318 T st., NW.
brownell, J. R. susey, S. C. Saxter, J. B. G. sird, J. C. Sogue, A. P. Sogue, M. V. B. Sigelow, J. R. Sollhache, P. H. Soldemann, Theo	1118 H st., NW. 1525 I st., NW. 227 E st., NW.	Donohue, Florence Dyrenforth, R. G Duvall, A. T. S Dooley, F. X Dyer, J. I Duflour, J. F. R Dixon, W. S De Witt, Calvin Daniel, Z. T Darby, J. J Dunn, J. W Eaton, P. H Eliot, J. L Evans, Warwick Edson, Susan A Elizey, M. G	Soldiers' Home. 1501 Q st., NW. 450 Q st., NW. 150 Penn av., SE. 1318 T st., NW. 1027 9th st., NW. 1308 I st., NW. 321 East Capitol st. 808 H st., NW. 502 6th st., SW. 502 6th st., SW.
3ird, J. C	511 13th st., NW	Errone Wonwick	1027 9th st., NW.
Bogue, A. P	Bureau of Education.	Evans, warwick	1308 I st., NW.
Bogan, M. V. B	Burean of Education 604 Mass, av., NW. 931 G st., NW. 1421 G st., NW. 822 8th st., NW. 233 G st., NW. 1310 I st., NW.	Edson, Susan A	1012 I st., NW.
Sigelow, J. R	931 G st., N.W.	Elizey, M. G	321 East Capitol st.
Bailhache, P. II	1421 G st., NW.	Frangoni C W	808 H st., NW.
Boldemann, Theo	822 8th st , N.W.	Forwick G P	502 6th st., SW.
Sall, C. A	233 G 8L, AW.	Fisher G W	Uniontown, D. C. 1336 T st., NW.
Surghardt, C. A	1310 1 st., N W.	Franch R D. De L	. 1336 T st., NW.
Syrnes, William F	. 35 B st., SE.	Foster R A	
settes, Engene	and Theat Clarital at	Fry H D	. 819 14th st., NW.
Sayne, J. W	4 Lang Civola NW	Francis J. R	2112 Penn. av., NW. 1207 G st., NW.
agelow, H. R	4 Iowa Circle, IVW	Freeman J. R	. 1207 G st., NW.
foldemann, Theo Sall, C. A. Burghardt, C. A. Burghardt, C. A. Burghardt, C. A. Bettes, Engene Sayne, J. W. Biglow, H. R. Balloch, E. A. Bunnst, Douglas Burnett, S. M.	228 East Capitol st. 4 Iowa Circle, NW. 7th st. Road, County. 1014 F st., NW. 1215 I st., NW.	Edson, Susan A. Ellzey, M. G. Fisher, S. B. Franzoni, G. W. Frenche, R. D. De L. Foster, R. A. Fry, H. D. Francis, J. R. Freeman, J. R. Freeman, J. R. Fay, Henry B. Glesson, J. K. P. Gibbs, T. F. Groot, S. I. Glennan, P	1207 G St., N.W. Cor. 21st & H sts., N. 1227 N st., N.W. 935 R. I. av., N.W. 924 N. Y. av., N.W. Corner N. J. av. (Boundary, N.W.
ouns, Douglas	1915 Let VW	Gleeson, J. K. P	. 1227 N st., NW.
Burnett, S. M Beatty, L. K Baker, Frank	192 11th et SE.	Gibbs, T. F	. 935 R. I. av., N.W.
Salvan Engals	128 11th st., SE. 326 C st., NW.	Groot, S. I	. 924 N. Y. av., NW.
Pannott II M	326 C st., NW. 1410 Bonndary st., NW. 1429 Pa. av., NW. 112 4th st., SE. 908 F st., NW. 1003 F st., NW. 1744 G st., NW. 622 B st., SE.	Glennan, P	Corner N. J. av. 1
Bennett, H. M	1426 Pa av. NW.	1	Boundary, NW.
Braithwaite, Sarah	112 4th st., SE.	Garnett, A. Y. P., jr Grinsted, William	Boundary, N.W. 1317 N.Y. av., NW. 1317 N.Y. av., NW. 637 9th st., NE. 311 East Capitol st.
Ruels P H	908 F st. NW.	Garnett, A. Y. P., jr	- 1317 N. I. av., N W.
Rounit William W	1003 F st., N.W.	Grinsted, William	1 037 9th St., NE.
Rates N I.	1744 G st., NW.	Gioss, George	Naval Dispensary.
Barstow K D	622 B st., SE.	Griffith, S. H Griffith, M. J Gilpin, G. E Godding, W. W	1405 5th st., NW.
Bell William S	1502 O st., N.W.	Griffith, M. J	Toppallytown D
Bishop, F. B	1749 Pa. av., NW.	Gilpin, G. E	Tennallytown, D. C Government Hosp
Bland, M. C	1209 G st., NW.	Godding, W. W	for the Insane.
Callan, C. V. N	1422 F st., NW.	0 1 NT TO	216 131 st. SW.
crew, S. B.	1502 Q st., NW. 1749 Pa. av., NW. 1209 G st., NW. 1422 F st., NW. 146 6th st., SW.	Goodman, W. R	1222 N. Y. av., NW.
braith waite, Sarah Buck, R. H. Bennit, William W Sates, N. L. Sarstow, K. D. Sell, William S Bishop, F. B Bland, M. C. Jallan, C. V. N. Jrew, S. B. Cragin, C. H.	3123 Dumbarton street,	Gilbert, C. B	216 13½ st., SW. 1222 N. Y. av., NW. 2019 Hillyer av., NV
	Georgetown. 1008 13th st., NW. 327 1st st., NE.	Gihon, A. L	Washington Barrac
Clark, D. B.	1008 13th st., NW.	Gibson, J. K	1115 G st., NW.
Clemons, P. H	327 1st st., NE.	Goolrick, P	1115 G st., NW. 1331 K st., NW.
Clift, J. W	1117 Mass. av., NW.	Goldsborongn, E. K	904 14th st., NW.
Cuthbert, M. F	1462 R. I. av., NW.	Gardner, F. A	Naval Dispensary.
Cruser, C. B	2712 Beall st., NW.	Green, E. H	3055 Q st., NW.
lase, Meigs	17 5th st., NE.	Gurley, R. K	216 3d st., SE.
hoate, Rufus	310 Ind. av., NW.	Galt, J. M.	225 13th st., SW.
Crouse, J. L.	1213 M st., NW.	Goodell, C. F	472 O st., NW.
Clark, D. B. Clemons, P. H. Clifft, J. W. Cuthbert, M. F. Crusser, C. B. Case, Meigs. Choate, Rufus Crouse, J. L. Clark, Charles Coumbe, J. T. Coumbe, J. T.	327 1st st., NE. 1117 Mass. av., NW. 1462 R. I. av., NW. 2712 Beall st., NW. 17 5th st., NE. 310 Ind. av., NW. 1213 M st., NW. 906 K st., NW. 1304 9th st., NW.	Gibson, J. K. Godrick, P. Goldsborough, E. K. Gardner, F. A. Green, E. H. Gurley, R. R. Godell, C. F. Goddell, C. F. Goddell, C. H. Hagner, D. H.	728 13th st., NW.
Coumbe, J. T.	1304 9th st., NW. 603 La. av., NW.	Gobrecht, W. II	1814 H st., NW.

LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS-Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Herbert, J. W	205 H st., NW.	Latimer, George	1326 N. Y. av., NW.
Hazen, D. H	407 6th st., SW.	Lyon, S. B	Govt. Hospital for th
Hammett, C. M	644 F st., SW.		Ingane
lazen, D. H	407 6th st., SW. 644 F st., SW. 511 East Capitol st.	Linn, S. F. Lewis, C. O. Leech, G. A. Mallan, C. E. Mead, Theodore.	3314 P st., NW.
Iartigan, J. F Iuntoon, A. J	608 14th st., NW. 3d Anditor's Office.	Lewis, C.O	920 9th st., NW. 920 9th st., NW. 902 22d st., NW. 1924 Pa. av. NW.
untoon, A. J	3d Anditor's Office.	Leech, G. A	1926 9th st., N.W.
untoon, A. J. enderson, George oward, J. T. oward, F. oward, H. N. agner, C. E. yatt, Frank	1916 9th st., NW. 1126 9th st., NW. 1019 F st., NW.	Mallan, C. E	920 9th st., N.W.
oward F	1010 F at XW	Moore, J. B. McKim, S. A. H. Morgan, J. E. Morgan, E. C. Magrader, G. L. Munde l, J. H. Molyki, M. B.	1024 Po or NW
oward H V	018 Mass or XW	McKim S A H	
agner C. E	1019 F st., NW. 918 Mass. av., NW. 1400 H st., NW. 938 N. Y. av., NW. 724 13th st., NW. 1323 F st., NW. 1009 O st., NW.	Morgan J. E.	905 E st., NW. 916 E st., NW. 310 E st., NW. 1022 18th st., NW. 721 4½ st., SW.
vatt. Frank	938 N. Y. av., N.W.	Morgan, E. C	916 E st., NW.
	724 13th st., NW.	Magruder, G. L	310 E st., NW.
atch, Horace	1323 F st., NW.	Munde 1, J. H	1022 18th st., NW.
ood, T. B	1009 O st., NW.		121 43 56., 17 11.
erndon, Dartwell, J. B	1441 Corcoran st. 1468 T st., NW.	Manss, R. G Meriam, E. C Marmion, William V Muncaster, O. M	
artwell, J. B	1468 T st., NW.	Meriam, E. C	1701 6th St., NW. 122 N. J. av., NW. 1106 F st., NW. 1405 N. Y. av., NW. 607 4½ st., SW.
eron, G. H. arrison, J. S arrison, G. B	1328 bth st., N W .	Marmion, William V	1405 Y W NW.
arrison G R	1245 F at VIV	MalVilliana A	607 41 of SW
cehling A A	1328 6th st., NW. 604 9th st., NW. 1345 F st., NW. 1355 Corcoran st., NW.	McWilliams, A Murphy, P. J. Mackall, Louis, jr	Columbia Hospital.
œhling, A. Aart, Mary E	1003 H st., NW.	Mackall Louis ir	3040 Dumbarton so
amilton, J. B	U. S. Marine Hospital		3040 Dumbarton st
offman, W. J	U. S. Marine Hospital. 222 E st., NW.	Mackall, J. McV	1408 H st., NW.
olden, R. T	802 6th st., SW.	McBlair, J. H	2029 I st., NW.
awkes, W. H	1330 N. Y. av., NW.	Mackall, J. McV McBlair, J. H Maxwell, C. D	1408 H st., NW. 2029 I st., NW. 1716 I st., NW.
art, Mary F. amilton, J. B. offman, W. J. olden, R. T. awkes, W. H. illver, F. S. ammond, T. V. arvey, L. A.	222 E St. AW. 802 6th st., SW. 1330 N. Y. av., NW. 1527 10th st., NW. 918 15th st., XW. 933 K st., XW.	Marr, S. S	1415 10th st., NW. Corner Frederick at
ammond, T. V	918 15th st., NW.	McLeod, Wilfred	Corner Frederick ar
arvey, L. A	933 K st., NW.	35 11 4 4	Prospect sts.
untingdon, D. L	2117 G st., NW. 813 12th st., NW.	Marsteller, A. A. McArdle, T. E. Minnich, William H.	221 D st., NW.
untingdon, D. L ussey, D. J oward, J. H	Cor. 4k and Pomeroy sts	Minnish William U	707 12th st , NW. 1836 6th st., NW.
enry, William S. B	807 7th st., SW.	Mitchell C W	1809 16th at XW
		Mitchell, G. H. Mallan, T. F. Mayfield, Clifton	1802 16th st , NW. 216 2d st., SE.
ughes, W. D	329 11th st. S.W.	Mayfield Clifton	Cor. 10th and N. Y. ave
ale, W. H	723 12th st., NW.		N. W.
lickling, D. P	329 11th st., SW. 723 12th st., NW. 221 3d st., NW. 616 3d st., NW.	Maddox, W. R	Georgetown, D. C.
larvey, G. E	616 3d st , NW.	Mosher, James	115 B st., SE.
louston, Sain lughes, W. D lale, W. H lickling, D. P larvey, G. E larris, H. S. T	Washington Asylum	Maddox, W. R. Mosher, James Muhleman, S. A.	723 6th st., NW.
		Millenbill, S. A. May, J. F. Markriter, J. I. Mason, J. E. Miller, W. L. Marshal, T. C. S. McGarvey, A. W. Mann, H. L. Marshall Collins	115 B st., SE. 723 6th st., NW. 2022 G st NW.
Iall, C. H. H.	1744 G st., NW. 1744 G st., NW. 1308 I st., NW.	Markriter, J. I	416 10th st., NW. 2100 H st., NW. 410 K st., NW.
islan Mann	1/44 (r St., N W .	Mason, J. E	2100 H St., NW.
terndon, C. G. Lislop, Mary Lammond, W. B. ohnson, A. E. ohnson, J. T. ohnston, W. W. ohnston, G. F. ulihu, M. L. ovce, J. W. olley, B. B. ohnson, H. L. E.	619 Penn. av., NW.	Manchal T C S	10 K 8L, NW.
ohnson, A. E	101 R at SE	McGarror A W	1842 Vt. av., NW. 807 H st., NE.
ohnson, J. T	926 17th st., NW.	Mann H. L.	310 Ind. av. NW.
ohnston, W. W	1603 K st., NW.		1010 11th at NW.
ohnson, J. B	922 N. Y. av., NW.	Martin, Thomas	310 N. Y. av., NW.
ohnston, G. F	101 B st., SE. 926 17th st., NW. 1603 K st., NW. 922 N. Y. av., NW. 420 6th st., NW. 936 C st., SW.	Martin, Thomas	310 N. Y. av., NW. 1924 N st., NW. 1616 7th st., NW.
uhhu, M. L	936 C st., SW.	Miller, Thomas Madison, B. F. Norton, C. A Newton, L. E	1616 7th st., NW.
ovce, J. W	500 6th st., NW. 1210 9th st., NW.	Madison, B. F	1010 / H St., NV. 417 B St., SE. 845 H St., NE. 413 L St., NW. 456 M St., NW. 2403 Pa. av., NW. 1322 I St., NW. 1322 I St., NW.
ohnson H T F	1210 9th st., NW.	Norton, C. A	815 H st., NE.
ohnson, H. L. Eanney, Edgar	Columbia Hospital. 1501 Vermont av., NW.	Newton, L. E	413 L st., NW.
		Naylor, W. L. Newman, H. M. Nicholson, William	9402 Do or VII
eech. Thomas A. R	Park st., Mt. Pleasant. 424 East Capitol st.	Nicholson William	1399 I et NW
ing, A. F. A	726 13th st., N.W.	Norris Basil	1829 G st., N.W.
leinschmidt, C. H. A	3113 N st., NW.	Neale, R. A	1829 G st., NW. 612 18th st., NW.
elly, D_J	726 13th st., NW. 3113 N st., NW. 1635 19th st., NW.	Nourse, C. H	Darnestown, Md.
idder, J. A	Smithsonian Institute.	Norris, Basil	1718 10th st., NW.
ameson, A. B. eech, Thomas A. R. ing, A. F. A. leinschmidt, C. H. A. elly, D. J. idder, J. A. etchum, O. C. ellogg, George ing, Charles ing, G. S.	37 C st., NE. 1416 Q st., NW.	Norwood, John	1819 13th st., NW.
ellogg, George	1416 Q st., NW.	Norcom, H. S	1749 Pa. av., NW.
ing, Charles	817 5th st., NW. 1113 G st., SE. 513 12th st. NW.	Okie, W. T	1210 G st., NW.
ing William R	513 12th st., NW.	Owens, Thomas	1531 P st , N W .
oli inski Louis	Childrens' Hospital.	Osmun C. I	233 Pa. av., SE.
elly, D. B	519 11th st. SE.	O'Reilly R M	1909 I at N. W.
ehrer, A. B	7134 East Capitol st.	Norwood, John Norcom, H. S. Okie, W. T. Owens, Thomas Ober, G. C. Osmun, C. J. O'Reilly, R. M. Patterson, D. C., coroner Porter, H. C	Darnestown, Md. 1718½ 10th st., NW. 1819 13th st., NW. 1819 13th st., NW. 1210 G st., NW. 1210 G st., NW. 233 Pa. av., SE. 807 9th st., NW. 1919 I st., NW. 3014 O st., NW.
ing, E. F	943 M st., NW.	Porter, H. C	3014 O st., NW.
ing. Charles ing. G. S. ing. William R olir inski, Louis. elly. D. B. ehrer, A. B. ing. E. F. amb, D. S. anders, Thomas. each H. E.	Charles nospital. 519 11th st., SE. 713½ East Capitol st. 943 M st., NW. 1324 V st., NW. 926 I st., NW. 400 7th at SW.	Palmer, W. G. Palmer, G. S. Purvis, C. B. Pope, G. W.	929 H st., NW.
anders, Thomas	926 I st., NW.	Palmer, G. S	1113 Mass. av., N. W 1118 13th st., NW.
earl, H. E	400 7th st., SW.	Purvis, C. B	1118 13th st., NW.
each H. E. ee, George incoln, N. S. ittle, J. W.	1319 Vermontav., NW.	Pope, G. W	1109 14th st., NW. 724 11th st., NW.
ittle J W	1514 H st., NW.	Parsons, Mary A	724 11th st., N.W.
		Parsons M S	8 I st., NE. 9221 F st., NW.
ovejov, J. W. H	2111 Penn. av., NW. 600 E st. NW.	Prentice D W	1994 Oth at NW
ee, William ovejov, J. W. H awver, W. P	1912 I st. NW	Pope, G. W. Parsons, Mary A. Parsons, John Parsons, M. S. Prentiss, D. W. Prentiss, C. E. Peter Aymistond	811 C at NW
ovejov, J. W. H awver, W. P indsly, Harvey ittle, J. J oomis, L. C	824 Conn. av., NW.	Peter, Armistead	9223 F St., NW. 1224 9th st., NW. 811 G st., NW. 3050 O st., NW. 426 4½ st , SW. 1126 9th st., N. W.
ittle, J. J	1511 R st., NW.	Poulton, W. E	426 41 st , SW.
	Montello D C	Dotgo 1	1190 0th at V W

LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS-Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Pearson C	608 12th st., N. W.	Shoulters, G. H	1516 O at NW
Pearson, C Parkinson, C	1003 O st., NW.	Shearer, J. G.	1516 Q st., NW. 1216 H st., NW.
Pittis, William	1808 14th st., NW.	Shute, D. K	Columbia Hamital
	2720 M at NW	Sumner, Jeanette J	Columbia Hospital.
Porter, J. J.	2720 M st., NW. Oxen Hill, Md.	Stanford, Flora H	937 N. Y. av , NW,
Parker, J. M Pool, B. G	1422 11th st., NW.	Snyder, A. A.	411 H st., NE.
Purman, J. J		Stone, T. R.	3051 N st., NW. 1345 F st., NW.
Pyles, R. A	1435 Chapin st., NW. Anacostia, D. C.	Smith, D. A	Curtis Building, Gtn.
Persons, R. C		Townshend, Smith	
rersons, a. C	Receiving ship Wyan-	(Health Officer).	221 4½ st., NW.
Perry, G. N	dotte, Navy-yard. 1524 14th st., NW.	Thompson I F	1304 R. I av., NW.
Petteys, Charles V	DIO Front Consisted at	Thompson, J. F	1401 H at XW
Petteys, Charles V	228 East Capitol st.	Tarkington T A	1401 H st., NW.
Raines, C. H	1112 B st., NE. 1407 G st., NW. 215 3d st., NW.	Tarkington, J. A	217 D st., NW.
Rames, W. M	1407 († St., N.W.	Torry, Turner Taylor, W. H	Anacostia, D. C.
Rauterburg, C. E	215 3d st., N.W.	Taylor, W. H	619 M st., NW.
Ranterburg, L. E	215 3d st., NW.	Toner, J. M	615 La. av., NW.
Reyburn, R	2129 F st., NW. 221 4½ st., SW.	Tyler, W. B	3269 M st., NW.
Reily, J. R	221 45 st., SW.	Tyler, A. C. Taylor, L. M	22 2d st., NE.
Reinhardt, J. F. A	527 8th st., SE.	Taylor, L. M	701 M st., NW.
Reinhardt, J. F. A Ritchie, L. W Roberts, W. E	3259 N st., NW.	Taulman, D. D	Cor 6th & G sts., NW.
Roberts, W. E	715 G st., SE.	Trott, T. H	232 N. J. av., SE.
Radeline, o. o	1211 P 800, 21 11 .	Townsend, W. W	1209 R. I. av., NW.
Reynolds, W. B	10 5th st., NE.	Taylor, Thomas	238 Mass. av., NE.
Ravenburg, R	1448 Pierce st., N W.	Tyler, Lachlan	1206 G st., NW.
Kosse, L. C	1750 H St., AW.	Turpin, H. W	427 11th st., NW.
Rogers, A. P	330 Va. av., SE.	Thompson, M. F	1113 Pa. av., NW. 815 14th st., NW.
Roberts, Grace	420 5th st., SE.	Verdi, T. S	815 14th st., N.W.
Rixey, P. M	1518 K st., NW.	Van Vliet, F.C	819 15th st., NW.
Reyburn, Robert, jr	1518 K st., NW. 2129 F st., NW.	Van Dyck, J	22 Grant Place, NW.
Riggs, D. H	1539 5th st., NW.	Walsh, J. K	1111 13th st., NW.
Robbins, H. A	813 4th st., NW.	Ward, Wm. W Walter, J	1735 Pa. av., NW.
Rankin, E. B	924 N. Y. ave., NW.	Walter, J	1010 F st , NW.
Ryon, N. A	1000 D st., SE.	Williamson, A. M	486 F st., NW.
Spackman, M. D	1634 16th st., NW.	Winter, J. T	1528 9th st., NW.
Stanton, J. O	1344 G st., NW.	Watts, S. R	1008 19th st., NW.
Stone, C. G.	Brightwood, D. C.	Winslow, Caroline B	1 Grant Place, NW.
Sumby, S. A Suddarth, J. L	513 3d st., SW.	Walsh, Ralph	332 C st., NW.
Suddarth, J. L	2 I st., NE.	Wolhanpter, D. P	801 H st., NW.
Stearns, S. S.	924 P st., NW.	Waggaman, Samuel	1608 14th st., NW.
Sothoron, J. T	1919 I st., NW.	Wales, P. S	813 Vt. av., NW.
Samson, G. C	2419 Pa. av., NW.	Wells, C. A	Bladensburg, Md.
Sonnenschmidt, C. W	626 E st., NW.	Wells, C. A West, G. W	1102 14th st., NW.
Sonnenschmidt, C. W Street, D. B	61 H st., NW.	Witmer, A. H	Government Hospita
Sowers, Z T	61 H st., NW. 1324 N. Y. av., NW.		for the Insane.
Shekell, A. B	1529 32d st., NW.	Wallace, M. F	104 Ind. av., NW.
Smith, T. C	1133 12th st., NW.	White, J. M	Brightwood, D. C.
Scholl, Joseph	615 D st., NW.	117 W H H	939 T st., NW.
Sweetman, J. T	1919 G st., NW.	Werner, P. P	908 Pa. av., SE.
St. Clair, F. O	1428 R. I. av., NW.	Werner, P. P.	606 M st., NW.
St. Clair, F. O Schaeffer, E. M	17 St. Cloud Building.	Womersley, E. E	1809 K st., NW.
Sellhausen, E. A	636 G st., NW.	Winter, E. C. C.	601 H st., SW.
Stratton, J. T		Wales, P. G	813 Vt. av., NW.
Suter, H	1207 31st st., NW.	Wales, P. G Warren, H. S	724 9th st., NW.
Stack, M. J	Government Hospital	Wright, G. H	1302 R st., NW.
	for the Insane.	Young, P. G	1258 8th st., NW.
Shirley, A. B		Young, P. G Young, J. T	1336 N. Y. av., NW.
Shadd E.J	Freedmen's Hospital.	Varrow H. C	814 17th st., NW.
Shadd, F. J Swormstedt, L. B	1455 14th st., NW.	Yarnall, J. H	1303 31st st., NW.
owormsteat, L. D	1400 14111 80., 18 17 .	- W. Millian G. 1	

LIST OF REGISTERED UNDERTAKERS.

LIST OF REGISTERED UNDERTAKERS-Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Speare, W. R. Spindler, Pred Spindler, William F Sigourney, W. S Shelton, J. H Smith, N Sinis, John Tibbs, Moses	1029 7th st., NW. 2824 Penn. av., NW. Methodist Cemetery. 1723 Cedar st., NW. M st., Georgetown.	Wetzel, J. A. Wright, J. R. Wise, G. W. Williams, Lemuel. West, John Waddy, Warner. Zurhorst, G. P.	2900 M st., NW. 1705 Penn. av., NW. 1113 Q st., NW. Potomac City, County

	LIST OF REGIST	ERED PLUMBERS.	
Atchinson, J. T	1316 14th st., NW.	Lansdale, E. G	2134Penn. av , NW.
Anadale, J. D	1310 0th at \\\\	· Lyon, John	1308 Penn. av., NW.
Artz. Sanmel	1213 32d st., NW.	Lee, William	4 3d st., SE.
Anderson, J. F	736 7th st., SE.	Moss, J. W	
tchinson, C. B. & Co	1306 14th st., NW.	McAvoy J. W	1829 H st., NW.
ond, Robert	133 Penn. av., NW.	McBee, R	1127 7th st., NW.
ride, C. T	306 Penn. av., SE.	Moran, John	2126 Penn. av., NW.
rien, J. F	306 Penn. av., SE. 419 9th st , NW.	McMahon, J. J	809 26th st., NW.
rooks, R. C	622 D st., NW.	McAvoy, G. F	1409 G st., NW.
rooks. E. F	531 15th st., NW.	Mitchell, John	820 14th st., NW.
arnard, Edward	926 19th st., NW.	Miller, Thomas W	438 9th st., N. W.
enter, Max. A	606 D st., NW.	McCarthy, J. J	1251 32d st., NW.
arker, J. Wagby, William W	401 7th st., SW.	Martin, J. S	88 Myrtle st., NE.
utler, John A	807 4th st., NW. 933 5th st., NW.	Marsden, F. L	826 10th st., NE. Cor. 7th and I st., SV
near Walter	355 JUL 80., A 11 .	McCurthy M A	110 H of NE
usey, Walterampbell, W. P	1226 C st., SW.	Voonan P F	119 H st., NE B. and O. R. R. Depot
ole, Marcellus	1000 0 000, 10 11 .	McCarthy, M. A Noonan, P. F Noonan, T. V	11th and K sts., NW
ruit & Scott	810 9th st., NW.	Nolan, James	721 14th st., NW.
arpenter, B. W	612 Penn. av., SE.	Nolan, Joseph	721 14th st., NW. 400 E st., N. E. 35 P st., N. W.
antwell. John	136 D st., SW.	O'Brien, M.J	35 P st., N. W.
ampbell, R. G	517 10th st., NW.	O'Hagan, James	1917 Penn. av., NW.
averly, Edward	1425 N. Y. av., NW.	O'Hare, Joseph A	2132 Penn. av., NW.
onner. J. A	702 O st., NW.	O'Hare, Edward	2118 Penn, av., NW.
aley, John ougherty, W. W	703 9th st., NW.	O'Donoghue, Joseph	3055 M st., NW.
ougherty, W.W	La. av. and 6th st.	Power, John A	424 9th st., NW.
riscoll, Humphrey	822 6th st., NW.	Pettit & Dripps	14th and B sts., NW
ent, A. S	814 19th st., NW.	Paul, George W	1339 32d st., NW.
onaldson, T. S	312 13th st., SW.	Paul, George W Pierce & Barry Quiuter, Joseph R	936 Penn. ave., NW.
aly, Peter	1220 Penn. av., NW.	Quinter, Joseph R	1323 Vt. ave., NW.
kloff, C. F	812 North Capitol st.	Rapley, W. H	
rich, C. A lwards, T.J	7th and F sts., SW. 1322 12th st., NW.	Ridgeway, E. A Rothwell, William	110 D at ST
tzhugh, J. B	306 East Capitol st.		113 B st., SE.
itz, Theodore	917 7th st., N.W.	Ragan, James	420½ 11th st., NW. 813 5th st., NE.
tzgerald, Robert	22 G st , NW.	Regan, Cornelius Reach, Robert	1742 14th st., N.W.
orman, Edward	807 14th st., NW.	Shedd, S. S.	409 9th st., NW.
odall, G. W	425 12th st., NW.	Schaffer G. F	625 La. ave.
oran, J. F	100 M st., SE.	Schaffer, G. F Spearing, S. J	450 Pa. ave.
ay, B. C	24 E st., NW.	Smithson, C. F	1237 6th st., NW.
annan, Daniel	517 F st., NW.	Suman, J. L	713 D st., NW.
rrison, J. F	603 Penn. av., SE.	Sherwood S H	821 Q st., NW.
yward & Hutchinson.	424 9th st., NW.	Sebastian, J. W	821 Q st., NW. 821 M st., NW.
lleary, T. W	1222 E st., NW. 632 H st., NW.	Shepherd, Aaron	2017 14th st., NW. 402 13th st., NW.
atemins, Cr. E	632 H st., NW.	Sullivan, D. J	402 13th st., NW.
annan, Ed. J	517 11th st., NW.	Sanderson, J. W	303 E st., NW.
annan & Co	717 M st., NW.	Talty, James	1017 1st st., NW.
arrover, J. R.	1406 14th st., NW. 1741 11th st., NW.	Thorn, C. G.	1223 F St., N W.
ill, R. A. & Son	1741 11th St., N.W.	Thorn, H.C	725 13th st., NW.
umphrey, Thomas	1209 4th st., NW.	Thomas, William A	9th near O st., NW.
urley, J. W	1742 14th st., NW. 908 E st., NW.	Tennant, Alexander	3414 N st., NW.
ntchinson, W. T	510 7th st., SE.	Tolson, William	528 8th st., NE.
aislip, John W	908 9th st., NW.	Waters, S. M	1213 32d st., NW.
nks, W. S. & Co	717 7th st., NW.	Wilkerson, J. H.	220 7th st., SE.
ranse, John	1910 K st., N.W.	Ward, W. N	736 13th st., NW.
eppel, John	1910 K st., NW. 32 H st., NE.	Williamson, D. S	923 Mass. av., NW.
err, T. W	917 F st., NW.	Winter, H. E	832 Del. ave., NE.
ing, F. A	1329 7th st., NW.	Ward & Cunningham	414 11th st., NW.
ockhead. James	1414 Penn. av., NW.	Wall, William	916 26th st., NW.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The following-named works, reports, and papers have been added to our library during the year:

Health Officer's Annual Report, Philadelphia, 1882.

Annual Report of the Health Officer of the city and county of San Francisco, Cal. United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Commissioner's Report for 1830. Small-pox measures instituted by the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana,

for the arrest of small-pox in New Orleans, La., during the years 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1583.

Fourth Annual Report of the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity of Massachusetts, 1883.

Annual Report upon the Freedmen's Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Annual Report of the Postmaster-General of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

Annual Report of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions to the Secretary of the Interior for

the year ending June 30, 1883.

Alphabetical Lists of Patentees and Inventions for the half year, January to June, 1883, inclusive.

Annual Report of the National Board of Health for the year ending June 30, 1883. Twenty-first Annual Report of Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., 1883. Annual Report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1883.

Report of the Commissioner of Health, on Illuminating Gas, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 3, 1883.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Reform School of the District of Columbia, 1883.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in-Asylum, June 30, 1883.

Annual Report of the Commissioner and Intendant of the Washington Asylum of the District of Columbia, for the year ending June 30, 1883. Report of the Commissioner of Railroads, 1883.

Lectures on Health, Birmingham and Midland Institute, "Dangers of defective drainage."

Duties and Certain Regulations Concerning Inspectors of Nuisances, by Frederic Booker, Coventry, England.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, City of Coventry, 1882. Report on the Health of the Borough of Birmingham, England, 1882.

Report of the Committees of Council, Bradford, England, 1883. Public Health Report of Pittsburgh, Pa., for the year 1883.

Thirtieth Registration Report, Rhode Island, 1882.

Assainissement de la Seine. Rapport de la Commission d'enquête de Seine-et-Oise sur l'avant-projet d'un canal d'irrigation, Paris, 1876. Assainissement de la Seine. Rapport de la première sous-commission. Les procédés

de culture horticole, Paris, 1878.

Assainissement de la Seine. Rapport de la troisième sous-commission. L'influence exercée dans la presqu'ile de Gennevilliers, Paris, 1878.

Rapport du Directeur sur la création de nouveaux cimetières, Paris, 1876.

Rapport du Directeur sur les emplacements proposés pour de nouveaux cimetières, Paris, 1876.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, City of Coventry, 1883. Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Atlanta, 1883.

Biennial Report of the State Board of Health of Minnesota, for the years 1881 and 1882.

Report of the Board of Health, City of Salem, Mass., December, 1883.

Report of Conference at Department of Health, Brooklyn, N. Y., January 9, 1884, on "Contagions Pleuro-Pneumonia."

Annual Report of the Health Department of the city of Burlington, Vt., January 1,1884.

Annual Report of Department of Health of the city of Charleston, S. C. Report of the Board of Health of the city of Reading Pa., 1883.

Annual Report of the Board of Health of the city of Worcester, for the year ending November 30, 1883.

Official Register of the United States, Volume 1, 1883.

Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey, 1883.

Second Annual Report of the Health Department of Kansas City, Mo., for calendar year, 1883.

Sixth Annual Report of the Connecticut State Board of Health for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1883.

Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the city of Lawrence, Mass., 1883. First Registration Report, Iowa, 1883

Second Biennial Report of the State Board of Health, Iowa, for the period ending June 30, 1883.

Annual Report of Walter B. Ferral, Health Officer of Sacramento, Cal., fiscal year ending April 1, 1884.

Report of the Health Officer of Savannah, Ga., for the year ending December 31, Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the city of Somerville, Mass., for

the year 1883. Thirteenth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Children's Hospital of

the District of Columbia, 1883. First Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Health of New Haven, Conn., 1883. Message of William Lamb, mayor of Norfolk, Va., to the select and common councils,

for the twelve months ending June 30, 1883. Transactions of the Rhode Island Medical Society, Volume III, Part I, 1883.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Health Department of the city of Cleveland, 1883. Arguments before the Committee on Health, Honse of Representatives, submitted

by National Board of Health. In support of House Bill 2785.

Report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics of the Health Department of the city of Anburn, 1884.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Health Department of Cincinnati, Ohio, 1883. Inaugural address of the President of the Board to the State Board of Health of Louisiana, April 12, 1884.

First Report of the Board of Health of Paterson, N. J., November 16, 1882, to

March 20, 1884.

Annual Report of the Board of Health of the city of Lowell for 1883. Annual Report of the Board of Health of Wilmington, Del., 1883.

Reports of the Health Officer of Newburgh, N. Y., for the years 1882 and 1883. Quarantine and Sanitary Operations of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana during 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883.

Encalyptographia. A descriptive atlas of the Eucalypts of Australia, &c., by Baron Ferd. von Mueller.

Report of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, 1881.

Fourth Annual Report of the Central Sanitary Bureau, Japanese Government, 1879. Sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Rhode Island, December 31,

Circulars Nos. 37 and 38, of the State Board of Health of New Jersey, regarding the health of public school children.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the city of Boston, for 1883-'84. Report of Proceedings of the Tennessee State Board of Health, quarterly meeting, Nashville, July 1, 1884.

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the City of Providence, for 1853, Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Third Annual Report of the Board of Health of Detroit, July, 1884.

Rapport annuel du Bureau d'hygiène de la ville de Reims, 1883. Fifth Annual Report Illinois State Board of Health, 1883.

Transactions of the New York Academy of Medicine, Vol. III, 1883. Report to the Board of Health and Vital Statistics of the County of Hudson, N. J..

for the year ending December 31, 1883.

Seventh Annual Report of the Health Commissioner of Saint Louis, Mo., for the

fiscal year ending April 7, 1884. Proceedings and addresses at a Sanitary Convention held at Hillsdale, Mich., April 17

and 18, 1884. Proceedings and addresses at a Sanitary Convention held at Ionia, Mich., December

13 and 14, 1883. Proceedings and addresses at a Sanitary Convention held at Reed City, Mich., April

26 and 27, 1853. Proceedings and addresses at a Sanitary Convention held at Pontiac, Mich., Janu-

ary 31 and February 1, 1883. Restriction and prevention of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, issued by Michigan

State Board of Health. Laws of Michigan relating to the Public Health, in force September 8, 1883.

Report of the State Board of Health of Michigan, 1883.

Report of Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police for fiscal year 1884. Remarks of the President of the Louisiana Board of Health on Quarantine and Commerce, June 26, 1884.

Report of Commissioner of Health of Brooklyn, N. Y., on Pump-wells and Pump-

water, March 10, 1884.

Proceedings of the Sanitary Conference of State Boards of Health held at New Orleans, La., June 2, 3, and 4, 1884.

Respectfully submitted.

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D., Health Officer District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

h.—REPORT OF THE CHURCH ORPHANAGE ASSOCIATION OF SAINT JOHN'S PARISH.

OFFICE OF RIGGS & Co., Washington, D. C., December 5, 1884.

SIRS: In accordance with your request I beg leave to annex statement of the receipts and expenditures of "Church Orphanage Association of Saint John's Parish" for year ending June 30, 1884.

Very respectfully,

THOS. HYDE, Treasurer.

To the COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, D. C.

RECEIPTS.		
Subscriptions received	\$2,248	98
Congressional appropriation	1,500	00
Subscriptions received	400	00
	4, 148	98
EXPENDITURES.		
Maintenance of Orphanage	3,520	66
Balance on hand June 30, 1884		
H. Ex. 1, pt. 6—30		

Second Annual Report of the Health Department of Kansas City, Mo., for calendar vear, 1883. Sixth Annual Report of the Connecticut State Board of Health for the fiscal year

ending November 30, 1883. Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the city of Lawrence, Mass., 1883.

First Registration Report, Iowa, 1883

Second Biennial Report of the State Board of Health, Iowa, for the period ending June 30, 1883.

Annual Report of Walter B. Ferral, Health Officer of Sacramento, Cal., fiscal year ending April 1, 1884.

Report of the Health Officer of Savannah, Ga., for the year ending December 31,

Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the city of Somerville, Mass., for

the year 1883. Thirteenth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Children's Hospital of

the District of Columbia, 1883. First Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Health of New Haven, Conn., 1883.

Message of William Lamb, mayor of Norfolk, Va., to the select and common councils, for the twelve months ending June 30, 1883.

Transactions of the Rhode Island Medical Society, Volume III, Part I, 1883.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Health Department of the city of Cleveland, 1883. Arguments before the Committee on Health, House of Representatives, submitted by National Board of Health. In support of House Bill 2785.

Report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics of the Health Department of the city of

Auburn, 1884.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Health Department of Cincinnati, Ohio, 1883. Inaugural address of the President of the Board to the State Board of Health of Louisiana, April 12, 1884.

First Report of the Board of Health of Paterson, N. J., November 16, 1882, to March 20, 1884.

Annual Report of the Board of Health of the city of Lowell for 1883. Annual Report of the Board of Health of Wilmington, Del., 1883.

Reports of the Health Officer of Newburgh, N. Y., for the years 1882 and 1883. Quarantine and Sanitary Operations of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana during 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883. Encalyptographia. A descriptive atlas of the Encalypts of Australia, &c., by

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Transactions of the New York Academy of Medicine, Vol. III, 1883. Report to the Board of Health and Vital Statistics of the County of Hudson, N. J.. for the year ending December 31, 1883.

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Proceedings and addresses at a Sanitary Convention held at Hillsdale, Mich., April 17 and 18, 1884.

Proceedings and addresses at a Sanitary Convention held at Ionia, Mich., December 13 and 14, 1883.

Proceedings and addresses at a Sanitary Convention held at Reed City, Mich., April 26 and 27, 1883.

Proceedings and addresses at a Sanitary Convention held at Pontiac, Mich., January 31 and February 1, 1883.

Restriction and prevention of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, issued by Michigan State Board of Health.

Laws of Michigan relating to the Public Health, in force September 8, 1883. Report of the State Board of Health of Michigan, 1883.

Report of Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police for fiscal year 1884. Remarks of the President of the Louisiana Board of Health on Quarantine and Commerce, June 26, 1884.

Report of Commissioner of Health of Brooklyn, N. Y., on Pump-wells and Pump-

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Respectfully submitted.

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D., Health Officer District of Columbia.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

h.—REPORT OF THE CHURCH ORPHANAGE ASSOCIATION OF SAINT JOHN'S PARISH.

OFFICE OF RIGGS & Co., Washington, D. C., December 5, 1884.

SIRS: In accordance with your request I beg leave to annex statement of the receipts and expenditures of "Church Orphanage Association of Saint John's Parish" for year ending June 30, 1884.

Very respectfully,

THOS. HYDE, Treasurer.

To the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

RECEIPTS.		
Subscriptions received Congressional appropriation Poor-fund District of Columbia	\$2,248 1,500	98 00
Poor-fund District of Columbia	400	00
	4, 148	98
EXPENDITURES.		
Maintenance of Orphanage	3,520	66
Balance on hand June 30, 1884	628	32



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